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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Monday
19 December, 2011
28 Agrahayana, 1900 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 19th December, 2011, 28th Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Sabir Ali (Bihar)

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Golden Jubilee of Goa's Liberation from Colonial Rule

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today marks the Golden Jubilee of Independence of the State of Goa. As all of you are aware, it was on the 19th December, 1961 that the Indian Army launched 'Operation Vijay' and liberated Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese rule.

On behalf of the whole House, I extend my warm felicitation to, the people of Goa and Union Territory of Daman and Diu on this joyous occasion and also pay our rich tribute to the Indian Army for their heroic feat.

On this occasion, we also pay our tributes to freedom fighters like Dr. T.B. d'Cunha, popularly known as 'The Father of the Goa Liberation Movement', as well as the valiant martyrs and soldiers, who laid down their precious lives for the cause of liberation of Goa.

I now request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle of Goa.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of science and technology in Uttar Pradesh

*361. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken for proper development of science and technology in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the allocations made and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of science and technology institutions functioning in the State; and

(d) what is their intake capacity?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Development of Science & Technology in the State of Uttar Pradesh is accorded high priority by the Government of India. Although, the Ministry of Science & Technology does not make statewise budget allocation as per the business rules, several steps have been taken to provide the development of Science & Technology in the states by providing scholarships to school children, establishing R&D institutes and supporting infrastructure development in academic institutions, S&T Parks etc. Such details are presented here:

- Establishing educational institutions like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur; Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad; Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi; Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh etc.
- National laboratories of CSIR - Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow; Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow; Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow; National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow;
- Aided institution of Department of Science & Technology (DST) - Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleo Botany (BSIP), Lucknow.
- Implementation of a number of Plan schemes like State Science & Technology Programme (SSTP); Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) through which IIIT, Allahabad is being supported for students meet Nobel Prize winners annually; Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST); Research & Development Support Scheme etc. of Department of Science & Technology.

- Establishing Biotech Parks; Centers of Excellence and Programme support in Areas of Biotechnology etc. of Department of Biotechnology

(b) The Ministry of Science & Technology has invested for the national laboratories and the aided institutions and through other Plan schemes substantial resources for the development of Science & Technology in Uttar Pradesh. The details are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Organisation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Five National Laboratories of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	242.56	299.66	358.89	260.92	1162.03
One Aided Institution of DST	11.23	19.00	18.50	13.88	62.61
Various Schemes of Department of Science & Technology (DST)					
INSPIRE covering 60876 beneficiaries	2.15	15.39	8.64	31.41	57.59
SERC Programmes					123.29*
State Science & Technology Programme	1.01	0.81	1.39	2.32	5.53
TOTAL	256.95	334.86	387.42	308.53	1411.05

* For all the four years.

(c) The details of science and technology institutions functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given as a statement (See below).

(d) With regard to the intake capacity of the State of Uttar Pradesh in various central schemes & programmes of Ministry of Science & Technology has been encouraging. During the period of last three years and the current year, a sum of Rs. 1411.05 crores has been invested on the above institutes/programmes. Under INSPIRE programme alone, 60876 rewards, internships, scholarships, fellowships have been provided to Uttar Pradesh.

Statement-1

*Details of Science and Technology Institutions functioning in the State*³

Central Govt. Institutions

1. Aerial Delivery Research & Development Establishment, Agra
2. Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow
3. Central Avian Research Institute, Bareilly
4. Central Cattle Breeding Farm Kheri, Lakhimpur Kheri
5. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
6. Central Institute for Research on Goats, Mathura
7. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow
8. Central Institute of Sub-Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow
9. Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur
10. Central Research Institute (Ay), Lucknow
11. Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Lucknow
12. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Noida
13. Chemical Research Unit Aligarh, Unani Medicine, Aligarh
14. Clinical Research Unit Allahabad, Unani Medical College, Allahabad
15. Clinical Research Unit, Meerut
16. Clinical Verification Unit for Homeopathy Mathura
17. Clinical Verification Unit for Homeopathy, Ghaziabad
18. Defence Material & Stores Research & Development Establishment, Kanpur
19. Directorate of Seed Research, Kaithauli
20. Directorate of Sugarcane Development, Lucknow
21. Directorate of Wheat Development, Gaziabad

22. Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad
23. Harish Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad
24. Homeopathy Drug Research Institute (H), Lucknow
25. Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute, Hapur
26. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi
27. Indian Institute of Pulses Research , Kalyanpur, Kanpur
28. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Post Dilkusha, Lucknow
29. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi
30. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
31. Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow
32. National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad
33. Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology, Noida
34. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow
35. National Bureau of Agricultural important Microorganisms, Maunath Bhanjan
36. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resource, Lucknow
37. National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Noida
38. National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development, Noida
39. National Jalma Institute for Leprosy & other Mycobacterial Diseases, Agra
40. National Research Centre for Agroforestry, Jhansi
41. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow
42. National Sugar Institute, Kanpur
43. Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad
44. Power Management Institute, Noida
45. Project Directorate for Cropping Systems Research, Meerut

46. Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut Cantoment
47. Regional Research Institute (Ay) Jhansi,
48. Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Aligarh
49. Vigyan Prasar, Noida

State Government institutions including public sector:

1. Agricultural Experimental Station, Kanpur
2. Agricultural Research Station, Nagina
3. Agro-Economic Research Station , Allahabad
4. Animal Husbandry Directorate of UP, Distt. Lucknow
5. C. Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur
6. Council of Science & Technology Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
7. Crop Research Station Faizabad, Masodha Faizabad
8. Crop Research Station, Basuli, Gorakhpur
9. Crop Research Station, Tissuhi, Mirzapur
10. Directorate of Environment, Lucknow
11. Directorate of Geology & Mining, Lucknow
12. Directorate of Medical Education & Research, Lucknow
13. District Dairy Demonstration Farm, Mathura
14. Electricity Research Institute, Lucknow
15. Fisheries Directorate of UP, Lucknow
16. Forensic Science Laboratory, Lucknow
17. Government Fruit Preservation and Canning Institute, Lucknow
18. Horticultural Experiment & Training Centre, Basti
19. Horticultural Experiment & Training Centre, Saharanpur

20. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Raebareli
21. Live Stock Research Station, Mathura
22. Main Agricultural Experimental Station, Faizabad
23. Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad
24. Non Conventional Energy Development, Lucknow
25. PWD Research Institute, Lucknow
26. Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Station, Hardoi
27. Regional Research Station, Aligarh
28. Regional Research Station, Banda
29. Regional Research Station Kanpur Nagar
30. Regional Research Station, Firozabad
31. Regional Research Station, Jhansi
32. Regional Research Station, Kaushambi
33. Regional Research Station, Mainpuri
34. Regional Research Station, Mathura
35. Regional Research Station, Mohoba
36. Remote Sensing Application Centre, Lucknow
37. Research Farm Nawabganj, Kanpur
38. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad
39. Sugarcane Research Station, Muzaffarnagar
40. UP Council of Sugarcane Research, Shahjehanpur
41. UP Fisheries Department, Lucknow
42. UP Institute of Agricultural Science, Kanpur
43. UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mathura

44. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow
45. Vegetable Research Station, Kalyanpur, Kanpur
46. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd., Lucknow
47. Uptron Powertronics Ltd., Ghaziabad

Universities /Deemed Universities/ Institutes of National Importance

1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
2. Amity University, Noida
3. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
5. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi
6. Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut
7. Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur
8. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow
9. Dayal Bagh Educational Institute, Agra
10. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
11. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra
12. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad
13. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad
14. Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur
15. Integral University, Lucknow
16. Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida
17. King George's Medical University, Lucknow
18. M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
19. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi

20. Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad
21. Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture Technology & Sciences, Allahabad
22. Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow
23. Shobhit Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut
24. U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad
25. University of Allahabad, Allahabad
26. University of Lucknow, Lucknow
27. Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Lucknow
28. V B S Purvanchal University, Jaunpur

Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIROS) recognized by Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR)

1. Associated Electronics Research Foundation, Noida
2. Biotech Park, Lucknow
3. Bioved Research Society, Allahabad
4. Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad
5. Dabur Research Foundation, Ghaziabad
6. Footwear Design & Development Institute, Noida
7. G B Pant Samajik Vigyan Sansthan, Allahabad
8. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
9. Jnana-Pravaha, Varanasi
10. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad
11. Oil Technologists Association of India, Kanpur
12. Parshvanath Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
13. Sah Industrial Research Institute, Varanasi

14. Society for the Advancement of Environmental Sciences, Lucknow
15. Srisol Research Foundation, Noida
16. Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra
17. The National Academy of Sciences India, Allahabad
18. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Anusandhan Parishad, Lucknow
19. Utthan-Centre for Sustainable Development & Poverty Alleviation, Allahabad
20. Vijnana Parishad, Allahabad
21. Viklang Kendra Rural Research Society, Allahabad

DSIR Registered Private Sector In-House R&D Units

1. Allied Nippon Ltd., Sahibabad, Ghaziabad
2. Applied Electro-Magnetic Pvt. Ltd., Noida
3. Autometers Alliance Ltd., Noida
4. Controls & Switchgear Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad
5. Coral Telecom Ltd., Noida
6. Darbari Industries, Allahabad
7. Dass Hitachi Ltd., Ghaziabad
8. Daurala Sugar Works, Meerut
9. Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur
10. Elin Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad
11. Encardio-Rite Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow
12. FCL Technologies & Products Ltd., Noida
13. Havells India Ltd., Noida
14. India Pesticides Ltd., Lucknow
15. Indian Herbs Research & Supply, Saharanpur
16. Indian Toners & Developers Ltd. Kanpur
17. Jubilant Organosys Ltd. (Phoolay Nagpur UP), Noida

18. Jubilant Organosys Ltd. (R&D Mysore), Noida
19. Jubilant Organosys Ltd. (R&D Noida), Noida
20. Jubilant Organosys Ltd. (Tal.Baroda), Noida
21. Kesar Enterprises Ltd., Bareilly
22. Kritikal Securescan Pvt. Ltd., Noida
23. L G Electronics India Ltd., Greater Noida
24. Logic Eastern India Pvt. Ltd., Noida
25. Lohia Starlinger Ltd., Kanpur
26. Maharishi Ayurveda Products, Noida
27. Micromatic Grinding Technologies Ltd., Ghazibaad
28. Modi Industries Ltd., Modinagar, Ghaziabad
29. Modipon Ltd., Modi Nagar, Ghaziabad
30. P E P Infotech Pvt Ltd., Meerut
31. PTC Industries Ltd., Lucknow
32. Pasupati Acrylon Ltd., Moradabad
33. Prima Telecom Ltd., Noida
34. Sanat Products Ltd., Sikanderabad
35. Star Paper Mills Ltd., Saharanpur
36. Sumit Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur
37. Surya Pharmaceutical (R&D Chandauli), Varanasi
38. TTL Limited, Noida
39. Tulsi Ayurvedic Products & Research Pvt Ltd., Bhadohi
40. Varanasi Bio-Research Pvt. Ltd., Varanasi
41. Varuna Biocell Pvt. Ltd., Varanasi

Source: Directory of R&D Institutions 2010 published by NSTMIS Division, Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सभापति जी, मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में science & technology के development के लिए 1,411 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। मैं उनसे मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के मुकाबले में यह amount कम है या ज्यादा है?

جناب محمد ادیب : سبھا پتی جی، منسٹر صاحب نے بتایا ہے کہ اتر پردیش میں سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے 1,411 کروڑ روپے دئے گئے ہیں۔ میں ان سے معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش، گجرات اور مہاراشٹر کے مقابلے میں یہ امانٹ کم ہے یا زیادہ

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: सभापति जी, यहां जो बजट बनता है, वह state specific budget नहीं बनता है, बल्कि कौन सी स्टेट में हमने कितने रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट बनाए हैं, इसके आधार पर ही बजट तय किया जाता है। जो सवाल पूछा गया है, वह बहुत विस्तृत है। हमने अन्य विभागों से भी जानकारी हासिल करके माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब दिया है, लेकिन जहां तक Department of Science & Technology का सवाल है, मेरे अपने विभाग का सवाल है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ में हमारे 6 रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं और हमारे विभाग को जो भी बजट मिलता है, उसमें से करीब 7 या 8 परसेंट खर्च हमारे विभाग की तरफ से इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स पर होता है। लेकिन वह जो लिस्ट हमने आपको दी है, उसमें एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री है, अन्य डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं और क्योंकि आपने general question पूछा है कि science and technology के विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया है, इसलिए हमने अन्य डिपार्टमेंट्स से सारी जानकारी इकट्ठा करके आपको दी है। जहां तक मेरे विभाग का संबंध है, उस विभाग से छः ऐसे institutes हैं, जैसे Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; General Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow; Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow; National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow; and, Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleo Botany, Lucknow और हमने अपने Department of Biotechnology की तरफ से लखनऊ में Biotechnology Park भी खोला है।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, क्या मैं यह मालूम कर सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन institutes का अभी आपने जिक्र किया, उनमें से किसी में भी पिछले पांच साल में कोई outstanding research work हुआ है, and I would like to know whether the fund, which has been allocated, has been utilized properly, or, whether it has been misused with no result at all.

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: ऐसा होता है कि कोई भी रिसर्च जब होता है, तो उसकी कोई समय-सीमा नहीं होती है। बहुत बार रिसर्च के लिए बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है, लेकिन इसकी जानकारी अपने में कुछ

समय लगता है, क्योंकि उसके बहुत सारे clinical tests होते रहते हैं, उसके बाद हम किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं। जहां तक आपने उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल पूछा है, इसकी जानकारी अभी मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसी बात होगी, तो मैं इसका जवाब आपको लिखित रूप में भेज दूंगा।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग जब इंजीनियरिंग में पढ़ते थे, तब हम लोग रुड़की या बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय को देखने के लिए जाते थे। वहां से निकलने वाले छात्रों को आई.आई.टी. के दर्जे के समान योग्यता दिलाने के लिए क्या आप कोई प्रयास करेंगे? ये बहुत पुराने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हैं और बहुत अच्छे प्रकार का मार्गदर्शन वहां से मिलता रहा है, कृपया यह बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सभापति: यह इस सवाल से जुड़ा नहीं है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: क्या इसको highest दर्जा देने की कोशिश करेंगे?

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: आपने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह एच.आर.डी. मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, लेकिन आपकी जो भावना है, उसे हम उस मंत्रालय को जरूर बताएंगे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के संबंध में एक लंबा दस्तावेज सदन को दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो संस्थाएं उत्तर प्रदेश में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित कार्यरत हैं, जिसमें कि आपने कई नाम लिए हैं - भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आई.आई.टी.), कानपुर, भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आई.आई.टी.), इलाहाबाद, बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी आदि-आदि, उन संस्थाओं के द्वारा बहुत बार केंद्र सरकार से उन संस्थाओं के विकास के लिए, उनकी मूलभूत सुविधाओं के लिए इन पांच सालों में जो मांगें हुईं, उनमें से कितनी सरकार के द्वारा पूरी की गईं और उन मांगों पर अभी तक सरकार ने क्या किया है?

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: जैसे मैंने पहले ही बताया कि आपने जो सवाल पूछा, वह एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित है। इतना विस्तृत सवाल पूछा गया है कि पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में Science and Technology के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या काम किया है, तो जैसे मैंने बताया कि जहां तक मेरा अपना विभाग है, केवल छः ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं, जिनसे मेरा विभाग संबंधित है। आपने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, बनारस हिंदू यूनिवर्सिटी, आई.आई.टी., आई.आई.आई.टी. के बारे में पूछा, तो ये जो सारे विभाग हैं, वे एच.आर.डी. मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आते हैं। मैं उनके बारे में जवाब नहीं दे पाऊंगा, क्योंकि मैं खुद उस विषय को handle नहीं कर रहा हूं, इसलिए जो सवाल आपने पूछा है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसे हम संबंधित विभाग के सामने अवश्य रखेंगे।

Corporate Governance Index

*362. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce a corporate governance index;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has conducted an assessment of the need for such an index;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The legal framework of the Companies Act in this country, as in many others, requires compliance of good governance practices by the corporates, in accordance with the provisions laid down in the respective legislations. Moreover, as per information available, even globally no such Index has been prescribed under law. However, Voluntary Guidelines for good Corporate Governance have been issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in 2009 to encourage the use of better practices for voluntary adoption.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I feel very sad that the Government has not even thought it necessary to assess the need for any such corporate governance index, whereas we are finding so many scams all the time. We had such a big scam in Satyam; so many corporate frauds are taking place. But the Government has done nothing to protect the interests, particularly, of minority shareholders.

Even today, promoters are issuing preferential allotment and diluting the minority shareholding. Appointment of Independent-Directors is done by promoters themselves without any influence of

minority shareholders. So, they end up being puppets in the hands of the management. Why is the Government shying away from taking any steps which will add to the corporate governance procedures in this country? This is particularly in reference to the fact that the Government is considering share-buyback in PSUs. That will seriously impair the interests of the minority shareholders. To meet its disinvestment target, how can the Government just take share buyback from PSUs to suck out the liquidity, without giving minorities the equal right to take their shares

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the idea behind the question and the proposition made by the hon. Member is quite appreciable. But the point is that it is not only the Government of India, no Government in the world goes in for an index as such. In fact, there are various credit rating agencies like CRISIL or the Institute of Company Secretaries which come out with this index. That is more appropriate, more objective. It is not for the Government to do it. The Government acts as only a regulatory agency for compliance. So, if you make any attempt to do it now, it would be a new thing. Whether it has to be done or not is a matter that needs to be deliberated upon. Now, even while the Institute of Company Secretaries prepares this index, one of the retired Chief Justices of India presides over the jury system. That is how it is done and we feel, as on today, that is the most satisfactory system by which this kind of grading is done. So, it is not necessary for the Ministry or the Government to step in.

PIYUSH GOYAL: I feel very sad about it. If the Government and the ROC was doing its job, obviously, there was no need for such an index. But the real fact is that the ROC does not even look at the filings that are done at the ROC. There are no schedules. The requirements of the Company Law are never met when Balance Sheets are filed with the ROC. There is no checking of the thousands of Balance Sheets that are filed. No action is taken on default on the part of the companies in meeting the requirements of the Companies Law. Take a simple example. Small-scale industry dues are required to be written in the Balance Sheet and P&L account of any private limited or public limited company. More than half the companies don't even report their dues to the SSI. Till date, I have not heard of a single instance of action taken by the Department even against those companies which report overdues. That is why, Sir, there is need for a corporate governance index, because you are not implementing the law as it stands.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the issues that have been raised

by the hon. Member. Some of the concerns had been addressed in the Companies Act of 1956. But coming to the lacunae and the deficiencies that have now been mentioned by him, we have incorporated many of those compliance formulations in the proposed Companies Law Bill. I think, many of those concerns have been addressed and that kind of a situation would not arise in the future when that law comes into effect.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Ministry considers itself suitably equipped to manage and coordinate the modalities of Class Action Suit as proposed in the Companies Law Bill and if the Class Action Suit will also be extended to multi-national companies.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the proposed Companies Law Bill, provision has been made for instituting Class Action Suit because there would be thousands of shareholders or depositors who cannot go individually to courts and seek redressal of their grievances. That is why there is a special clause that we have included there, which includes the multi-national companies. They are not excluded.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the Government must introduce such index. Having said so, I would like to say that in your reply you have told that voluntary guidelines of good corporate governance have been issued, in 2009, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. I would like to know whether that guidelines include the aspect of tax compliance by the corporates as also the clearance of dues of the small-scale suppliers in view of the fact that the majority of tax defaults are from the corporate houses, which the CAG also has indicated. Sir, small-scale industry is heavily suffering because of non-payment of their dues for their supplies to the corporates. I would like to know whether your guidelines include these two specific issues.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, the guidelines, as at present, do not include those; but, it is of as old as 2009. We are now considering issuing fresh guidelines. That would contain all these issues which you have referred to.

*363. * [The questioner Shri Kanjibhai Patel was absent]

Rise in onion prices

*363.SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that onion prices have increased sharply throughout the country during the last one year;

(b) whether the increase in the export quota of onion has contributed to the rise in onion prices in the domestic market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps being taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to provide onion at cheaper rates to the general public?

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

Statement

(a) No sir, prices of onion have shown a mixed trend during the last one year. Prices of onion across the country went up during the month of December 2010 and started declining from February 2011; they again showed an upward trend from May 2011 to September 2011 and are now showing a declining trend from October 2011 onwards.

(b) and (c) There is no export quota for onion. Prices of Onion are largely influenced by weather and seasonal factors, which affect the demand-supply situation.

(d) Details are given in statement-I.

Statement

Effective Steps taken by Government to provide onion at cheaper rate to general public.

1. Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots *w.e.f.* 21.12.2010. Consequently, these items were also being exempted from special additional duty of 4% education cess.
2. To control the increase in prices a ban was imposed on export of all varieties of onion on 22nd December 2010 which was lifted on 17th February 2011.
3. During the Onion Price hike in Dec 2010- Jan 2011, NAFED and NCCF sold onions at the prices below prevailing market prices from their retail outlets. This was extended to over 400 outlets in the NCT region (including Mother Dairy and Kendriya Bhandar);

4. Import of 1000 tonnes of onions from Pakistan through Mundra Port was undertaken;
5. Ban was imposed on export of onion on 9 September 2011 which was lifted on 20th September 2011.
6. During the hike in prices in September 2011, NCCF had sold onion at reasonable prices through their retail outlets/ mobile vans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not present. Any supplementary?

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल प्याज और उसकी कीमतों के संबंध में है। प्याज हो या बाकी सब्जियां हों, इनकी कीमतों को लेकर कई बार यहां पर चिंता व्यक्त की गई। श्रीमान्, इन चीजों की कीमतों में वृद्धि का एक सबसे बड़ा कारण, जिस पर यहां कई बार चर्चा हुई, यह है कि खेत से उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचने तक बीच में चार-पांच बिचौलियों के होने की वजह से इनकी कीमतों का दोतरफा शोषण होता है। एक तो किसान को इनकी वाजिब कीमत नहीं मिलती और उससे बहुत कम कीमत पर खरीद कर ली जाती है, जबकि उपभोक्ता से बहुत अधिक कीमत वसूल की जाती है, क्योंकि वहां तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते चार-पांच स्तर पर मुनाफा जुड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं और क्या रिटेल में फॉरेन डॉयरेक्ट इंवेस्टमेंट के जरिए, आपकी राय से, इन कीमतों पर उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ दिलाया जा सकता है, कृपया हमको जानकारी दें?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, this question is not connected to the FDI. This question is connected to the rise in prices of onions. Sir, Government of India has taken many measures, especially in the case of onions. Sir, on 5th April, 2011, the Secretary of Consumer Affairs wrote to every State saying that the facilities of NAFED and NCCF could be made use of by the States so that both these organisations will make use of their mechanisms in the onion-producing States so that they would procure for the States on those seasons when the prices of onions is lowest and when the onions are available. But, unfortunately, none of the States took any advantage of these proposals. That is the position as of now. But, whenever the prices grew up, as it happened in December 2010, as well as this year -- some two months back -- the Government of India intervened; the actions included some times banning the export of onions, which is painful to the farmers. Then we withdrew it. Then, MEP was introduced. Slowly, we are trying to manage the fluctuations in the prices.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: श्रीमन्, यहां आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप ठहरिए, आपने एक सवाल पूछ लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसका जवाब आ जाता तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होता। मैंने यह पूछा था कि इस तरह से लोगों का, उपभोक्ताओं का शोषण रोकने के लिए एफ.डी.आई. के अलावा आपके पास में और कोई उपाय है, जो सरकार कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, इसका जवाब तो आना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: सत्यव्रत जी, यह अलग सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपभोक्ताओं को सही कीमत पर चीजें मिल सकें, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है? एफ.डी.आई. के अलावा और क्या रास्ता है, वह जरा बतला दें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: इसका सवाल आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Government of India, through the public distribution system, is supplying food grains and sugar. Sir, we are not engaged in the management of vegetables and fruits, but we have written to the State Governments to make some changes in the APMC Act so that farmers can sell their products directly in the market.

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर: सर, यह क्वेश्चन irrelevant इसलिए हो जाता है क्योंकि प्याज एकदम सस्ता हो गया है। पिछले साल माननीय मंत्री जी आलू को लेकर जवाब दे रहे थे। यहां पर आलू बहुत सस्ता था, लेकिन साउथ वियतनाम और पूर्व के देशों में गैस वगैरह में महंगा था, इसको वहां भेजने की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं थी, जैसे बिहार land locked state है, लेकिन कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म उसके लिए अब तक नहीं बन पाया है, जिससे बिहार से बाहर सामान मंगया जा सके। क्या सरकार ऐसा मैकेनिज्म बनाने की कोशिश करेगी?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, can the hon. Member put the question again?

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर: सर, जैसे आज प्याज के बारे में हो रहा है, पिछले साल माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बिहार और यू.पी. में आलू बहुत सस्ता हो गया। लेकिन साउथ एशियन कंट्रीज़ हैं, उनमें यह महंगा है। ऐसी कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है जिसके आधार पर हम आलू को वहां भेज सकें? बिहार एक land locked state है, वहां कोई पोर्ट नहीं है, इसीलिए सरकार को कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म कायम करना चाहिए। अभी तो प्याज बहुत सस्ता हो गया है, अभी हमारे किसान बहुत परेशान हैं, हालांकि हमारे यहां किसान ज्यादा सुसाइड नहीं करते हैं, तो क्या इसको बाहर भेजने की कोई प्रक्रिया गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है?

श्री शरद पवार: सर, इसके लिए रास्ता यह है कि there is one scheme called Market Intervention

Scheme where the Government of India is ready to support State Government, and the State Government to take certain responsibility of procurement and the responsibility of sharing losses; 50 per cent losses will be borne by the Government of India and 50 per cent will be borne by the respective Government. If Bihar or any other Government, whether it is for onion or whether it is for potato, they are ready to communicate to the Government of India to introduce this Scheme in that particular State, the Government of India will willingly protect the interests of the farmers from distress sale. And whatever we purchase, we will try to export also.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सभापति महोदय, प्याज के दाम बढ़ने की कई वजह हैं, इसका बढ़ता हुआ निर्यात भी है, बिचौलियापन भी है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा प्याज के दाम बढ़ने की वजह कम उत्पादन और अधिक मांग है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या प्याज के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को कुछ आर्थिक सहयोग देकर, उनको प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना सरकार रखती है ताकि प्याज का उत्पादन बढ़े और महंगाई कम हो सके?

श्री शरद पवार: सर, मुझे खुशी है कि आज देश में प्याज का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा है। किसानों की शिकायत यह है कि उनको मार्केट में ठीक तरह से कीमत नहीं मिलती है। उत्पादन बढ़ा है, कीमतें बहुत नीचे आयी हैं और इस बारे में एक प्रकार की नाराजगी भी किसानों में है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में रास्ता एक ही है - यहां तो कोई मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइज नहीं होता है - ऐसी स्थिति में मार्केट इंटरवेंशन स्कीम का लाभ लेना ही एक रास्ता है और हमने यह कहा है कि सरकार इसके लिए तैयार है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 364 - Hon'ble Member absent.

*364. * [The questioner Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra was absent]

Investment in Coal India Ltd. and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

*364. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the Rate of Return (RoR) on investment in Coal India Ltd. and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.; and

(b) the proportional change in RoR due to unit increase in percentage of royalty?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a) As per the Ministry of Finance, Government of India directives vide 1(5)/PF.II/2001 dated 15.11.2007, all the coal mine projects of CIL and MCL are having the rate of return @ 12% or more.

(b) There is no co-relation between increase of royalty rates on coal and the RoR on investment in CIL as the royalty is collected from the coal consumers by the concerned subsidiary of CIL and paid to the concerned State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से प्रतीत होता है कि जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है, उस पर वे 12 प्रतिशत रिटर्न कमा रहे हैं। यह तो अच्छा कमा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ, देश में कोयले के लिए परेशानी होती है क्योंकि बिजली के लिए कोयले की जरूरत है और 64 परसेंट बिजली का उत्पादन कोयले पर निर्भर है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति का लाभ लेते हुए, मेरा एक सवाल है कि इन आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए एक बिल है जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से एपूव्ड है और इस हाउस में पेंडिंग है जिसके अंतर्गत आप प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को भी पारदर्शी प्रमाणिक तरीके से कर्मांशियल एक्सप्लायटेशन के लिए अवसर देंगे। क्या आपकी सरकार का ऐसा मत है कि बिजली के लिए कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए, रिफार्म्स के अंतर्गत इस दिशा में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे देश की ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं की ज्यादातर आपूर्ति कोयले से ही होती है। कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने से हमारे देश की ऊर्जा का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। इसके लिए निरंतर प्रयत्न किए जाते रहे हैं। बहुत सारे कोल ब्लॉक्स भी दिए गए हैं, जबकि कोल ब्लॉक्स के माध्यम से यह उम्मीद की गई थी कि उनसे कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और हमारे देश की ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति होगी। लेकिन जितने कोयले के उत्पादन की कल्पना की गई थी, उतने कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पाया। उसके बहुत से कारण हैं, जैसे लैंड इक्विजिशन की प्रॉब्लम है, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम है। इसलिए बहुत सारे व्यवधानों की वजह से उतने कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता, जितना कि हमारे देश की आवश्यकता है।

वैसे हमारे देश की आवश्यकताएं भी पिछले पांच-सात सालों से तेजी से बढ़ी हैं। देश में जिस तेजी के साथ industrialization हुआ है और जिस तेजी से ऊर्जा की मांग बढ़ी है, उनके अनुरूप कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके लिए सलाह दी गई है कि जो लोग कोयले की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं, जो लोग पावर प्लांट लगा रहे हैं, उनको थोड़ा विदेशों की ओर भी झांकना चाहिए और वहां से कोयला आयात करना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देश की कोयले की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके।

माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बिल के बारे में कहा है, वह बिल आज भी राज्य सभा में लम्बित है और हमें उम्मीद करनी चाहिए कि कोई ऐसा consensus develop होगा, जिसमें सभी लोग मिलकर देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मंत्री जी, वह सात सालों से पेंडिंग हैं।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: हां, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वह सात सालों से पेंडिंग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्या आप इसके लिए कोई प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: आपको भी प्रयास करना है और हमें भी प्रयास करना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मंत्री तो आप हैं। वह बिल पिछले सात सालों से पेंडिंग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, जब सभी लोग मिलकर प्रयास करेंगे तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कर्माश्रित मॉडनिंग का बिल आने वाले समय में पारित हो सकता है और देश की ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति की जा सकती है।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, according to the reply of the Minister, there is no correlation between royalty rates on coal and the RoR on the investment in CIL. It is a fact, Sir. But, it is also a fact that the rate of return is reflected in the price collected from the consumers. My specific question is, if the rate of return increases, will it automatically increase the royalty to the States or not? This is my specific question.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रश्न की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही price बढ़ती है, उसी हिसाब से royalty बढ़ती चली जाती है। हां, यह बात जरूर है कि कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जहां F और G grade का कोयला उत्पादित होता है, उन स्टेट्स में royalty उतनी नहीं बढ़ पाती है। जहां पर improved quality का कोयला मिलता है, वहां पर royalty बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि price बढ़ने के साथ-साथ royalty भी बढ़ती जाती है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 12 per cent या 12 per cent से ज्यादा का रिटर्न मिल रहा है। यह संतोष की बात हो सकती है, लेकिन मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोयले की cost of production कितनी बढ़ी हैं और उसके मुकाबले आपने sellign price को इन तीन सालों कि कितना बकाया है? इन दोनों के comparison के बाद जो आपका 12 per cent रिटर्न है, क्या आप इससे संतुष्ट हैं?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, रिटर्न से संतुष्ट तो कभी नहीं हुआ जा सकता, लेकिन 12 per cent का रिटर्न भी कोई कम नहीं होता है। तीन सालों में कोयले के price एक बार बढ़ाए गए हैं और अभी कोयले के price

बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि इसका सीधा असर ऊर्जा पर पड़ता है। अगर कोयले के price बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो बिजली की कीमत बढ़ जाती है, जिससे पूरे देश में महंगाई के आसार बढ़ जाते हैं, इसलिए अभी कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Pending cases

*365.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on 1 January, 2009, 2010 and 2011 till date, State-wise and Court wise;

(b) the number of cases which are pending for the last 25 years;

(c) the reasons for large number of pending cases;

(d) whether Government proposes to have a time-bound programme for delivering speedy justice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the information received from 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. Of these, 20,334 matters are less than one year old and are, thus, not in arrears. The balance 36,049 are arrears. The number of cases pending in the High Courts were 42,17,903 as on 30.9.2010.

As on	Cases pending in the Supreme Court	Cases pending in the High Courts
1.1.2009	49819	38,74,090
1.1.2010	55791	40,60,709
1.1.2011	54562	Not available

Details indicating the High Court-wise pendency of both civil and criminal cases, as on 1.1.2009, 1.1.2010 and 30.9.2010 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Information is not being maintained centrally.

(c) While increasing institution of cases is one of the causes of pendency in courts, there are other reasons also. Some of them are:

- granting of excessive adjournments
- lack of priority to disposal of old cases
- inadequacy of staff attached to the courts
- long arguments by counsels
- disproportionate concentration of work among some members of Bar
- indiscriminate closure of courts
- inadequate judge strength
- delay in filling-up of vacancies of judges

(d) to (e) Time taken in disposal of pending cases is exclusively within the domain of the Judiciary. However, In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in Courts, Government has taken a number of measures as mentioned below:

I. The Government has approved setting up of 'National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms'. The major goals are:

- Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system.
- Enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities

A Mission Mode approach for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary is among the major initiatives under the National Mission for Justice Delivery which has been approved by the Government. Inadequacy of infrastructure in subordinate courts has been one of the bottlenecks in the speedy delivery of justice. Keeping this in mind, allocation for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructure development has been increased to ₹ 542.90 crore in 2011-12. Further, the Central-State share under the scheme has been increased from 50:50 to 75:25 for States other than NE States; the Central-State share for NE States is 90:10.

II. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) to provide a grant of ₹ 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15. A grant of ₹1325.90 crore has already been released to the States. With these grants, the States can, *inter-alia*, setting up morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' courts, appoint court managers, establishing ADR centres and provide training to mediators / conciliators, organising more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants can also be utilized for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintenance of heritage court buildings.

III. In order to computerise the justice delivery system, Government is implementing e-Courts Project for the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and up-gradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of ₹ 935 crore. The target is to computerize 12,000 Courts by 31st March, 2012 and 14,249 Courts by 31st March, 2014.

IV. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to the common man at the grass-root level. So far, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by the States, out of which 54 are functional. A provision of ₹150 crore has been made during 2011-12 for providing financial assistance to the States as per the norms of approved scheme.

V. A pendency reduction drive has been launched from July-December, 2011 by the Department of Justice. Chief Justices have been requested to initiate a campaign mode approach towards clearing petty cases and long pending cases. During the campaign cases relating to women, senior citizens and other marginalized groups will be given priority for disposal. With the availability of funds under TFC grant for morning/evening/ shift courts and Lok Adalats, many of these cases can be disposed off.

Statement

A. Court News, January - March 2009

B) High Courts (From 01-10-2008 to 31-12-2008)

S. No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 31-12-08
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
Total		Balance as on 01-10-08	from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	at the end of 31-12-08	Balance as on 01-10-08	from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	from 01-10-08 to 31-12-08	at the end of 31-12-08	
1	Allahabad	647103	31699	18228	660574	240299	24012	13027	251284	911858
2	Andhra Pradesh	146398	13060	10085	149373	18465	3697	2321	19841	169214
3	Bombay	298389	23283	25653	296019	39553	6353	5845	40061	336080
4	Calcutta	252632	12211	7028	257815	41969	3807	3118	42658	300473
5	Chhattisgarh	51552	2621	6732	47441	22342	1258	4312	19288	66729
6	Delhi	58378	5313	7644	56047	13909	2431	2384	13956	70003
7	Gujarat	75105	5641	9128	71618	32594	5794	5192	33196	104814
8	Gauhati	52981	3813	3062	53732	8406	1577	1605	8378	62110

9	Himachal Pradesh	22208	10128	4125	28211	6388	941	902	6427	34638
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46105	4902	3979	47028	1836	499	536	1799	48827
11	Jharkhand	28400	2058	1499	28959	24332	3364	3291	24405	53364
12	Karnataka	93318	14135	11615	95838	14101	2255	2201	14155	109993
13	Kerala	83483	14127	14105	83505	26343	5156	4472	27027	110532
14	Madhya Pradesh	127435	12397	17113	122719	59747	8689	8131	60305	183024
15	Madras	408473	41819	38917	411375	38502	14396	12777	40121	451496
16	Orissa	214543	12881	10053	217371	22162	9037	7681	23538	240909
17	Patna#	77272	5941	3869	79344	41608	11607	12696	40519	119863
18	Punjab & Haryana	212604	12088	17397	207291*	44773	10912	10652	45033	252324
19	Rajasthan	171242	14776	8523	177495	51841	7549	6951	52439	229934
20	Sikkim	46	12	4	54	18	23	12	29	83
21	Uttaranchal*	11590	1650	1697	11543	6331	912	964	6279	17822
Total		3079257	244555	220456	3103352	755539	124269	109070	770738	3874090

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

Pendency of Civil & Criminal cases as on 30.09.08 has been changed by the concerned High Court

* 4 RFA transferred to the concerned District and Sessions Judges, Punjab

B. Court News January - March 2010

B) High Courts (From 01-10-09 to 31-12-09)

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 31-12-09
		Opening Balance as on 01-10-09	Institution from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Disposal from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Pendency at the end of 31-12-09	Opening Balance as on 01-10-09	Institution from 1-10-09 to 31-12-09	Disposal from 01-10-09 to 31-12-09	Pendency at the end of 31-12-09	
1	Allahabad	675142	31401	38514	668029	272995	32438	22598	282835	950864
2	Andhra Pradesh	158654	13753	9937	162470	22931	4556	2907	24580	187050
3	Bombay	294415	28002	26703	295714	41625	6579	5735	42469	338183
4	Calcutta	267169	14403	8281	273291	45622	5487	4554	46555	319846
5	Chhattisgarh	43069	2903	3271	42701	17966	1781	2030	17717	60418
6	Delhi	51785	6294	8410	49669	11921	3129	3442	11608	61277
7	Gujarat	76134	5294	9091	72337	26017	4826	5557	25286	97623
8	Gauhati	54351	4909	8643	50617	8682	1924	1887	8719	59336

9	Himachal Pradesh	48541	5884	9281	45144	6445	815	761	6499	51643
10	Jammu & Kashmir	50229	6930	3803	53356	1973	593	334	2232	55588
11	Jharkhand	29774	2803	2107	30470	24439	4494	4197	24736	55206
12	Karnataka	139694	37710	22834	154570	16336	5671	4275	17732	172302
13	Kerala	84977	15664	15459	85182	27595	5469	4820	28244	113426
14	Madhya Pradesh *	131680	16722	13521	134881	60226	10690	8876	62040	196921
15	Madras	421810	53549	80851	394508	44022	28039	35179	36882	431390
16	Orissa	225912	16085	10728	231269	26179	9784	7414	28549	259818
17	Patna	80517	9204#	7075	82646	45813	12790@	12342	46261	128907
18	Punjab & Haryana	196889	13652	14565	195976	47031	12165	11390	47806	243782
19	Rajasthan	196155	13477	8852	200780	56656	8342	6591	58407	259187
20	Sikkim	63	18	17	64	25	3	7	21	85
21	Uttaranchal	11614	1612	1842	11384	6533	1118	1178	6473	17857
TOTAL		3238574	300269	303785	3235058	811032	160693	146074	825651	4060709

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts

* Previous quarter figures have been revised by the concerned High Court

Includes 531 Civil Cases which were restored during this quarter

@ Includes 100 criminal cases which were restored during this quarter

C. Court News October - December, 2010

C) High Courts (From 01-07-2010 to 30-09-2010)

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 30-09-10
		Opening Balance as on 01-07-10	Institution from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Disposal from 01-07-10 to 2009-10	Pendency at the end of 30 09-10	Opening Balance as on 01-07-10	Institution from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Disposal from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Pendency at the end of 30 09-10	
1	Allahabad	668989	44405	45426	667988	300943	33488	28800	305631	973599
2	Andhra Pradesh	168167	14847	13244	169770	25833	4804	5716	24921	194691
3	Bombay	299819	33055	30035	302839	44658	7428	7307	44779	347618
4	Calcutta	280400	15992	12488	283904	49180	7133	6454	49859	333763
5	Chhattisgarh	40390	4075	5095	39370	16775	2590	2633	16732	56102
6	Delhi	49714	8235	9315	48634	12093	3508	3860	11741	60375
7	Gujarat	69965	18239	15469	72735	25385	6455	6447	25393	98128
8	Gauhati	51142	6233	12965	44410	8974	2787	2771	8990	53400

9	Himachal Pradesh	43134	7585	10257	40462	6448	1123	1335	6236	46698
10	Jammu & Kashmir	60515	4186	1930	62771	3005	410	281	3134	65905
11	Jharkhand	30763	3093	2638	31218	25532	5731	5263	26000	57218
12	Karnataka	177634	45409	33614	189429	20067	6329	5982	20414	209843
13	Kerala	88682	16041	13420	91303	28600	6235	5374	29461	120764
14	Madhya Pradesh	143616	20167	17955	145828	65767	11352	9919	67200	213028
15	Madras	407088	52137	57863	401362	41090	21318	18789	43617	444979
16	Orissa	238237	15140	8475	244902	28925	10648	9423	30150	275052
17	Patna	80475 *	9948	11130	79293	48784	16132	13916	49000	128293
18	Punjab & Haryana	193792	16680	22075	188395 **	49037	13386	13160	49263	237658
19	Rajasthan	211722	17985	10072	219635	61214	9717	7740	63191	282826
20	Sikkim	80	14	38	36	19	7	10	16	52
21	Uttarakhand	12173	1885	2066	11992	6439	1261	1781	5919	17911
TOTAL		3316477	355351	335570	3336256	866768	171840	156961	881647	4217903

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts

* Closing balance of Civil cases as on 30.06.2010 revised by High Court concerned.

** 2 RFA transferred to the District and Sessions Judges concerned.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, my area of concern is: huge pendency of cases under trial, delay in disposal of cases and every year, new inclusion is more than the disposal. That way cases will keep on accumulating and accumulating. This is one concern and I ask the hon. Minister: does he agree that justice delayed is justice denied? Is he aware that five days back, on 15th of December, the Supreme Court had castigated the trial court as well as CBI in L.N. Mishra's murder case which is pending for the last 37 years? It is a horrendous state of affairs. A murder trial goes to four decades.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, this is the question. Is he aware of this kind of absurdity and my specific query was: how many cases are pending trials for more than 25 years? Reply has not been given and it has been told that information is not being maintained centrally. If it is not being maintained centrally, then, why don't you get information from High Courts? It was your duty to call for the information and furnish this House with the information.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I am very obliged to the hon. Member for having highlighted something which is of extremely critical concern to all of us across the floor, on both sides, to the average Indian citizen and it is for that reason that a National Mission has been set up. My predecessor colleague, Mr. Moily is here as well. During his time a National Mission, for this purpose, has been set up which will go on till 2016. We are working on how ict can be harnessed for disposal of cases, computerisation of all courses including all the subordinate courts will provide us with immediate information, the real time information that is necessary under the National Arrears Grid. That will allow us to manage courts better. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has allocated Rs. 5000 crores for the purpose which relates to reducing pendency and increasing disposal of cases. That would include, with the cooperation of the Bar, some very far-reaching measures such as increasing the period for which the judges sit, also using of shift courts, morning and evening shift courts, using of Gram Nyayalayas, using alternative dispute resolution. I would bring to my learned friend's notice that as far as the pendency is concerned, the information that we do have now, before real time information can be made available and this will happen over the next two years, in the High Courts and Subordinate Courts, 74 per cent of the pendency of cases is less than five years old. Around 3.2 crore cases are pending but, 74 per cent of those are less than five years old, 26 per cent

are more than five years old. So, we are concerned about such cases and our intention and our purpose and our effort is to ensure that we reduce the pendency between three to five years. This is what we are working towards and I believe the Mission Mode will be successful over the next three years.

श्री सभापति: दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, my second supplementary is, we have been hearing this concern of the Government every time, lower House also, I think, the same should be happening. ज्यू-ज्यू दवा की मर्ज बढ़ता गया। I will just mention that at present 42 lakh cases are pending in High Courts and institution was 1,71,000 in the year and disposal was 1,56,000. Like this, it will keep on accumulating, accumulating, accumulating. Until something drastic is done, things won't improve. दादा केस करे और पोता उसका नतीजा सुने। It is no speed at all and it very adversely affects the poorest of the poor. Something must be done.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I will once again assure my friend, the hon. Member that every effort is being put to ensure that pendency is reduced, that disposal of cases are speeded up. In this regard, may I mention here, as far as the effort of introduction of the Fast Track Courts was concerned, this was a one-time effort. Sir, 39.23 lakh cases were given to the Fast Track Courts. Out of this, 32.99 lakh cases have already been disposed of. Originally, the Fast Track Courts were set up for five years. We have extended the period for another five years. By the end of December, we hope that most of these cases would be disposed off.

Sir, the State Governments, as far as their own decision-making is concerned, are free to continue with the Fast Track Courts. The Central Government will not be funding the Fast Track Courts any further. But, we hope that the Fast Track Courts procedure, the Fast Track Courts attitude and the system will continue. It is, certainly, true that the disposal, sometimes, particularly in High Courts, is unable to keep pace with the new cases. But, I think, when new case comes to court, it is also an indication of the confidence of the litigating public and the ordinary citizen in the system of law in our country. And, therefore, they are willing to come to courts. But, we, certainly, do realize that there has to be much more done in terms of alternative dispute resolution.

Also, now, with the amendments that have made to the Cr.P.C., all courts first do require disputes to be referred to an alternative disputes resolution and then it, actually, put to trial only if it is found that reconciliation, negotiations and alternative disputes resolution that is offered is not workable. So, we are working on several prongs to ensure that we have an effective delivery system.

The Mission Mode effort that is being put in, I believe, will give us a different situation. And, we would not only be restricting ourselves to expressing our concern, but we will be able to show you some very different delivery over the next three years.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, मेरा specific सवाल हाई कोर्ट्स में जो न्यायिक प्रक्रिया है, उससे संबंधित है। यह देखा जा रहा है कि जो writ petitions होती हैं, उनमें stay देना और नोटिस करना, जजेज का काम ज्यादातर यहीं तक सीमित रह गया है। जो अपील के मामले आते हैं, जिनमें सुनवाई होती है, वे बीसों साल ऐसे ही पड़े रहते हैं, उनको कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के चीफ जस्टिस से बात करके जजेज के लिए कोई इस तरह की प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करेंगे कि उनको इतने केसेज को सुनना ही है और अगर उनके सामने अपील के केसेज हैं, तो उनको dispose of करना है, क्योंकि यह नहीं हो पा रहा है और जो आम आदमी है, जो aggrieved है, उसकी यह हेसियत नहीं है कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जाए? वकील प्रतिदिन कितनी फीस लेते हैं, यह आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि आदमी वहां जा ही नहीं सकता है। एक दिन लिस्ट में दो सौ केसेज आ जाते हैं, पता चला कि जज साहब एक घंटा बैठे और चले गए, अब फिर छः महीने तक कोई नम्बर नहीं आ रहा है और आदमी चक्कर लगा रहे है। क्या आप कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जजेज मामले सुनें और उनके निर्णय दें?

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद: सर, मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे अपने प्रान्त में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के सन्दर्भ में और वैसे भी जो लोअर कोर्ट्स की एक सामान्य स्थिति है, उसके सन्दर्भ में आपने जो संकेत दिए हैं, वे सही हैं और यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इसी कारण हमने National Arrears Grid बनाने का एक कदम उठाया है। National Arrears Grid में हमें कम-से-कम यह सूचना हर समय प्राप्त करेगी कि किस-किस केस में कितना समय लगा है, वे केसेज कहां-कहां पर लम्बित हैं और क्या कारण हैं, जिनसे उस केस की सुनवाई नहीं हो सकती। जजेज की कमी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है। जो निचले स्तर के कोर्ट्स हैं, जो subordinate courts हैं, उनमें infrastructure की पूर्ति न होना भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद: इसीलिए हमारा यह निर्णय है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को पूरा किया जाए। 13वें फाइनांस कमिशन ने इसके लिए 5000 करोड़ रुपया आबंटित किया था, जिसमें से 1325 करोड़ रुपया हम स्टेट्स को दे चुके हैं। इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल स्टेट्स को morning-evening shifts के लिए, Special Magistrate Courts के लिए,

अधिक समय जजिज को बैठाने के लिए, कोर्ट मैनेजर्स एपॉइंट करने के लिए और एडीआर सेंटर्स यानी Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers बनाने के लिए करना है।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा अनुमान और लक्ष्य है कि 31 मार्च, 2012 तक 12000 Subordinate Courts कम्प्यूटर से लिंक हो जाएंगे। हमारा यह भी अनुमान है कि 31 मार्च 2014 तक हम 14250 कोर्ट्स को कम्प्यूटर से लिंक करने का काम पूरा कर लेंगे। जब यह कम्प्यूटराइज्ड सिस्टम आ जाएगा, तो आज जो बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, वे दूर हो सकेंगी।

समय से जजिज की नियुक्ति हो सके, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि जजिज की नियुक्ति, विशेषतः हाई कोर्ट्स में जजिज की जो नियुक्ति है...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: नियुक्ति का काम भी तो आपको ही करना है।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद: नहीं-नहीं, वह आपको और हम सबको मिल कर करना होगा। व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन हम सबको मिल कर करना होगा, क्योंकि उसके लिए संविधा में संशोधन की आवश्यकता होगी और वह काम हम लोग, आप सबके सहयोग से मिल कर करेंगे। परामर्श के लिए सारी प्रान्त सरकारों को हम लिख चुके हैं और कुछ प्रान्त सरकारों के परामर्श हमें प्राप्त भी हो चुके हैं। हमारा आप सभी से निवेदन है कि अपने-अपने प्रान्त की सरकारों से कहें कि वे हमें जल्द से जल्द अपने परामर्श दे दें, ताकि judicial system में जो संशोधन करने हैं, जो परिवर्तन लाने हैं, उन्हें हम लोग आम सहमति से कर सकें।

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: It is a fact that there is a huge pendency in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts also. One of the chief reasons for this is the paucity of judges. Hundreds of posts are vacant. And, they are lying vacant for years together. What steps are being taken to fill in these posts?

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद: सर, यह जो समस्या है, वह हाई कोर्ट्स की ज्यादा है। हाई कोर्ट्स में जजिज की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया collegium system पर आधारित है। पहले केन्द्र सरकार के पास collegium से प्रस्ताव पहुंचता है और फिर केन्द्र सरकार collegium के प्रस्ताव को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास भेजती है। जब तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के collegium से उन प्रस्तावों पर कोई निर्णय वापिस नहीं मिलता है, तब तक हम उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते। इसीलिए मैंने कहा था कि हमारा सभी प्रान्तों से विशेष आग्रह है कि जल्द से जल्द इस पर वे अपने परामर्श हम तक पहुंचाएं ताकि इस पर आगे की कार्यवाही हो सके।

सर, वैसे मैं इतना बता दूँ कि हमने सभी चीफ जस्टिसिज से आग्रह किया था कि जुलाई से लेकर दिसम्बर के बीच pending cases को dispose of करने के लिए वे एक विशेष ड्राइव करें। इस कैम्पेन में हमने उन केसिज

को प्राथमिकता दी थी, जो महिलाओं से संबंधित हों, वृद्ध व्यक्तियों से संबंधित हों, marginalized groups यानी पिछड़े हुए समुदाय या वर्गों से संबंधित हों और बच्चों से संबंधित हों।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, there are two main issues. One is that the High Courts and Supreme Court expect some financial independence and flexibility by increasing court fee because in the Supreme Court, the maximum court fee is Rs. 2,500/- only, though crores of rupees can be adjudicated. Is there a proposal to increase the financial flexibility and also financial independence of the Judiciary? Number two, the working hours and sitting hours of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are narrowing down. It goes like a pyramid. The lower courts sit for a larger time, but the Supreme Court and the High Courts sit for only one-third of the total working days and hours. Will proper workable days be fixed for them?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the hon. Member is fully aware that the higher you go the greater amount of effort and reflection is necessary for quality of justice. Just disposal of cases and giving targets and expecting that it will be adequate address, as far as our concerns are concerned, would not be very sensible. I do realise that this is also something that the judges of the superior courts are aware. There is an expectation that they will work longer hours, they will work on holidays as well, or whether they can sit for larger number of days in a year—all this is under the contemplation of the judges of the High Court. Periodically, we have meetings of all the Chief Justices. The Chief Justice of India calls the meeting of the Chief Justices of the High Courts where all these matters are discussed. We, informally and formally, from time to time remain in touch with the Chief Justice on this score. Sir, may I just also indicate to hon. Members that efforts have also been made by amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure as well as the Code of Civil Procedure where attempts have been made to ensure that many bottlenecks are cleared. One of the important amendments that was made in 2005 included the concept of plea bargaining in those areas which are other than areas where the punishment for the offence is death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for more than seven years or where the cases involve socio-economic conditions relating to the country or a woman or a child below 14 years. So, every possible effort is being made and I do hope in the months and years to come, the picture will improve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 366. The hon'ble Member is not present. Supplementary, Shri Dave.

*366. * [The questioner Shri Jesudasu Seelam was absent]

Wind energy projects in A.P.

*366. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of wind energy projects in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) the incentives Government has provided to encourage windmills in that State?

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

Statement

(a) Wind power projects of 213 MW capacity have been installed in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 30th November, 2011.

(b) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation to generators and concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government has also announced a Generation Based Incentives (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to the projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, यहां पर पवन ऊर्जा की बात कही गयी है, लेकिन भारत के अन्दर आज भी हम अल्टरनेटिव इनर्जी के मामले में पूरी तरह विदेशी टेक्निक पर निर्भर हैं। हमें यह समझ लेना होगा कि जी-7 कंट्रीज़ कभी भी हमें ऊर्जा के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं होने देंगे, क्योंकि जिस दिन भारत ऊर्जा के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया, वह अपने आप में एक असाधारण शक्ति में परिवर्तित हो जाएगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिसर्च की जो हमारी विंग है और अनुसंधान करने के जो हमारे माध्यम हैं, क्या हमने उनको कोई टारगेट दिया है कि एक गांव को लगने वाली कुल ऊर्जा हम उसी गांव में पैदा करेंगे और वहीं उसकी खपत कर लेंगे, क्योंकि जब हम ऊर्जा को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ट्रेवल करवाते हैं तो इसमें करीब-करीब 15 से 20 प्रतिशत ट्रांजिट लॉस होता है? हमें यह समझना होगा कि हमें ऊर्जा को वहीं पैदा करना है, क्योंकि भारत एक बहुत फैला हुआ देश है। इस बात को समझते हुए क्या भारत की अनुसंधान करने वाली इकाई को कोई टाइम फ्रेम दिया गया है कि 2017 तक हमें भारत को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में स्वावलम्बी बनाएंगे जैसे लक्ष्य डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम दिया करते थे, क्या हम वैसा कोई लक्ष्य दे रहे हैं? अगर हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं तो हम ऊर्जा के मामले में, green energy के मामले में, कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे?

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि यह सवाल आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में है, सारे देश के बारे में नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में पूछिए तो मैं आपको जवाब दे सकता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, इसमें आंध्र प्रदेश का तो कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन इन्होंने कहा कि ये 80 परसेंट इंसेंटिव्स देंगे, इन्कम जेनरेशन पर 10 इयर्स के लिए टैक्स हॉलिडे देंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो इंसेंटिव्स दिए हैं, तो कौन-कौन से प्रदेश में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लोग आए हैं और उन्होंने इसको शुरू किया है?

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला: सर, इनका सवाल बिल्कुल सही है। हमने इंसेंटिव्स दिए हैं और इसको बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत भारी इंसेंटिव्स दिए हैं। आपने जवाब में भी देखा होगा कि हम लोगों ने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी में, खासकर विंड पॉवर जेनरेशन में, ड्यूटी एग्जेम्पशन दी है, 10 इयर्स टैक्स हॉलिडे दिए हैं, पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स को लगाने में लोन इंसेंटिव्स दिए हैं और IREDA, जो हमारी बैंकिंग एजेंसी है, उससे दिए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं इन्हें यह भी बताता हूँ कि हमने विंड एनर्जी के लिए जो लक्ष्य बनाए हैं, उसमें आंध्र का 5,394 मेगावॉट था, मगर उसमें उसने सिर्फ 213 मेगावॉट का काम ही किया है। कुछ स्टेट्स में इस क्षेत्र में बहुत जबरदस्त काम हुआ है। तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने विंड एनर्जी में सबसे ज्यादा काम किया है।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: If you look at the year-wise capacity addition during the last ten years in Andhra Pradesh, you will find that it is not that encouraging. Up to 2001-02, the capacity was 93 Mega Watts. There was no capacity addition in 2002-03. In 2003-04, it was 6.2 Mega Watts. In 2004-05, there was a capacity addition of 21 Mega Watts. But then it drastically came down.

Sir, there is a huge potential in Andhra Pradesh. But why are you not fixing targets in Andhra Pradesh when there is a huge potential? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons behind this. What efforts his Ministry is making to create Wind Energy Parks to have better approach to wind energy in Andhra Pradesh.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, policy not very conducive for investment as compared to the other States is one reason. Second, captive consumption and Third Party sales are not allowed by Andhra Pradesh; and tariff rates are not enough for wind regimes in the State. These have been the reasons why the private people have not invested in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, in 2009, I wrote to the then Chief Minister, Rajasekhara Reddy, telling him that if these things are done, there will be a possibility of people coming in larger number as they have done in Tamil Nadu, in Karnataka, in Maharashtra, etc. This will make a difference to Andhra Pradesh also because it has a good potential of wind, but, unfortunately, it has not moved forward. Sir, as the hon. Member belongs to that State, I hope she would also kindly pursue the State Government to see that these things are done so that the private enterprise can come in larger number and produce this energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 367. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. Question No. 367.

*[The questioner Shri O.T. Lepcha was absent]

Work load and staff strength in Supreme Court

*367. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether overall work load of the Supreme Court has increased in view of the increase in the number of Judges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any work study on the increased work load on officers and staff has been conducted and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been corresponding increase in the officers and staff of the Supreme Court;

(e) if so, the number of persons recruited during the last three years and those who left;
and

(f) if not, the reasons for not recruiting the required officers and staff?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) In accordance with the provisions of Article 146 (1) and (2) of the Constitution, the appointment and conditions of service of the officers and servants of the Supreme Court is the concern of the Chief Justice of India. Accordingly, the subject matter of the question falls under the exclusive domain of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has informed that:-

Consequent upon increase in filing, disposal and pendency of matters in the Supreme Court, there has been increase in work-load at all levels. The details showing the institution, disposal and pendency of cases for the last four years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Considering the increased workload and with a view to bring improvement in the working of the Registry of the Supreme Court, the competent authority was pleased to order review of staff strength of dealing officials on Judicial side. Also, there has been 20% increase in the Judge strength which caused 20% increase in the staff in ancillary sections and sections on administrative side.

As a result of increase in the strength of Judges, number of Courts and work load, the strength of officers and staff has been increased. The competent authority has sanctioned creation/revival of about 284 posts in different categories since 01.01.2009. Further, a Committee of three Senior Officers has been constituted to study the working of the Registry.

(e) and (f) In all, about 282 persons have been recruited in various categories during the last three years starting from 01.01.2009. 41 persons have left after joining the service for personal reasons.

Statement
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Matters

Institution				Disposal			Pending as on 1st May of respective year	Number of matters Reduced/ Enhanced with respect to previous year
Duration	Admission	Regular	Total	admission	Regular	Total		
As on 1st May, 2007							41730	
May, 2007 to April, 2008	64161	7370	71531	60605	6282	66887	46374	4644(+)
May, 2008 to April, 2009	59107	6517	65624	55252	6598	61850	50148	3774(+)
May, 2009 to April, 2010	73412	9048	82460	71276	6314	77590	55018	4870(+)
May, 2010 to April, 2011	70836	8314	79150	72212	7409	79621	54547	471(-)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not present. Any supplementary?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, considering the huge pendency in the Supreme Court, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider shortening the vacation period for the Supreme Court.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, this is not an issue that is directly in our purview. The Supreme Court decides it. In fact, the Supreme Court, conscious of the issue of pendency, has been deciding considerable number of applications and matters during vacations also. Several Benches are beginning to sit during vacation as well. But, ultimately, Sir, let me just say this that the Supreme Court's situation today, at least, as far as the pendency is concerned is improving. The pendency has actually gone down; arrears have gone down. Even though it is marginal, but they have reversed the pattern of increasing number of arrears and pendency; and therefore I think it is best left to the wisdom of the Court itself.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has got a heavy workload, I want to know whether we should still continue with the colonial legacy that court works on such and such day and court takes leave on holidays. So my question is, should we still continue with that legacy or have we changed from that legacy?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that there is no question of any colonial legacy still continuing. We have, of course, a common law system that we do share with many other common law countries, including the United Kingdom. But we have developed our own system, to the acclaim and acknowledgement of all other legal systems in the world. We have put in intrinsic Indian jurisprudence, and I believe that we have give models for other people to emulate with success. As far as the sittings of the Court are concerned, it is according to the Court's own convenience. I believe, the Court is conscious of the concerns that are expressed here in the House, but I think it is best left for the Court to decide how and when it wants to sit and the number of cases it believes it can potentially dispose of during any given period.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Sir, granting bail is the discretionary power of the Court. यह कोर्ट पर डिपेंड करता है कि वह किसको बेल दे या न दे। And these days, important cases related to known personalities are described not only...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on workload.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Yes, Sir. I am talking about the Supreme Court. Important cases related to known personalities including celebrities are not only being tried in the Court but also in the media, and courts are being influenced by the media. My question is, has the Government given any thought to amending the procedure of granting bail?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a workload-related question.

श्री राशिद अल्वी: सर, इसी वजह से तो वर्कलोड है कि बेल नहीं हो रही है। Media is influencing our courts. One cannot get justice under fear and influence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raashid Alvi ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Sir, it is a very important question.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, may I just tell my learned friend and hon. Member that the Goddess of Justice is blindfolded, she has a balance in front of her, and for her it does not matter whether a person is known or unknown. Justice is done without any पक्षपात and justice is done without actually knowing who the person before her is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 368. The hon. Member is not present. Any supplementary? No supplementaries on this question. Okay;

*368. [The questioner Shri Kalraj Mishra was absent]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 369.

Central assistance for the Food Security Scheme

*368. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central aid given to different States and Union Territories for implementation of the food security scheme during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and during the current year so far; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the Central aid is not diverted by the State Governments concerned?

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

Statement

(a) No central aid/subsidy is released directly to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for food security. However, the Government provides foodgrains at highly subsidised prices to the targeted population under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). State-wise Allocation of foodgrains for TPDS beneficiaries for the year 2011-12 is as under. The difference between economic cost of foodgrains and their Central Issues Prices (CIPs) fixed for TPDS and OWS is incurred by the Government as food subsidy. Food Subsidy is released to FCI and State Governments undertaking procurement of foodgrains under Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme. Food Subsidy released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	58242.45
2010-11	62929.56
2011-12 (as on 15.12.2011)	45125.16

(b) Strengthening and streamlining of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. In order to check leakages/diversion of foodgrains in TPDS, the Government has regularly reviewed and has also issued instructions from time to time to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improvement in the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Statement-I

*State-wise allocations of foodgrains for TPDS beneficiaries
for the year 2011-2012*

(In 000 Tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allotment			
		BPL	AAY	APL+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1052.088	654.288	2031.876	3738.252
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556
3	Assam	475.224	295.692	1035.840	1806.756
4	Bihar	1689.372	1050.420	910.520	3650.312
5	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	431.120	1218.752

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Delhi	108.696	63.084	426.078	597.858
7	Goa	5.532	6.108	48.676	60.316
8	Gujrat	550.368	340.080	1128.290	2018.738
9	Haryana	208.572	122.820	401.030	732.422
10	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	303.266	519.146
11	J&K	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804
12	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	333.540	1339.032
13	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	1072.370	2386.646
14	Kerala	402.348	250.260	779.066	1431.674
15	Madhya Pradesh	1068.216	664.260	948.260	2680.736
16	Maharashtra	1709.424	1034.880	1902.810	4647.114
17	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446
18	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696
19	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140
20	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876
21	Orissa	1165.572	531.120	420.306	2116.998
22	Punjab	121.176	75.360	617.564	814.100
23	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1094.120	2115.140
24	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.030	44.270
25	Tamilnadu	1259.232	783.144	1680.456	3722.832
26	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034
27	U.P.	2765.700	1719.480	2628.710	7113.890
28	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	292.530	501.702
29	West Bengal	1553.580	621.684	1588.490	3763.754
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020
31	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	30.600	34.980
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.060	10.284
33	Daman & Diu	1.044	0.636	3.750	5.430

1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620
35	Pondicherry	21.564	13.548	23.800	58.912
Total		17435.328	10242.672	21196.238	48874.238

† Includes the adhoc allocation made in June 2011

Empanelled newspapers and journals for advertisements

*369.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from newspapers and journals, for being empanelled for receiving Government advertisements, received by the Panel Advisory Committee (PAC) during 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11;

(b) the number of applications accepted and rejected, language-wise; and

(c) whether such applications are accepted in totality, or some other selective methodology is resorted to by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) A statement showing the number of applications received and accepted for empanelment by DAVP during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (till 31st July, 2011), language-wise is given as a Statement (*See below*). Applications are accepted as received and there is no selective methodology followed.

Statement

Details of number of applications received and accepted for empanelment, year-wise and language-wise

Sl. No.	Language	2008		2009		2010		2011*	
		Applied/ Receipt	Approved	Applied/ Received	Approved	Applied/ Received	Approved	Applied/ Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	English	36	13	83	34	115	65	48	14
2	Hindi	278	64	807	204	1026	386	472	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Urdu	53	12	124	26	149	82	61	36
4	Punjabi	4	0	12	4	17	15	4	2
5	Marathi	20	3	29	11	69	36	31	11
6	Gujarati	68	12	40	11	89	30	28	8
7	Sindhi			1	1	1	1		
8	Assamese	3	3	3	3	11	8		
9	Bengali	11	2	13	3	21	18	7	1
10	Oriya	26	4	17	6	36	26	11	6
11	Tamil	4	1	21	8	14	13	7	5
12	Telugu	42	13	59	37	88	66	24	15
13	Malayalam	1	1	14	6	27	22	4	4
14	Kannada	3	1	4	3	14	11	3	1
15	Sanskrit	1	0			2	2	1	1
16	Nepali	1	0	2	2	2	2		
17	Mizo					2	1	1	0
18	Khasi			1	0			1	1
19	Manipuri	1	1	1	1				
20	Garo			1	0	1	1		
21	Rajasthani			1	1	2	0	1	0
22	Dogri			1	1				
23	Bodo	1	1						
24	Karbi			1	1	1	1		
25	Santhali	1	1						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Maithili					1	1		
27	Meeteilon					1	1		
TOTAL		553	131	1236	364	1689	788	704	205

* Till 31st July, 2011.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, newspaper journals having an established circulation of more than 75,000 copies per publishing day as certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) are entitled to seek empanelment of their fresh edition from a new place after having had regular publication for four months with the same title. How many requests for empanelment of fresh editions were made during the last year and how many such requests were refused?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I have given in the written reply details of requests received by the DAVP Empanelment Committee. There is a new policy which came into effect in 2007. The criteria is very clearly laid down for accepting empanelment of small, medium and big newspapers, with circulations of 25,000, 50,000 and 75,000 copies. Applications are received and there is no policy to reject them if they fulfill the criteria. It is already there on the Net.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I would like to know if DAVP's advertisement rates are finalized as per the recommendations of the Rate Structure Committee, keeping in view the rising publication cost and the cost of inputs like increase in newsprint pages, hike in the wages of working and non-working journalists as recommended by the Wage Board and the expenditure on the printing equipment, etc.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the rates of publication of advertisements given out by the DAVP are reviewed at regular intervals. In the last two-and-a-half years, the rates have already been revised twice. In addition to that, as a special measure, the commission which used to be charged by the DAVP has not been charged in order to enhance the rates being charged by the newspapers. The Rate Structure Committee is in the process of finalizing the latest rates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Export of sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has allowed the export of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar in the very beginning of the crushing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that following this decision, the prices of sugar in the international market have depreciated whereas the same have appreciated in the domestic market; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the sugar stock in the country at the time of giving permission of its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Taking into account the opening stock, likely sugar production and domestic demand, the Government has allowed export of upto 10 lakh tons of sugar during sugar season 2011-12 under Open General Licence on 22.11.2011.

(c) and (d) The prices of sugar in the domestic market depend upon various factors like production, carried over stock, domestic demand, international prices of sugar and market sentiments etc. The international prices of sugar are influenced by factors like fluctuations in sugar production, movements in related markets like petroleum market, macro economic developments like investment in commodities trade and fluctuations in the financial market etc. As such, it is not possible to indicate the impact of the decision to export alone, on international and domestic prices. During the period from 23rd November, 2011 to 14th December, 2011, the future prices of sugar in international market quoted for March, 2012 delivery, as per Euronext.com & Liffe.com, fluctuated between US\$ 597.70 per MT to US\$ 625.40 per MT as against US\$ 613.90 per MT on 22.11.2011, i.e. the date on which the decision of export was taken. During the same period, the all India average price of sugar in the domestic market has fluctuated between Rs.33.52 per kilogram and Rs.34.60 per kilogram as against Rs.33.46 per kilogram on 22.11.2011. The sugar stock in the country, as on 31.10.2011, was estimated at 36.59 lakh tonnes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prevention of cartelization in health sector by CCI

***371. SHRI MANGALAKISAN:** Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of Competition Commission of India (CCI) in preventing cartelization in the health sector, specially in the field of modular operation theatres;
- (b) the ownership details including cross holding by the same directors in the various companies disguised to act as different fronts as concluded by the CCI in its findings in case No. 43/2010;
- (c) the details of the investigation done into the irregularities committed by the companies;
- (d) the details of the anomalies detected in the shareholding pattern and bogus Shareholding of these companies; and
- (e) the action taken to blacklist these companies?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Competition Commission of India (CCI), which is governed by the Competition Act, 2002, decides the matters in accordance with the relevant provisions of Competition Act, 2002 to prevent the cartelization by the enterprises causing appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.

(b) to (e) Since, the matter is sub-judice before the Competition Commission of India (CCI), which is a quasi-judicial body, it is not in the interest of judicial propriety to disclose the details of the investigation and the names of companies, which are being investigated. The Competition Act has sufficient provision to deal with cartels/bid rigging.

Status of Indian Information Service

***372. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, the Indian Information Service (IIS) was to be given an option to either be absorbed in Prasar Bharati or opt out;
- (b) if so, the reasons why the option has not been given; and
- (c) whether under the amended Act they can continue to be in Prasar Bharati on deputation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) In terms of section 11 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, as amended from time to time, a member of Indian Information Service (IIS) who was working in Akashvani or Doordarshan immediately before the appointed day, *i.e.* 23-11-1997, had the option of getting absorbed as an employee of the corporation, to continue on deputation to Prasar Bharati or to revert back to the Government.

(b) Section 11 provides for transfer of service of all categories of employees of Akashvani or Doordarshan including members of IIS working in Akashvani and Doordarshan immediately before the appointed day by calling for an option from the employees. However, the Section remained unimplemented till date due to resistance of the employees and option as envisaged under the Section was not called for from the employees.

(c) A Bill, based on the recommendations of Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati, approved by the Cabinet, for amending Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act has been passed by Rajya Sabha on 08.12.2011. It is pending for consideration and passing in Lok Sabha.

The Bill has an enabling provision for the officers belonging to Indian Information Service, Central Secretariat Service etc. borne on the cadres outside Akashvani and Doordarshan, to serve in Prasar Bharati on such terms and conditions as may be specified under Section 32 of the Act.

Ground water level in metro cities

*373. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ground water level is fast depleting in metro cities of the country due to heavy demand of water;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to measure the existing demand and supply of water in big cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to restore ground water level and ensure adequate supply of potable water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes Sir. Ground water level is depleting at a rapid pace in some of the metro cities due to over-exploitation of

ground water to meet the increasing demand of water and reduced natural recharge of ground water due to increased urbanization. As per analysis of ground water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board, ground water levels have declined by more than 4 metres during the past decade (2002 - 2011) in metro cities of Faridabad, Delhi, Rajkot, Greater Mumbai, Jaipur and Ludhiana.

(b) and (c) An assessment of water demand for domestic purposes for the 35 metropolitan cities upto 2021 on the basis of inputs from state water resources/irrigation departments is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Urban water supply is a state subject and measures for ensuring adequate supply of potable water in urban areas is the responsibility of urban local bodies. However, Min. Of Urban Development is providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to supplement their efforts in providing urban water supply facilities. Out of 35 metro cities (census 2001), a total of 120 water supply projects in 30 cities have been approved so far for funding under JNNURM at a total estimated cost of Rs. 16119.47 crores with committed ACA of Rs.6928.10 crores. List of approved water supply projects under the scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) / Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has taken following measures for restoration of ground water level:

- Central Ground Water Board has been implementing pilot/ demonstrative recharge projects in various States since VIII Plan for replication by the States under similar hydrogeological environments.
- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory. So far as 11 States/ Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Matter is being actively pursued with other States.
- Directions have 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.
- Directions have been issued 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.

- Directions have been issued for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/ adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- CGWA has directed large and medium Industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.
- The Ministry of Water Resources has instituted 20 Ground Water Augmentation Awards & 1 National Water Award to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) /Gram Panchayats/ Urban Local Bodies/ Institutions/ Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling & re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation.
- Central Ground Water Board organizes IEC activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting completion, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places etc.
- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. Notified areas include South and South West districts and Yamuna flood plain area in Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Faridabad, Indore, Ludhiana and entire Jaipur urban area (falling in Jothwara, Amer and Sanganer blocks). In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/ Authorized officer. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas.

Statement

Statement showing water demand, water availability, present and future source of water extracted from the status reports on water resources requirements and its availability in urban areas prepared by the regional committees

(Based on data furnished by the Department concerned of the Respective State Government)

Sl. No. Urban Agglomeration		Water Demand		Water		Availability / Supply	Present source of water supply	Resources to meet future demand
		2001	2021	2001	2021			
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	Ludhiana (Punjab)	242 (MLD) (Domestic) + 125 (MLD) (Industrial)	580 (MLD) (Domestic) + 160 (MLD) (Industrial)	375 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future		Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement	50% through canals (Sidhwan canal) and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement
2	Amritsar (Punjab)	175 (MLD) (Domestic) + 42.11 (MLD) (Industrial)	267 (MLD) (Domestic) + 52.64 (MLD) (Industrial)	232.56 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future		Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement	50% through canals (UB&C system) and 50% by tubewells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Faridabad (Haryana)	89.5 MGD (406 MLD) including 29.5 MGD (133 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	160.77 MGD (730 MLD) including 41.8 MGD (189 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	40 MGD (182 MLD) Present shortfall is 49.5 MGD (225 MLD)	Projected water supply demand will be met by canal system, Tube wells and Ranney wells.	Through tube wells	By canal water (Mewat canal) and ground water.
4	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	255 (MLD) (Domestic) +80 (MLD) (Industrial)	482 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	Total supply is 265 MLD. Shortage is 70 MLD.	From identified sources is 630 MLD.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Tube wells and Dug wells.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Ground water and Narmada river

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	318.20 (MLD) (Domestic) No Major Industry	671 (MLD) (Domestic) No mention of Industry	Total supply is 183.5 MLD. Shortage is 134.70 MLD.	Extra requirement works out to 487.5 MLD, which has to be met by constructing projects on Narmada river.	Narmada river. Yashwant Sagar reservoir and Ground water.	Additional water supply project on Narmada river. A major project on Narmada river is also required.
6	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	214.312 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial)	327 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial) which is only the present demand	Total supply is 145 MLD. Shortage is 94.51 MLD.	The assessed requirements for 2021 will be met from identified sources.	Khandari Dam and Gour river. PariatDem and Phaguwa Ghat Narmada river & Ground water.	A location for intake on Narmada river near Ttlwara Ghat has been identified to meet additional requirement of water and Ground water.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	956 (MLD) (210 MGD)	1817 (MLD) (400 MGD)	Total supply is 770 MLD (170 MGD). Deficit is 186 MLD (40 MGD).	From identified sources is 2000 MLD (440 MGD).	Osmansagar, Himayatsagar, Manjira Phase -1 & II and Manjira Phase - III & IV, Ground water through bore wells.	To meet the future water demand, the proposal prepared by HMWSSB envisages drawing raw water from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar in three phases.
8	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	314 (MLD) (69 MGD) + 264 MLD (58 MGD) industrial requirement	521 (MLD) (115 MGD) + 592 MLD (130 MGD) industrial requirement	For VMC area total supply is 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit is 146 MLD (32 MGD).	For VMCArea total supply is of the order of 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit will be 353 MLD (78 MGD).	Mudasaralova, Yeleru, Raiwada, Meghadrigedda, Thatipudi Reservoir Scheme and Gosthani river.	To increase the present drawals from Yeleru Left main canal and Thatipudi Reservoir. Drawing water from Jhanjavathi reservoir and additional water from Godavari river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Vijayawada	150 (MLD)	270 (MLD)	Total supply is MGD)	From identified (60 MGD).	From Krishna River Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River	From Krishna River Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna
10	Bangalore (Karnataka)	1176 MLD LDR)	2232 MLD (HGR & LDR)	705.5 MLD	2575 MLD	1. Arkavathy 2. Cauvery i) Stage-I ii) Stage-II iii) Stage-III	Cauvery Stage - IV i) Phase-I ii) Phase-H Cauvery Stage -V Sufficient to meet water demands upto 2025. To meet demands beyond 2025, BWSSB has to go for new resources.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Nagpur	361 MLD	600 MLD (for rate of 155.25 lpcd) 670 MLD (for consumption rate of 172.50 lpcd)	430 MLD	2670 MLD	Gorewada Tank, Irrigation Project	Rahari Barrage on MLD). Jamghat HE Project (1827 MLD). Additional Ground Water of 450 MLD.
12	Greater Mumbai (Maharashtra)	3878 MLD (total require- ments per GMMC norms) 2056 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	5081 MLD (total require- ments per GMMC norms) 2741 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	2906 MLD (surface water) 60 MLD (ground water)	5293 MLD (surface water) 288 MLD (ground water)	Tuist lake,Vehar Lake, Tansa dam, Väitama dam, Upper Väitama dam, Bhatsadamand ground water	Middle Väitama, Gargai, Pinjal, Käiu project and ground water.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Nashik (Maharashtra)	199 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms) 179 MLD (as per NMC with 135 lpcd)	345 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	Total water supply is 185 MLD including 7 MLD non domestic demand	325 MLD from surface sources and 16 MLD from ground water sources	Gangapur dam and Darna dam	Gangapur dam and Darna dam and also with construction of Gautami and Kashyapi dams.
14	Pune (Maharashtra)	635 MLD (total requirement as per PMC) 468 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	777 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	At present 750 MLD water is supplied to the PMC area.	892.20 MLD from Khadakwasla project and an additional 29.64 mid from ground water.	Khadakwasla Project and Temghar dam	PMC required to identify new sources since sanction to draw water from Khadakwasla project is valid up to 2002.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Kolkata (West Bengal)	2258.4 MLD	3124 MLD	3207.7 MLD	Future requirement can be met from surface and ground water sources.	River Hoogly is the only source of surface water for KUA. Water Treatment Plants are functioning for water supply. Groundwater is also used through deep tube wells and hand tube wells.	Future demand has been proposed to be met by installation of new plants as well as increasing the capacity of the existing treatment Plants e.g. Garden Reach Water Works and Palta Water Works.
16	Asansol (West Bengal)	136.35 MLD	206 MLD	165 MLD	Shortfall in future supply is projected as 14 MLD	Damodar, Ajay and Barakar river.	Completion of RCFA Part III water supply ground water resources etc.
17	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	588.50 MLD	1226.50 MLD	310 MLD	1600 MLD	Ganga river, canal and tube wells.	Ganga Barrage, Kanpur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	270.97 MLD	425.79 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	345 cusecs from Gokul barrage and Agra barrage.	Yamuna river and tube wells.	Gokul barrage and proposed Agra barrage.
19	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	431 MLD	776 MLD	410 MLD	Future requirement will be met from Sharda Sahayak Canal System.	Gomti river and tube wells.	3rd and 4 water works of Sharda Sahayak Canal System.
20	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	210 MLD	330 MLD	235 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Ganga river and tube wells.	
21	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	180 MLD	300 MLD	140 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Yamuna river and tube wells	Second water works have been proposed to meet future requirement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	267.37 MLD	400.20 MLD	267.37 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	Tube wells	
23	Patna (Bihar)	Figure not indicated in report	628 MLD (6.28 lakh K litres/day)	135 MLD (1.35 lakh Klitres/day) and 60000-80000 KL/day.	The future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met from Ground water.	72 Nos. of high yielding tube wells.	Ground water is available in abundance and the future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met.
24	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	601 MLD (6.01 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Dimna Lake, Sitarampur lake and by pumping from ponding across Subernarekha created by low height weir near mango bridge.	Chandil dam across Subernarekha and Icha dam across Kharkai river.
25	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	653 MLD (6.53 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Small ponding at Jamadaba on river Damodar	Bokaro Barrage and Konar dam.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	809 MLD	1230 MLD	299 MLD	Future availability from surface water, ground water and seawater sources.	Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills reservoirs system and ground water. Gap may be bridged through Krishna Water Supply Project. Balance need to be met from other sources.	
27	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	249.441 MLD	437.858 MLD	153.284 MLD Gap of 96.157 MLD	276.254 MLD Gap of 161.604 MLD	Siruvani River Source Pillur Water Supply Scheme	Pillur River Scheme-II, scheme for Koundampalayam and Vadavalli Town panchayat from Bhavani river near Nellithurai and Aliyar river scheme.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	215.04 MLD	264.53 MLD	115 MLD present gap of 99.96 MLD	Future availability expected to increase from proposed water supply schemes.	Surface water through Vaigai water supply scheme. Sub-surface water from 6 pickup wells. Melakkal, Thatcampathu, Kochadai collector well, Kochadai, Manaloor and Thiruppuvanam.	Kallar River Supply Scheme. Cauvery River Source, Rejuvenation of Tanks and supply Channel in and around Madurai Corporation and proposal for bringing additional water directly from Vaigai dam instead of drawing from riverbeds.
29	Kochi (Kerala)	274.2 MLD	358.7 MLD	250 MLD	By implementing various schemes the availability will be nearly equal to demand	Kochi water supply schemes and seven other water supply schemes	Apart from the present sources, two augmentation schemes and four new water
30	Rajkot (Gujarat)	135 (Domestic demand) 162 MLD (Total demand)	315 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 69 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 221 MLD	Aji -1 Water Supply Scheme, Nyari -1 Water Supply Scheme, Bhadar Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-II Water Supply Scheme, Drinking water from Mahi canal	It is proposed to raise the capacity of Nyari - 1 dam by rising earthen dam and widening of water weir. Extension of distribution network is also proposed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Surat (Gujarat)	573 MLD	1440 MLD	Installed capacity (Surface + Ground) is 673 MLD Average water supplied is 540 MLD	24X7 supply is envisaged in the year 2021 in Water Supply Master Plan.	River Tapi is the major source of water. The Water Works are Varachha, Sarthana, Katargam and Rander.	Rain water recharging and harvesting plan, modernization of existing infrastructure, private sector participation etc.
32	Vadorada (Gujarat)	275.90 MLD	460 MLD	275.85 MLD At present there is no shortfall	275.85 MLD Future shortfall of 184 MLD has been projected	Shri Sayaji Sarovar. French wells in Mahi river Fazalpur, Poicha, Raik, Dodka. Tube wells.	Vadodara Municipal Corporation has prepared two master plan. Source Narmada River basis and Upgradation of distribution system.
33	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Figure not indicated in report.	279 MGD (1266 MLD)	Average daily water supply is 529.786 MLD	Future supply estimated to be 334 MGD (1516 MLD)	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project. Intake well-1, Bore wells.	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project. Intake well-1, Intake well-II and Bore wells.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Delhi (Delhi)	a) 893 MCM* (2445 MLD) b) 1326.56 MCM** (3632 MLD)	a) 1574 MCM (4310 MLD) b) 2288 MCM (6265 MLD)	1231.04 MCM/ year (3369 MLD)	4017.28 MCM/ Year (11000 MLD)	River Yamuna, River Ganga, Bhakra Storage and ground water	Apart from the present sources water is also proposed to be made available from the proposed Tehri Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar- Vyasi dams.
35	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	361.1 MLD (BIS norms) 349 MLD (CPHEEO norms)	796.5 MLD 885 MLD	Present water supply is of the order of 313 MLD.	Availability is expected to increase from proposed surface water sources	Tube wells, Ramgarh Lake & TW outside urban areas, Hand pumps, Cavity wells.	From existing Bisalpur dam and from proposed Isardah dam.

a) * As per CPHEEO norms @ 172 LPCD

b) ** As per DJB proposal @ 274 lpcd

Statement-II

List of Water Supply Projects approved under JNNURM for Metro Cities (as per 2001 census)

Sl.No.	Metro No	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. In Lakhs)	ACA Released (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1.	Agra	Agra Water Supply	8270.50	4135.25
2.	2.	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotaxpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Raska	5383.25	1884.14
3.	3.	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	8969.00	4484.50
4.		Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	15915.22	7957.61
5.	4.	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	17934.00	8967.00
6.		Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled city area, Amritsar	4578.00	2289.00

7.	5.	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	2878.00	1439.00	1439.00
8.		Asansol	Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	8982.96	4491.48	3368.61
9.		Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
10.		Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	13370.60	6685.30	1671.33
11.		Asansol-Jamuria	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	1453.00	726.50	726.50
12.		Asansol-Raniganj	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	3627.00	1813.50	1360.14
13.	6.	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	1226.00	429.10	343.28
14.		Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	1531.00	535.85	348.29
15.	7.	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	1418.31	709.00	638.25
16.		Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	30604.16	15302.08	13774.87
17.		Bhopal	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	41545.64	20772.82	5193.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	8.	C hennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	32200.00	11270.10	7325.50
19.		Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	4177.00	1461.95	1096.47
20.		Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	3261.60	1141.56	1027.40
21.		Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	8780.00	7024.10	5268.00
22.		Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	1235.79	432.53	324.39
23.		Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	2330.00	815.50	326.21
24.		Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	911.00	318.85	286.96
25.		Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	10384.00	3634.40	2362.36
26.		Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat -Improvement of Water Supply	1917.00	670.95	67.09
27.		Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	2424.00	848.40	212.10

28.		Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	8511.70	2979.00	745.00
29.		Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur Municipality	6439.00	2254.00	902.05
30.		Chennai	Providing comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	26708.00	9347.00	3739.20
31.	9.	Cochin	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I	20117.00	10058.50	4023.43
32.	10.	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	1137430	5687.15	5118.28
33.	11.	Faridabad	Augmentation of Water Supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana	49349.00	24674.50	9869.77
34.	12.	Greater Mumbai KDMC	Kalyan Dombivli-150 MIX) Water Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	10681.49	3738.52	2803.89
35.		Greater Mumbai NMMC	Navi Mumbai - Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC)	23052.03	8068.21	4034.10
36.		Greater Mumbai Ulhasnagar	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	12765.23	4467.83	1787.13
37.		Greater Mumbai KDMC	Augmentation of existing water Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	25363.48	8876.51	3550.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.		Greater Mumbai MCGM	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	132950.00	46532.50	46532.13
39.		Greater Mumbai MCGM	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 Kms)	9398.79	3289.58	2138.21
40.		Greater Mumbai MCGM	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 Kms.)	29486.76	10320.37	6708.23
41		Greater Mumbai Thane	TTTANE-DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	7118.00	249130	249130
42.	13.	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	9493.00	3322.55	2991.39
43.		Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	8120.00	2842.00	2558.30
44.		Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	2981.00	1043.35	678.16
45.		Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	3355.00	1174.25	1056.82
46.		Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	990.00	346.50	311.83

47.		Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
48.		Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	23222.00	8127.70	3251.07
49.		Hyderabad	Comprehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Circle of GHMC	31426.00	9000.00	2500.00
50.	14.	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2375.00	1187.50	1187.75
51.	15.	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP.	1406.00	703.00	281.20
52.	16.	Kanpur	Water Supply Works for Inner Old Area of Kanpur City	27094.89	13547.44	8805.83
53.		Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	37778.92	18889.46	7555.80
54.	17.	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Naba Digianta Industrial Township Authority at Salt Lake	2606.62	912.32	912.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55.		Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	14194.25	4967.98	4968.00
56.		Kolkata	Tallah Palta Dedicated Transmission Main	30492.48	10672.37	8004.27
57.		Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum Municipalities	31272.08	10945.23	2736.31
58.		Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91
59.		Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	1369.41	479.29	119.82
60.		Kolkata	Surface Water supply scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	13849.36	4847.28	1211.82
61.		Kolkata	24X7 Water Supply scheme for Panihati Municipality Kolkata U.A.	24602.30	8610.81	2152.70
62.		Kolkata	Water supply project (Ph-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	12478.23	4367.38	
63.		Kolkata-Akra	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	1066.00	373.10	373.12

64.	Kolkata-Bansberia	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansbetria	4492.00	1572.20	1179.15
65.	Kolkata-Barrackpore	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	12950.88	4532.81	2266.40
66.	Kolkata-Baruipur	Water supply scheme for Baruipur Municipality.	951.86	333.15	249.87
67.	Kolkata-Bhadreswar	Water Supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	7462.89	2612.01	653.00
68.	Kolkata-Budge Budge	24x7 water supply scheme for budge budge municipality, Kolkata U.A.	8164.12	2857.44	714.36
69.	Kolkata-Chandannagore	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	2521.87	882.67	441.34
70.	Kolkata-Dhapa	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	9875.00	3456.25	1728.12
71.	Kolkata-Dhapa	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa water treatment plant.	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
72.	Kolkata-Garulia	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	4719.26	1651.74	825.88
73.	Kolkata-Howrah	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	9068.91	3174.12	2380.59
74.	Kolkata-Maheshtala	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	1717.00	600.95	600.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.		Kolkata-Uluberia	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	4558.00	1595.30	1196.49
76.	18.	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I VoL I to V)	38861.00	19430.50	17487.46
77.		Lucknow	Water supply for Lucknow(phase-I, part -ii)	14656.60	7328.25	4763.37
78.	19.	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	5931.60	2965.80	2669.22
79.		Madurai	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	969.57	484.79	412.06
80.		Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	788.00	394.00	354.60
81.		Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	915.00	238.50	155.04
82.		Madurai	Combined Water supply scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20141.00	10070.50	2517.62
83.	20.	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	27301.00	13650.00	8872.71
84.	21.	Nagpur	Expansion and Upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	3394.87	1697.44	1422.37

85.		Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2503.62	1251.81	1126.62
86.		Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	278.73	139.37	123.66
87.		Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	2500.00	1250.00	812.50
88.		Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	14463.70	7231.85	4700.70
89.		Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	6196.00	3098.00	1239.20
90.		Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	8059.27	4029.64	1611.80
91.		Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	10460.68	5230.34	2092.13
92.		Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	8217.00	4108.50	1643.38
93.		Nagpur	Water supply for NIT area (Phase -II) Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clusters	29639.55	14819.78	3704.95
94.		Nagpur	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur under PPP framework	38786.00	19393.00	4848.25
95.	22.	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	5052.00	2526.00	2252.13
96.	23.	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system of Patna city	42698.00	21349.00	5337.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
97.	24.	Pune PCMC	PCMC-Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	35862.00	17931.00	13448.25
98.		Pune PCMC	PCMC - Water Supply Phase-II	13511.82	6755.91	6080.33
99.	25.	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	8562.00	4281.00	4280.00
100.	26.	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	1919.00	959.50	959.50
101.		Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	995.00	497.50	497.50
102.		Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	14068.65	7034.33	7034.33
103.		Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	16743.43	8371.71	6278.82
104.		Surat	Water Supply Distribution system for South-East Zone areas	20109.67	10055.00	4022.23
105.	27.	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	4105.00	2052.50	2052.52
106.		Vadodara	Source augmentation for water supply (Canal Based) Vadodara (Gujarat) Phase -II	3839.00	1919.00	767.93

107.		Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodara city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector	16789.88	8394.94	2098.73
108.		Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City	2059.26	605.50	151.37
109.	28.	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	11102.00	5551.00	4995.90
110.		Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of C-s-Varuna Area	8610.00	4305.00	1722.00
111.		Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	20916.00	9000.00	3600.00
112.	29.	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	3548.00	1774.00	1598.10
113.		Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	7231.00	3615.50	3253.97
114.	30.	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2340.00	1170.00	1053.00
115.		Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	6228.00	3114.00	2803.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
116.		Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	3976.00	1988.00	1292.20
117.		Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	4600.00	2300.00	1495.00
118.		Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	24074.00	12037.00	7824.05
119.		Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	19018.00	9509.00	3803.60
120.		Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Vishakhapatnam	4793.48	2396.74	958.68
Total				1611947.61	692810.98	400778.00

Depletion of ground water level in Rajasthan

†*374. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the level of ground water is continuously depleting in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details of the assistance provided to the State by the Central Government to check it during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Central Government, so far, to check the depleting level of ground water?

THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The analysis of water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board during May 2011 when compared with average water level during the last decade (May 2001 - May 2010) indicates that in the State of Rajasthan 60% of the observation wells have registered rise while remaining 40% wells have registered decline in ground water levels. A statement regarding district-wise annual fluctuation and frequency distribution of different ranges from May 2001 - May 2011 is given in statement (See below).

(b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been implementing pilot/ demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge since 8th Plan for replication by the States under similar hydrogeological environments. During 2006-07 of the Tenth Plan, demonstrative projects were not implemented in Rajasthan. No proposal has been received from State Level Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) of Rajasthan during the last four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of Eleventh Plan. During the current year, 15 proposals costing Rs. 59.86 crore received from STAC for construction of 18 roof top rain water harvesting structures have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 41.90 crore has been released to State implementing agencies as first instalment.

The Government has also implemented dug well recharge project in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-Critical assessment units in seven States including Rajasthan to provide sustainability to the dugwells during the period 2007-10. For the State of Rajasthan, subsidy of Rs. 29.743 crore was released to 88765 beneficiaries for installation of dug well recharge structures in their farms. Further, a sum of Rs. 2 crore was released to the State Government for IEC activities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Central Ground Water Board/ Authority has undertaken the following measures for promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge and for regulation of ground water development and management in the country including the State of Rajasthan:

- Central Ground Water Board have constructed 4 sub-surface barriers in rural areas in Jhujhunu and Sikar districts and 14 roof top rain water harvesting structures in Jaipur and Udaipur districts under the demonstrative projects on artificial recharge implemented during Ninth Plan.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States including Rajasthan and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Direction have been issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States including Rajasthan 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.
- Central Ground Water Board organizes IEC activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting completion, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places etc.
- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country including 32 in Rajasthan for regulation of ground water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/ Authorized officer. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas. For more effective regulation of ground water development and management, Advisory Committees under the Chairmanship of District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner with members drawn from various organizations have been constituted.
- Central Ground Water Authority has circulated the list of 839 Over-exploited, 226 critical and 550 semi-critical areas in the country (including 140 over-exploited, 50 critical and 14 semi-critical areas in Rajasthan) to the State Pollution Control Boards, BIS and Ministry of

Environment & Forests which refer the proposals for new industries/ projects falling in these areas to CGWA for obtaining NOC for withdrawal of ground water. The proposals are evaluated based on site specific technical studies and appropriate decisions are conveyed. Pre-conditions in case of permissions are mandatory adoption of rain water harvesting system, monitoring of ground water abstraction as well as monitoring of ground water level and quality etc. by the industry/ project.

- CGWA has directed large and medium Industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.
- Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.
- The Ministry of Water Resources has instituted 20 Ground Water Augmentation Awards & 1 National Water Award to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) /Gram Panchayats/ Urban Local Bodies/ Institutions/ Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling & re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation.
- Central Ground Water Board organizes IEC activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting completion, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places etc.

Statement

*District-wise Annual Fluctuation & Frequency Distribution of
Different Ranges from May 2001 to May 2011 in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise				Fall				Total				Rise				Fall			
			Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		Rise		Fall		Rise		Fall	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Ajmer	22	0.06	11.34	0.68	4.30	5	22.73	5	22.73	7	31.82	3	13.64	0	0.00	2	9.09	17	77.27	5	22.73				
2	Alwar	25	0.01	11.05	0.28	19.45	1	4.00	0	0.00	2	8.00	3	12.00	1	4.00	18	72.00	3	12.00	22	88.00				
3	Banswara	5	1.95	5.25	0.76	0.76	1	20.00	1	20.00	2	40.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00				
4	Baran	8	0.88	4.28	0.34	2.05	4	50.00	0	0.00	1	12.50	2	25.00	1	12.50	0	0.00	5	62.50	3	37.50				
5	Barmer	44	0.14	6.34	0.51	13.07	15	34.09	4	9.09	12	27.27	4	9.09	2	4.55	7	15.91	31	70.45	13	29.55				
6	Bharatpur	28	0.07	3.15	0.46	9.29	7	25.00	4	14.29	0	0.00	9	32.14	2	7.14	6	21.43	11	39.29	17	60.71				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7	Bhilwara	23	0.21	9.50	0.22	11.43	3	13.04	4	17.39	12	52.17	1	4.35	0	0.00	3	13.04	19	82.61	4	17.39
8	Bikaner	42	0.11	9.27	0.05	17.30	7	16.67	10	23.81	14	33.33	5	11.90	0	0.00	6	14.29	31	73.81	11	26.19
9	Bundi	7	0.08	7.15	1.14	2.95	3	42.86	0	0.00	2	28.57	1	14.29	1	14.29	0	0.00	5	71.43	2	28.57
10	Chittaurgarh	17	0.13	4.90	1.65	9.18	9	52.94	1	5.88	4	23.53	1	5.88	1	5.88	1	5.88	14	82.35	3	17.65
11	Churu	30	0.20	6.45	0.20	10.45	10	33.33	6	20.00	1	3.33	9	30.00	2	6.67	2	6.67	17	56.67	13	43.33
12	Dausa	14	3.17	3.77	0.69	5.30	0	0.00	3	21.43	0	0.00	1	7.14	1	7.14	9	64.29	3	21.43	11	78.57
13	Dhaulpur	13	1.90	11.39	0.64	12.00	1	7.69	2	15.38	1	7.69	3	23.08	1	7.69	5	38.46	4	30.77	9	69.23
14	Dungarpur	8	1.51	5.10	-	-	3	37.50	3	37.50	2	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	100.0		0.00
15	Ganganagar	37	1.01	10.95	0.43	16.73	9	24.32	13	35.14	11	29.73	2	5.41	0	0.00	2	5.41	33	89.19	4	10.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16	Hanumangarh	32	0.08	10.34	0.13	13.35	7	21.88	10	31.25	3	9.38	3	9.38	2	6.25	7	21.88	20	62.50	12	37.50
17	Jaipur	34	1.45	5.49	0.49	28.68	5	14.71	0	0.00	1	2.94	7	20.59	4	11.76	17	50.00	6	17.65	28	82.35
18	Jaisalmer	41	0.16	6.39	0.14	9.26	13	31.71	9	21.95	8	19.51	6	14.63	1	2.44	4	9.76	30	73.17	11	26.83
19	Jalore	9	0.94	10.01	1.37	36.77	1	11.11	0	0.00	2	22.22	1	11.11	0	0.00	5	55.56	3	33.33	6	66.67
20	Jhalawar	5	0.07	9.03	3.23	3.23	1	20.00	1	20.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00
21	Jhunjhunu	11	3.14	5.55	3.88	21.63	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09	8	72.73	2	18.18	9	81.82
22	Jodhpur	27	0.05	11.26	0.09	15.46	4	14.81	5	18.52	8	29.63	6	22.22	1	3.70	3	11.11	17	62.96	10	37.04
23	Karauli	13	0.36	4.96	0.16	3.48	3	23.08	3	23.08	1	7.69	3	23.08	3	23.08	0	0.00	7	53.85	6	46.15
24	Kota	11	0.19	4.78	0.28	2.60	4	36.36	2	18.18	2	18.18	2	18.18	1	9.09	0	0.00	8	72.73	3	27.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	Nagaur	18	0.25	6.97	0.38	8.98	4	22.22	2	11.11	1	5.56	3	16.67	3	16.67	5	27.78	7	38.89	11	61.11
26	Pali	20	0.07	7.78	0.49	14.50	6	30.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	3	15.00	2	10.00	5	25.00	10	50.00	10	50.00
27	Rajsamand	22	1.91	13.42	3.17	3.17	1	4.55	3	13.64	17	77.27	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	21	95.45	1	4.55
28	Sawai Madhopur	14	0.28	2.58	0.65	6.45	4	28.57	1	7.14	0	0.00	2	14.29	2	14.29	5	35.71	5	35.71	9	64.29
29	Sikar	18	0.28	7.27	0.95	15.44	1	5.56	0	0.00	1	5.56	3	16.67	1	5.56	12	66.67	2	11.11	16	88.89
30	Sirohi	10	1.68	12.52	3.01	3.01	3	30.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	9	90.00	1	10.00
31	Tonk	16	0.51	8.25	0.79	13.96	2	12.50	5	31.25	3	18.75	1	6.25	1	6.25	4	25.00	10	62.50	6	37.50
32	Udaipur	27	0.02	13.75	-	-	7	25.93	12	44.44	8	29.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	100.0	0	0.00
Total		651					144	22.12	115	17.67	134	20.58	.85	13.06	37	5.68	136	20.89	393	60.37	258	39.63

Demolition of Vidarbha canal

*375. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 23 kilometre long canal, which took 20 years to build and was meant to irrigate Vidarbha region, has been demolished due to extremely poor construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Left Bank Canal of Gosikhurd project, Maharashtra of length 22.93 kms was started in 1994. Some cracks were observed in the lining of this canal because of poor quality of concrete. Accordingly the contractors were asked by the State Government of Maharashtra to remove the faulty lining work and reconstruct the lining at their own cost.

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, the Irrigation projects are planned and executed by State Governments themselves. Accordingly, the State Government of Maharashtra has taken necessary action in this regard.

New procurement policy for Government departments & PSUs

*376. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's new procurement policy for its departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), has recommended for the preferential purchase from micro and small enterprises including those of SC and ST enterprises;

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

(c) whether any quota has been fixed for purchase from these categories; and

(d) if so, the mechanism to ensure that the quota guidelines are followed?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE).

(i) Every Central Ministry/Department/PSU shall set an annual goal for procurement from the MSE sector at the beginning of the year, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement goal of minimum 20 per cent of the total annual purchases of the products or services produced or rendered by MSEs from the latter in a period of three years.

(ii) Out of 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs, a sub-target of 4% (*i.e.*, 20% out of 20%) will be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs. However, in the event of failure of such MSEs to participate in the tender process or meet the tender requirements and the L1 price, the 4% sub-target for procurement earmarked for MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs will be met from other MSEs.

(iii) At the end of 3 years, the overall procurement goal of minimum 20% will be made mandatory. Non-conforming Departments will be required to provide reasons for the same to the Review Committee set up under the Policy.

(iv) For enhancing the participation of SCs/STs in the Government; procurement, the Central Government Ministry/Department/PSUs will take: necessary steps including organizing special Vendor Development Programmes, Buyer-Seller Meets etc.

(d) Ministries/Departments/PSUs have to report the goals set with respect to procurement from MSEs and achievement made thereto in their respective Annual Reports. Those Ministries/Departments/ PSUs which do not meet the mandatory goal of Public Procurement Policy for MSE would be required to provide reasons thereof to the Review Committee which is headed by Secretary (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises).

Coal linkage to KPCL's thermal power project

***377.DR. VIJAY MALLYA:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received the recommendation from the Ministry of Power for grant of long term coal linkage to the new thermal power project being implemented by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether this recommendation has been considered by the Long Term Linkage Committee of the Ministry; and

(c) if so, whether the requisite linkage has been provided and if not, by when the linkage would be sanctioned in favour of KPCL?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Ministry of Power vide their letter dated 14.6.2011 has, inter-alia, recommended the application of Karnataka Power Corporation Limited for setting up 2 x 800 MW power project at Godhna, Chhattisgarh, to be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for grant of long term coal linkage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of Ministry of Power are yet to be placed before the Inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power to consider authorization of Letters of Assurance (LoAs) for 12th Plan power projects. Since no decision on convening of this meeting has been taken, it may not be possible at this stage to indicate any time frame for taking a decision.

Casual employees in AIR and DD

*378. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual talents/employees engaged by All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD);

(b) the wages paid to them on assignment basis;

(c) when the rates of wages were last revised; and

(d) on what basis these are fixed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati operates through its 1964 field units scattered all over the country where casual talents/employees are engaged. The information is being compiled by Prasar Bharati and will take time. The same will be laid on the Table of the House thereafter.

Recruitment of consultants in CSIR laboratories

*379. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories across the country, particularly in Hyderabad, have engaged retired officers as consultants according to their choice;

(b) if so, how many retired officers have been engaged as consultants; and

(c) the reasons CSIR and its laboratories are not recruiting fresh candidates?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI VILASRAO ESHMUKH): (a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has three laboratories in Hyderabad, namely, CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB); CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT); and CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI). None of these laboratories have any consultant presently.

CSIR undertakes a large number of consultancy, management and implementation of projects from the Ministries and Departments of Government of India, State Governments and Private Sector Organizations. A significant number of such projects are taken from the organizations belonging to strategic sector including defence. CSIR employs experienced retired Scientists and Technologists as consultants for a fixed period for specialized activities, in some of these projects time to time.

(b) Presently, out of 37 Laboratories of CSIR, 15 Laboratories have employed 68 consultants. Most of the consultants (numbering 30) are employed in the area of Aerospace Engineering.

(c) CSIR is recruiting fresh candidates with higher qualifications every year. On an average, CSIR recruits about 200 scientists every year.

Assistance to SEBs

*380. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had bailed out cash strapped State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in 2001 with 40,000 crore assistance to wipe out their losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the SEBs have improved their performance; and

(d) the future strategy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The conference of Chief Ministers and Power Ministers which was held in March 2001 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister had resolved to speed up the implementation of Power Sector

Reforms. As per one of the resolutions of the conference, an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Shri M. S. Ahluwalia, the then Member (Energy), Planning Commission was set up to recommend a one-time settlement of outstanding dues of SEBs towards CPSUs. The Committee submitted its report in May, 2001 recommending one time settlement scheme for such dues aggregating to Rs.41,473 crores and this report was endorsed with minor modifications by the High Level Empowered Group consisting of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Finance Minister, Minister of Power and CMs of some States in July, 2001. Decision of the High Level Empowered Group was conveyed to all States. Scheme was deemed to be effective from 1.10.2001. Under the scheme, for the States participating in the scheme, 60% of the interest/surcharge on the delayed payment to CPSUs as on 30.09.2001 was to be waived and the remaining amount, including principle and 40% interest was scrutinized through bonds issued by respective State Governments. The salient features of the scheme are as given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses at National level has come down from 36.64% in the year 2002-2003 to 27.15% in year 2009-20%. Utility-wise AT&C losses during last three years is given in Statement-II (See below). As per the PFC's "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities" for 2007-08 to 2009-10, the aggregate financial losses incurred by all utilities in the state power sector during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as follows:

	(Rs. in Crores)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	(12,520)	(24,820)	(29,531)
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	(15,389)	(37,986)	(44,469)

Statement

State-wise details are given in Statement-III (See below).

(d) The measures taken by Government to bring down the losses of power sector utilities *inter-alia* include the following:

R-APDRP

Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th 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. Under Part A, IT enabled energy audit and accounting system is to be established. And projects worth ₹5196.50 Cr covering all the eligible towns (1402 Nos.) in 29 states/ UTs have been sanctioned. Part-A also covers Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) and projects worth ₹1385.87 Cr covering all eligible towns (60 Nos.) in 13 States have been sanctioned. Part - B aims at renovation, modernization and strengthening of distribution system and out of 1100 eligible towns projects worth ₹23658.18 Cr in 1039 towns in 19 States have been sanctioned.

*State-wise sanction-disbursement under the scheme is given in
Statement-IV (See below).*

Resolution of Power Ministers' Conference

The 5th Conference of Power Ministers was held in New Delhi on 13th July, 2011. It was resolved that the state governments would ensure that the accounts of the power utilities are audited by September of the next financial year. Computerization of accounts is to be undertaken, if not done already. The distribution utilities are to file the Annual Tariff Petition by December-January of the preceding year to the State Regulator as stipulated in the National Tariff Policy. The state governments are to clear all outstanding subsidies to the utilities and ensure advance payment of subsidy in future. Further, the state governments are to take effective steps to reduce AT&C Losses below 15% and also initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding. A copy of the Resolutions passed is given in Statement-V (See below).

Ministry of Power approached Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) to take appropriate action by issuing necessary directions to all the State Commissions to revise the tariff periodically, if required by *suo moto* action, in the interest of improving the financial health of the power sector.

In its judgment dated 8th November, 2011, APTEL has issued following directions to State Commissions:

- (i) Every State Commission to ensure Annual Performance Review, true-up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination on year to year basis as specified in regulations.
- (ii) Every State Commission to ensure that tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year.

- (iii) In case of delay in filing of ARR beyond schedule date of submission, the State Commission must initiate *suo-moto* proceedings for tariff determination in accordance with section 64 of the Act read with Clause 8.1(7) of the Tariff Policy.
- (iv) In tariff determination, the revenue gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable. The recovery of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost should be allowed.
- (v) Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year.
- (vi) Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62 (4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should be preferably be on monthly basis but in no case exceeding a quarter.

Press release of APTEL is given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

Model Tariff Guidelines: Forum of Regulators (FOR) has approved tariff regulations, which will ensure adequacy of tariff to utilities.

Statement-I

The salient features of the Scheme

- (a) The scheme would come into force from the date of issue of this letter or from the date when the State Government sign the tripartite agreement (with the Ministry of Finance in the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India), whichever is later.
- (b) For the states participating in the scheme, 60% of the interest/surcharge on the delayed payment as on 30-09-2011 would be waived off.
- (c) The rest of the dues amounting to the full principal amount as well as the remaining 40% of the interest/surcharge would be securitized through bonds issued by the respective State Governments.
- (d) The bonds would be issued through RBI at a tax-free interest rate of 8.5% per annum. The terms of bonds should be structured to achieve a moratorium of 5 years on repayment of principal with the entire principal being repaid between the 6th and 15th year. These bonds would be

identical to bonds issued in connection with the market borrowings of State Governments, with the attendant discipline in repayments. The bonds will be subject to lock-in restrictions that will allow release of only 10 per cent of the bonds in the secondary market each year.

(e) For ensuring timely payment of current dues in future, defaults in current payment for power/fuel would attract a graded reduction in the supply of power from central power stations and in coal supplies. Where such defaults exceed 90 days from the date of billing, the Ministry of Finance shall recover these dues through adjustment against release due to them from the Centre.

(f) In order to initiate steps towards reform of the sector, the State Governments / SEBs shall accept reform-based performance milestones such as setting up of SERCs, metering of distribution feeders, improvement in revenue realization and other such milestones specified in the MOUs signed/to be signed with the Ministry of Power.

(g) The States shall be offered incentives for complying with the scheme. If SEBs or their successor entities (other than the ones not owned by the State Government) do not default on their current dues and adhere to the performance milestones, CPSUs shall pay them, during the first year commencing from 1.10.2001, bi-annual cash incentives equal to 3 per cent of the value of bonds in the first year, 2.5% in the second year and 2% in the third and fourth years. Further, if SEBs open and maintain Letters of Credit (LCs) till the end of December 2002. CPSUs shall pay them a one-time cash incentive equal to 2 per cent of the value of bonds. In addition, States undertaking reforms shall also be assisted through Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) grants and discretionary allocation of Power. The date for opening of LCs shall be 60 days from the issue of this letter.

(h) The States that withhold their consent beyond 60 days after this scheme enters into force shall be denied any share in the discretionary allocation of 15 per cent from power stations of CPSUs as well as any assistance under APDRP. If the over dues of such States exceeded Rs. 50 crore in respect of any CPSUs, they would also attract reduction in power and coal supplies, as applicable to the States participating in this scheme.

(i) Outstanding dues as on 30.09.2001 would form the basis of the one-time settlement. Dues that accrue after this date would not form part of the scheme. As regard bonds issued in the past in lieu of outstanding dues of SEBs, all bonds issued after 1-3-1998 can be converted into

State Government bonds at the option of the respective State Government. These bonds would form part of the scheme. However, any agreements entered in the past of which the old bonds are a part should not be reopened. Only conversion of bonds under the present scheme shall be permitted.

- (j) The scheme covers the outstanding dues payable by the SEBs to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) under the Ministry of Power, Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) under the Department of Coal, Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) under the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Railways.

Statement-II

AT&C Loss (%) of SEBs, PDs & Discoms

Region	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		AT&C Loss (%)	AT&C Loss (%)	AT&C Loss (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern	Bihar	47.37	34.37	43.92
	Jharkhand	23.34	54.00	10.43
	Orissa	41.68	42.20	39.70
	CESCO	46.06	46.84	39.99
	NESCO	34.59	38.90	36.68
	SESCO	48.15	50.60	51.01
	WESCO	41.19	37.55	37.58
	Sikkim	51.20	46.82	51.37
	West Bengal	23.24	25.81	33.24
	TOTAL	33.11	36.62	33.92

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	61.59	60.22	52.99
	Assam	35.18	32.68	29.03
	CAEDCL	42.95	39.38	
	LAEDCL	28.69	29.23	
	UAEDCL	36.05	31.41	
	Manipur	79.61	81.37	48.02
	Meghalaya	39.45	43.39	48.73
	Mizoram	28.40	41.11	39.06
	Nagaland	49.12	44.08	45.97
	Tripura	30.26	31.94	29.17
	TOTAL	40.31	40.72	36.43
Northern	Delhi	34.59	17.92	20.78
	BRPL	37.10	20.59	19.83
	BYPL	47.32	13.74	28.63
	NDPL	19.94	17.63	15.69
	Haryana	33.02	33.30	28.99
	DHBVNL	31.79	32.60	28.10
	UHBVNL	34.22	34.00	29.91
	H.P.	17.15	12.86	18.47
	J&K	71.92	69.05	70.45
	Punjab	19.10	18.51	17.73
	Rajasthan	33.02	29.83	30.07
	AVVNL	35.71	31.28	33.04

1	2	3	4	5
	JDVNL	33.13	30.19	31.51
	JVNL	30.60	28.40	26.69
	Uttar Pradesh	43.10	40.12	39.65
	UPPCL			
	DVN	44.69	45.95	49.62
	MVN	48.16	40.63	28.72
	PaVN	31.29	26.64	27.92
	PoVN	51.91	49.75	54.46
	KESCO	56.12	53.45	37.36
	Uttarakhand	38.32	35.37	33.53
	TOTAL	34.51	31.12	30.84
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	16.19	12.99	16.43
	APCPDCL	19.23	14.24	17.93
	APEPDCL	7.46	10.26	9.69
	APNPDCL	11.92	14.37	18.52
	APSPDCL	20.02	11.35	16.63
	Karnataka	32.12	24.94	25.34
	KPTCL			
	BESCOM	26.60	19.17	21.10
	GESCOM	41.25	38.79	38.05
	HESCOM	40.69	33.89	28.51
	MESCOM	21.66	14.02	18.39
	CHESCOM	37.65	25.34	28.22

1	2	3	4	5
Western	Kerala	21.52	21.61	14.89
	Pondicherry	18.71	18.46	19.35
	Tamil Nadu	16.19	14.39	20.15
	TOTAL	20.27	16.92	19.49
	Chhattisgarh	27.59	32.73	37.98
	Goa	13.10	21.69	7.77
	Gujarat	22.81	22.04	22.81
	DGVCL	15.23	16.11	15.23
	MGVCL	17.17	14.97	15.27
	PGVCL	32.74	31.78	32.34
	UGVCL	17.23	16.31	18.89
	Madhya Pradesh	45.85	46.61	41.03
	MPMKVCL	54.43	50.24	42.26
	MPPKVCL	40.72	36.38	36.16
	MPPuKVCL	42.58	55.84	46.11
	Maharashtra	100.00	31.19	25.02
	MSEDCL	31.32	31.19	25.02
	TOTAL	31.37	31.64	28.23
	GRAND TOTAL	29.45	27.74	27.15

Source: PFC

Statement-III

State wise Details of Profit and Loss

Region	State	2007-09		2008-09		2009-10	
		Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Reed. Basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Reed. Basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Reed. Basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern	Bihar	(585)	(585)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,412)	(1,412)
	Jharkhand	(1,201)	(1,201)	(1,048)	(1,048)	(707)	(707)
	Orissa	738	738	60	60	(287)	(287)
	Sikkim	(28)	(28)	10	10	1	1
	West Bengal	364	364	345	345	269	269
Eastern Total		(712)	(712)	(1,638)	(1,638)	(2,136)	(2,136)
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	(83)	(83)	(48)	(48)	(33)	(33)
	Assam	(128)	(128)	(41)	(41)	(339)	(339)
	Manipur	(94)	(94)	(113)	(113)	(106)	(106)

	Meghalaya	1	1	10	10	(56)	(56)
	Mizoram	(40)	(40)	(72)	(72)	(130)	(130)
	Nagaland	(81)	(81)	(68)	(68)	(111)	(111)
	Tripura	25	25	47	47	(33)	(33)
North Eastern Total		(399)	(399)	(285)	(285)	(809)	(809)
Northern	Delhi	(104)	(104)	404	404	.920	920
	Haryana	(625)	(625)	(1,387)	(1,387)	(1,408)	(1,455)
	Himachal Pradesh	(25)	(25)	32	32	(153)	(153)
	Jammu & Kashmir	(1,372)	(1,372)	(1,279)	(1,279)	(2,183)	(2,183)
	Punjab	(1,390)	(1,390)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,302)	(1,302)
	Rajasthan	(0)	(2,375)	(1,356)	(8,184)	(828)	(11,846)
	Uttar Pradesh	(4,377)	(4,377)	(6,705)	(6,705)	(7,538)	(7,538)
	Uttarakhand	(450)	(450)	(456)	(456)	(423)	(423)
Northern Total		(8,343)	(10,718)	(11,788)	(18,616)	(12,915)	(23,980)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	341	(118)	352	(5,678)	424	(3,282)
	Karnataka	301	266	(1,318)	(1,377)	187	20
	Kerala	217	217	217	217	241	241

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Puducherry	34	34	(69)	(69)	(41)	(41)
	Tamil Nadu	(3,512)	(3,512)	(7,771)	(8,021)	(9,680)	(9,680)
Southern Total		(2,620)	(3,113)	(8,589)	(14,928)	(8,869)	(12,742)
Western	Chhattisgarh	464	464	702	702	(433)	(433)
	Goa	139	139	158	158	80	80
	Gujarat	102	102	126	126	266	266
	Madhya Pradesh	(1,827)	(1,827)	(2,824)	(2,824)	(4,078)	(4,078)
	Maharashtra	675	675	(680)	(680)	(636)	(636)
Western Total		(446)	(446)	(2,519)	(2,519)	(4,802)	(4,802)
GRAND TOTAL		(12,520)	(15,389)	(24,820)	(37,986)	(29,531)	(44,469)

(Source: PFC)

Statement-IV

R-APDRP sanction disbursement status (Part-A[IT], Part-A [SCADA] & Part-B)

All amounts in Rs. Crores

State		Towns			Sanctioned Amount			Disbursed Amount				
State	Utility	Sanc- tioned Towns Part-A IT	Sanc- tioned Towns Part-A SCADA	Sanc- tioned Town Part-B	Sanction amount Part-A IT	Sanction amount Part-A SCADA	Sanction amount Part-B	Total Project cost sanction amount	Disbursed Amount Part-A IT	Dis- bursed Amount Part-A SCADA	Disbursed Amount Part-B	Total Dis- bursed Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	UHBVNL	20		19.00	75.16	0.00	488.48	563.64	22.54	0.00	0.00	22.54
	DHBVNL	16		10.00	90.47	0.00	185.10	27537	27.14	0.00	0.00	27.14
	Total	36	0	29.00	165.63	0.00	67338	839.21	49.68	0.00	0.00	49.68
HP	HPSEB	14.00		14.00	96.40	0.00	322.18	418.58	28.92	0.00	96.65	125.57
J&K	J&K PDD	30.00		30.00	151.99	52.89	1665.27	1870.15	45.60	0.00	0.00	45.60
Punjab	PSEB	47		42.00	272.85	52.36	1509.73	1834.94	81.85	0.00	216.20	298.05
Chandigarh	ED	1		0.00	33.34	0.00	0.00	3334	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	AVVNL	29	1	29.00	52.03	19.55	391.09	462.67	15.62	5.87	58.66	80.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	JaVNL	27	2	22.00	163.53	74.62	465.22	703.37	49.06	22.39	69.11	14035
	JoVNL	31	2	31.00	100.38	56.73	684.16	841.27	30.11	17.02	102.63	149.76
	Total	87	5	82.00	315.94	150.90	1540.47	2007.31	94.79	45.28	230.40	370.46
UP	MVVNL	43		43.00	245.01	33.16	1065.91	1344.08	129.59	0.00	70.64	200.23
	PoorvaVNL	29		26.00	108.97	74.11	350.85	533.93	32.69	0.00	52.63	8532
	PaschimVNL	56		53.00	203.01	112.93	814.84	1130.78	60.90	0.00	71.12	132.02
	DVVNL	40	3	39.00	93.69	46.35	1051.99	1192.03	27.37	0.00	8037	107.74
	Total	168	3	161.00	650.68	266.55	3283.59	4200.82	250.35	0.00	274.76	525.31
Uttarakhand	UPCL	31		30.00	125.82	0.00	392.63	518.45	37.75	0.00	0.00	37.75
Total Utilities (North)		14414	8	388.00	1812.65	522.70	9387.45	11722.80	589.14	45.28	818.01	1452.42
MP	MPPKVCL(E)	27	1	27.00	87.30	16.56	662.45	766.31	22.14	0.00	97.97	120.11
	MPMKVCL(C)	32	2	31.00	92.04	52.27	833.39	977.70	31.40	15.68	125.01	172.09
	MPPKVCL(W)	24	2	24.00	49.55	34.11	481.80	565.46	14.87	0.00	72.29	87.15
	Total	83	5	82.00	228.89	102.94	1977.64	2309.47	68.40	15.68	295.27	37935
Gujarat	PGVCL	36	3	36.00	75.11	63.67	665.57	804.35	22.58	19.10	99.85	14132

	DGVCL	11	1	8.00	30.81	14.84	200.56	246.21	7.01	4.45	30.08	4135
	MGVCL	17	1	13.00	89.49	26.18	103.03	218.70	28.13	7.85	15.45	51.43
	LGVCL	20	1	6.00	35.31	33.82	24.62	93.75	9.89	10.15	3.69	23.73
	TOTAL	84	6	63.00	230.72	138.51	993.78	1363.01	67.61	J 1.55	149.07	258.23
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	20		16.00	122.45	0.00	216.56	339.01	36.74	0.00	0.00	36.74
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	130	8	122.00	324.42	161.62	3284.20	3770.24	97 -33	48.49	492.63	638.44
	BEST	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	GOA ED	4		0.00	110.73	0.00	0.00	110.73	31.47	0.00	0.00	31.47
D & Diu	ED	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (West)	12	321	19	283.00	1017.21	403.07	6472.18	7892.36	301.54	105.72	936.96	1344.22
AP	APCPDCL	31	1	7.00	175.03	65.15	823.91	1064.09	52.52	19.55	12339	195.65
	APEPDCL	28		1.00	61.45	0.00	3.31	64.76	18.44	0.00	030	18.93
	APNPDCL	22	1	22.00	44.50	12.47	160.94	217.91	13.33	3.74	24.14	41.21
	APSPDCL	32	3	12.00	107 JO	39.19	68.43	215.45	3235	0.00	10.27	42.62
	Total	113	5	42.00	388.81	116.81	105639	1562.21	116.64	23.29	158.49	298.41
Karnataka	BESCOM	25		24.00	26136	0.00	290.28	551.64	78.41	0.00	43.54	121.95
	CESCOM	12		12.00	27.73	0.00	179.56	207.29	832	0.00	26.93	35.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	GESCOM	21		21.00	37 37	0.00	200.79	238.16	11.21	0.00	30.12	4133
	HESCOM	29		31.00	52.62	0.00	278-36	330.98	15.78	0.00	41.75	57.54
	MESCOM	11		0.00	12.07	0.00	0.00	12.07	3.62	0.00	0.00	3.62
	Total	98	0	88.00	391.15	0.00	948.99	1340.14	11734	0.00	14234	259.68
Kerala	KSEB	43	3	42.00	214.40	83.15	872.17	1169.72	6431	24.94	130.82	220.07
Tamil Nadu	I NEB	110	7	87.00	417.00	182.17	3279.56	3878.73	125.10	54.65	491.94	671.69
Puducherry	PD	4		0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (South)	12	368	15	259.00	1438.89	382.13	6157.31	7978.33	423.39	102.87	923.60	1449.86
Bihar	BSEB	71		1.00 1	19438	23.21	506.14	723.93	5837	0.00	0.00	5837
Jharkhand	JSEB	30		0.00	160.60	0.00	0.00	160.60	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	62		50.00	16437	32.94	675.23	872.54	4931	0.00	82.05	13136
A&N Island	PD	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (East)	4	163	0	51.00	519.55	56.15	1181.37	1757.07	137.69	0.00	82.05	219.74
Assam	APDCL	67		56.00	173.78	21.82	391.41	587.01	52.12	0.00	0.00	52.12

Arunachal	PD	10		0.00	37.68	0.00	0.00	37.68	11.30	0.00	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	PD	9		0.00	34.58	0.00	0.00	34.58	10.37	0.00	0.00	10.37
Manipur	PD	13		0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	31.55	9.47	0.00	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	MeSEB	9		0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	33.97	10.19	0.00	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	PD	9		0.00	35.12	0.00	0.00	35.12	10.54	0.00	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	PD	2		2.00	26.30	0.00	68.46	94.76	7.89	0.00	20.54	28.43
Tripura	PD	16		0.00	35.19	0.00	0.00	35.19	10.56	0.00	0.00	10.56
Total (NE)	8	135	0	58.00	407.17	21.82	459.87	889.86	122.44	0.00	20.54	142.98
Total	50	1401	42	1039.00	5196.47	1385.87	23658.18	30240.52	1574.20	253.87	2781.16	4609.23

(Source: PFC)

Statement-V

*Resolution Adopted During the Power Ministers Conference
(held on 13.07.2011 at New Delhi)*

It was unanimously resolved that:

1. The State Governments would ensure that the accounts of the utilities are audited upto the year 2009-10 and also ensure that the accounts of a financial year are audited by September of the next financial year, henceforth. Computerization of accounts would be undertaken on priority, if not done already.
2. The States would ensure that the distribution utilities file their Annual Tarrif Revision Petition every year, by December - January of the preceding financial year to the State Regulators as stipulated by the National Tariff policy.
3. The Annual Tariff Revision Petition would be filed before the SERC, keeping in view the increase of the Power purchase cost (which accounts for nearly 70-80% of the Cost of Supply) and states will ensure that the difference between ARR and ACS is not only bridged but is positive to generate internal surpluses which can be used for network expansion and maintenance.
4. The State Governments would ensure automatic pass through in tariff for any increase in fuel cost by incorporating the same in the regulations, as provided in Section 62(4) of Electricity Act, 2003. (State Governments can issue directions to SERCs under Section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003).
5. The State Governments would not only clear all the outstanding subsidies to the utilities, but ensure advance payment of subsidy as per the Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in future.
6. The eligibility criteria for inclusion of towns under R-APDRP assistance with population of 30000 (10000 for special category states) should be reduced to 15000 (5000 for special category states). All district headquarter towns in special category states should also be covered under R-APDRP, irrespective of their population.
7. The State Governments would ensure payment of all outstanding dues from various departments of state government and institutions to the distribution utilities or release payments from the State budget directly.
8. The State Governments would consider converting loans due from the State Governments to the distribution utilities as State Government equity to ensure capital infusion and improvement in net worth of utility.

9. The State Governments would take effective steps to reduce AT & C losses to less than 15% by administrative measures, curbing pilferage of electricity and by setting up special police stations and special courts to deal exclusively with power theft related cases, if not done already.
10. States would immediately initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding.
11. States would immediately invite bids for meeting the uncovered generation capacity gap viz - a - viz the requirement in their States by the end of 12th Plan. The process will be completed by March, 2012.
12. States would create a unit in their States for integrated planning of generation, transmission and distribution to meet the future requirement of their states.

Statement-VI

Press Release

Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), constituted under the Electricity Act, 2003, while delivering its judgment on the functioning of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), have observed that some State Commissions have not performed their statutory functions provided in the Electricity Act, 2003.

2. This judgment is on the basis of a letter dated 21.1.2011 sent by Ministry of Power to the Chairperson of the Tribunal that most of the State distribution utilities have failed to file annual tariff revision petitions in time and as a result in a number of States, tariff revision has not taken place for a number of years and that State Commissions constituted all over India did not in general use their suo moto powers to consider tariff revisions, resulting in poor financial health of the State distribution utilities. Due to this fact situation, the Ministry of Power requested APTEL to take appropriate action by issuing necessary directions to all the State Commissions to revise the tariff periodically, if required by suo moto action, in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of the electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular. Finding the issues raised by Ministry of Power important, the APTEL decided to treat this letter of Ministry of Power as a suo moto petition.
3. In its judgment dated 9th November, 2011, APTEL has issued following directions to State Commissions:-
 - (i) Every State Commission has to ensure that Annual Performance Review, true - up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination is conducted year to year basis as per the time schedule specified in the Regulations.

- (ii) It should be the endeavour of every State Commission to ensure that the tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year. For example, the ARR and tariff for the financial year 2011-12 should be decided before 1st April 2011. The State Commission could consider making the tariff applicable only till the end of the financial year so that the licensees remain vigilant to follow the time schedule for filing of the application for determination of ARR/tariff.
 - (iii) In the event of delay in filing of the ARR, truing-up and Annual Performance Review, one month beyond the scheduled date of submission of the petition, the State Commission must initiate suo-moto proceedings for tariff determination in accordance with Section 64 of the Act read with clause 8.1(7) of the Tariff Policy.
 - (iv) In determination of ARR/ tariff, the revenue gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable, in accordance with the Tariff Policy and the Regulations. The recovery of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost of the Regulatory Asset should be allowed to the utilities in the AAR of the year in which the Regulatory Assets are created to avoid problem of cash flow to the distribution licensee.
 - (v) Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year. For example, truing up for financial year 2009-10 should be carried out along with the AAR and tariff determination for the financial year 2011-12.
 - (vi) Fuel and Power Purchase cost is a major expense of the distribution Company which is uncontrollable. Every State commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62(4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should preferably be on monthly basis on the lines of the central Commission's Regulations for the generating companies but in no case exceeding a quarter. Any State Commission which does not already have such formula/mechanism in place must within 6 months of the date of this order put in place such formula/mechanism.
4. In order to ensure compliance of its order, SERCs have been directed by APTEL to sent periodical reports by 1st June of the relevant financial year about the compliance of these directions to the Secretary, Forum of Regulators, who, in turn, will send the status report to the Tribunal and also place it on its website.
 5. In its order, the full bench of APTEL have recorded their appreciation over the anxiety shown by the Minister of Power to take steps to make the Power Sector in India more effective and energetic.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Facilities for contract labourers

2791. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that living conditions of the workers around coal mining projects, especially for contract labourers are very poor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to provide safe drinking water and better living conditions to the workers?

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

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

(c) Government does not undertake welfare activities for workers. Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries take up various activities for the welfare of employees including provision of safe drinking water and suitable living conditions for workers. Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have provided 4,15,465 houses, the percentage of housing satisfaction being 100% and a populace of 21,01,523 has been covered under water supply scheme.

Captive coal blocks

2792. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a request of the Karnataka Government for allocation of captive coal blocks to the joint venture company sponsored by Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL) and Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL) is pending with Government.
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether coal blocks have not been allocated despite the fact that potential coal blocks are available in the South Eastern Coalfields Limited;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (e) the corrective measures Government proposes to take to accede to this request of the State Government?

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

(b) to (c) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the question.

Captive coal mining policy

†2793. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details indicating the names of the companies, places and the capacity for which permission has been granted under captive coal mining policy in the country;

(b) the details of the inquiry findings and the action taken by Government against the companies for violation of stipulated conditions at the time of allocation and causing enormous revenue loss to the nation; and

(c) the status of action taken against the accountable persons/organisations for this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) So far 218 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Out of that, 25 coal blocks have been de-allocated. Out of de-allocated coal blocks, two coal blocks were re-allocated to eligible companies under the said Act. In view of above, the net allocated blocks are 195 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 44.23 billion tonnes. So far mine opening permission has been granted in case of 28 coal blocks which are in production as per details given in statement (See below).

(b) and (c) In order to enquire into the allegations against M/s Prakash Industries Ltd., who has been allotted Chotia coal block an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted under the supervision of Ministry of Steel. The Committee has submitted its report wherein diversion of coal from Chotia coal block meant for captive consumption in sponge iron to the captive power plant has been reported. After examination of findings of IMC, a show cause notice has been issued to M/s Prakash Industries Ltd., asking the company to show cause as to why Chotia coal block allotted to the company be not de-allocated. M/s Prakash Industries Ltd. has filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Chhattisgarh challenging the report/findings of Inter-Ministerial Committee. The High Court has stayed the effect and operation of IMC Report. The matter is, hence, sub-judice.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Productionwise details of permitted coal blocks

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Block allocated	State where block located	End-Use	State of End Use Plant (EUP)	Coal requirement (Pro.) MTPA	Geological Reserves (In Million Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	RPG Industries/CESC Ltd.	Sarisatolli	West Bengal	Power	West Bengal	0.322	140.47
2	Hindalco Industries	Talabira-I	Orissa		Orissa	1.15	22.55
3	West Bengal State Electricity Board	Tara (East)	West Bengal	Power	West Bengal	3.085	84.47
4	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Tasra	Jharkhand'	Steel	West Bengal		285
5	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	Tara (West)	West Bengal	Power	West Bengal		125.71
6	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/1	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron	Chhattisgarh	2.116	124
7	BLA Industries	Gotitoria (East)	Madhya Pradesh	Under S.3(3)(c) (i) small solated dispensation	Madhya Pradesh	0.15	5.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	BLA Industries	Gotitoria (West)	Madhya Pradesh	Under S.3(3)(c) (i) small isolated dispensation	Madhya Pradesh		4.19
9	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron	Chhattisgarh	1.1	126
10	Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-V/2	Chhattisgarh	Power	Chhattisgarh	4.5	123
11	Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-V/3	Chhattisgarh	Power	Chhattisgarh	123	
12	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/4	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron	Chhattisgarh	2	125
13	Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Gare-Palma-V/7	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron	Chhattisgarh	1.2	156
14	B.S. Ispat	Marki Mangli-I	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron	Maharashtra	1.2	34.34
15	Punjab State Electricity Board	Pachwara Central	Jharkhand	Power	Punjab	11	562
16	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	Barjora	West Bengal	Power	West Bengal		8
17	Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chotia	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron	Chhattisgarh	1	34.34
18	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corporation	Namchi Namphuk	Arunachal Pradesh	Commercial	Meghalaya	27	27

19	Usha Martin Ltd.	Kathautia	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron	Jharkhand	1	29.76
20	Karnatka Power Corporation Ltd.	Baranj-I	Maharashtra	Power	Karnataka	3	68.31
21	Karnatka Power Corporation Ltd.	Baranj-II	Maharashtra	Power	Karnataka		
22	Karnatka Power Corporation Ltd.	Baranj-III	Maharashtra	Power	Karnataka		
23	Karnatka Power Corporation Ltd.	Baranj-IV	Maharashtra	Power	Karnataka		
24	Karnatka Power Corporation Ltd.	Kiloni	Maharashtra	Power	Karnataka		39.51
25	Karnatka Power Corporation Ltd.	Manora Deep	Maharashtra	Power	Karnataka		44.7
26	Damodar Valley Corporation	Barjora (North)	West Bengal	Power	West Bengal	5.5	85.49
27	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	Belgaon	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron	Maharashtra	0.6	15.3
28	Electrosteel Castings Ltd	Parbatpur-Central	Jharkhand	Pig Iron	Jharkhand	0.58	231.22

Improvement of coal production

2794. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has conducted an assessment to improve efficiency in coal production and distribution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Appropriate measures for improving the coal production and distribution /circrtaken from time to time by the coal companies. Though there is no separate mechanism to assess the improvement thus brought about, the coal production and distribution is regularly monitored and reviewed.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of reply given to part (a) of the question.

Import of coal

2795. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the reserves of coal in the country, as a natural resource;

(b) whether Government has any data regarding coal appropriation by coal companies both in public and private sector during the last ten years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any data regarding the quantity of coal exported out of that;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government has any data regarding the import of coal during the same period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the reasons for import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the report of Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2011, a total of 2,85,862 million tonnes of geological resources of coal have so far been estimated in India.

(b) and (c) The details of production of raw coal by the coal companies both of public sector and private sector during the last ten years are given below:-

Year	Public Sector Companies													(quantity in million tonnes)			
	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	SCCL	JKML	JSMD CL	DVC	IISCO	WBP DCL	SAIL	DVC Emta	APMD TCL
2001-02	28.55	25.25	33.81	42.46	37.01	64.12	47.81	0.64	30.81	0.035	0.558	0.335	1.14	-	-	-	-
2002-03	27.18	24.15	36.98	45.10	37.82	66.60	52.23	0.63	33.24	0.025	0.493	0.171	0.82	-	-	-	-
2003-04	28.00	22.68	37.33	47.03	39.53	71.01	60.05	0.73	33.85	0.019	0.444	0.381	0.77	-	-	-	-
2004-05	27.25	22.32	37.39	49.95	41.41	78.55	66.08	0.63	35.30	0.023	0.589	0.401	0.891	-	-	-	-
2005-06	31.11	23.31	40.51	51.52	43.20	83.02	69.60	1.10	36.14	0.010	0.762	0.368	0.658	-	-	-	-
2006-07	30.46	24.20	41.32	52.16	43.21	88.50	80.00	1.05	37.70	0.016	0.677	0.385	0.695	-	-	-	-
2007-08	24.06	25.22	44.15	59.62	43.51	93.79	88.01	1.10	40.60	0.017	0.601	0.385	1.021	-	-	-	0.079
2008-09	28.13	25.51	43.24	63.65	44.70	101.15	96.34	1.01	44.55	0.011	0.401	0.267	1.018	-	-	-	0.142
2009-10	30.06	27.51	47.08	67.67	45.74	108.01	104.08	1.11	50.43	0.023	0.461	0.141	1.298	0.115	0.063	-	0.251
2010-11 (Prov.)	30.80	29.00	47.52	66.25	43.65	112.70	100.28	1.10	51.33	0.024	0.399	0.311	1.082	0.258	0.014	0.021	0.299

	Year				Private Sector Companies											(quantity in million tonnes)			
	BEC ML	ICML	JSPL	HIL	Megha- laya	TSL	MIL	BLA	PAN EM	PIL	JNL	JPL	SIL	ESCL	UML	KEM TA	B. S. Ispat	SEML	
2001-02	2.911	-	1.549	-	5.149	5.653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2002-03	3.085	0.317	2.116	-	4.406	5.915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2003-04	3.769	1.495	2.466	-	5.439	6.146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2004-05	3.994	2.401	2.965	0.524	5.345	6.374	0.126	0.096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2005-06	3.992	2.622	5.310	0.936	5.566	6.521	0.439	0.282	0.025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2006-07	4.765	2.546	5.968	1.159	5.787	7.041	0.668	0.218	1.603	0.625	0.059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2007-08	4.229	2.754	5.994	1.470	6.541	7.209	0.835	0.329	3.797	0.900	0.279	0.578	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	
2008-09	4.139	2.984	5.998	2.066	5.489	7.282	0.989	0.236	6.175	0.919	0.396	4.893	0.051	0.013	0.013	0.991	-	0.008	
2009-10	3.303	3.213	5.999	2.33	5.767	7.21	1.00	0.299	8.476	1.00	0.56	6.045	0.14	0.055	0.062	2.252	-	0.291	
2010-11 (Prov.)	2.876	2.929	5.999	2.285	6.974	7.026	0.952	0.297	8.410	1.00	0.406	5.688	0.114	0.034	0.300	2.275	0.015	0.433	

(d) to (g): Import and export of coal during the last ten years:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Import		Export	
	Coking	Non-coking	Coking	Non-coking
2001-02	11.107	9.441	0.879	1.024
2002-03	12.947	10.313	0.163	1.354
2003-04	12.992	8.691	0.158	1.469
2004-05	16.925	12.025	0.240	1.134
2005-06	16.891	21.695	0.046	1.943
2006-07	17.877	25.204	0.107	1.447
2006-08	22.029	27.765	0.036	1.591
2008-09	21.080	37.923	0.109	1.546
2009-10	24.690	48.565	0.269	2.185
2010-11	19.484	49.434	0.111	4.298

Causes of imports:

Indian Coal, by virtue of its drift origin, has high "ash content" and reserves of "low ash coking coal and low ash non-coking coal" are very limited. There is relatively a shortage/less availability of coking coal and low ash thermal coal and overall shortage of coal compared to demand because of which consumers have to import coal to the extent that the desired quality and quantity is not available indigenously.

Coal production

2796. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the coal production has declined since 2009;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- 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. Coal production during 2008-09 was 492.76 million tonnes which has increased in 2010-11 to 533.08 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (a) of the question.

Cancellation of coal blocks

2797. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recently cancelled the captive coal blocks which were allocated after 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details about the justification for cancellation and non-cancellation;

(c) the details of pending cases of cancellation of coal blocks w.e.f. 2002 onwards; and

(d) by when these are likely to be cancelled or re-allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Coal has de-allocated some of the coal blocks, Which were allocated after 2006, the details of which are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	Date of allocation	End-use	Date of de-allocation	Reasons for de-allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	05.09.2008	Cement	27.04.2010	No progress made. Review committee recommended to de-allocate the block.
2	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	Steel	17.05.2010	No progress made. Review committee recommended to de-allocate the block.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Agarzari	25.07.2007	Commercial	28.06.2010	No progress made. Review committee recommended to de-allocate the block.
4	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat- Jhirki	10.09.2008	Steel	07.03.2011	The allocatee has surrendered the block
5	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West (North)	20.02.2007	Sponge Iron	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee recommended to de-allocate the block.
6	Andhra Pradesh Committee Corporation Ltd.	Ansettipalli Power Generation	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review recommended to de-allocate the block.
7	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula- Chilaka	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee recommended to de-allocate the block.
8	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	29.05.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee recommended to de-allocate the block.
9	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati Bariatu (South)	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee recommended to de-allocate the block.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee recommended to de-allocate the block.
11	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	East of Damagoria (Kalyanesh-wari)	27.02.2009	Power	21.10.2011	The allocatee has surrendered the block.

Monitoring of progress of allocated coal blocks is done through a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal). On the basis of the recommendations made by the committee, decision was taken to de-allocate the above coal blocks only.

- (c) No case of cancellation of coal blocks is pending with the Government.
- (d) Does not arise in view of the answer given in part (c) of the question.

Ban on contract labour in coal mines

2798. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that though there is a ban on employment of contract labour in coal mines, thousands of labourers are working as contract labourers there; and
- (b) if so, what steps Government has taken to give them equal wages for equal work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) There is no total ban of employment of contract labour in coal mines. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 10(1) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, employment of Contract labour for certain jobs in coal mines is prohibited. Other works, which are not of permanent and perennial nature, are, however, given on contract basis, for which contractors deploy their workmen. Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies do not directly employ/engage labourers on contract basis.

(b) As per Notifications issued by the Ministry of Labour & Employment from time to time, it is mandatory for the contract labourers engaged by the contractors to be paid minimum wages by the contractors.

Supply of coal

2799. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the thermal power stations of Odisha managed by NTPC, SAIL private companies, etc. are not able to get coal as per their requirements; and

(b) whether Government has any specific rule to give priority in supplying coal to the coal producing States like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The coal despatches to Thermal Power Stations in Odisha from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during April-November 2011 against the contracted quantity stipulated in the Fuel Supply Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding between the coal companies and power stations have been 98% for IB power plant of Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGCL), 108% for National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Talcher power station, 74% for NTPC Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, 104% for Sterlite Thermal Power Station and 93% for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Captive Power Plant. Despatch to NTPC Super Thermal Power Station was mainly affected due to inadequate placement of Merry-Go-Round (MGR) rakes by the power station and also due to law and order problem affecting the transportation of coal.

(b) The Coal Distribution Policy of October, 2007 issued by the Ministry of Coal does not envisage any priority in supply of coal to the coal producing States.

Royalty on coal

2800. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel has submitted its reports recommending the increase of royalty on coal to 20 per cent ad valorem;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon; and

(c) whether Government has considered fixing royalty at 30 per cent ad-valorem with the condition that half of the amount collected should be spent in the development of the local population?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at the Ministry of Coal at present.

Supply of coal to power stations

2801. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that as on 21 November, 2011, 36 power stations of the country, which have total capacity of 44,387 megawatt, had stock for less than four days;

(b) the reasons for reduced supply of coal to power stations by the Coal India Ltd, and its subsidiaries;

(c) the steps taken by Government to restore the supply of coal to power stations and providing them adequate stock; and

(d) to what extent success has been achieved in restoring the law and order situation in the Northern Coalfields Ltd, and the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The overall coal despatches to the power utilities from the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) during April-July 2011 grew by about 5% over the corresponding period of the previous year. However, there was overall decline of coal despatches to the power utilities by about 1% during April - October, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The coal despatches to power utilities were affected severely due to heavy rains during August and

September, 2011 in the coal fields dislocating coal transportation and wagon loading for power stations, frequent law and order problems, particularly in Jharkhand and Odisha affecting despatches in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd (MCL). Despatches were also affected because of prolonged strike and lesser production in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) in September- October, 2011 when coal meant for other power plants of the country was diverted to meet the requirements of the power plants of Andhra Pradesh. One day's strike on 10th October, 2011 in CIL also led to a fall in production and consequent despatches.

(c) The Sub group in the Ministry of Coal regularly reviews the coal supply and availability of stock in power stations. In the month of October 2011, Sub group directed coal companies to prioritise movement of coal to Northern India based power stations in view of the criticality of the power stations and accordingly priority of movement was given to these power stations. In order to augment coal supplies to the power utilities, Ministry of Coal during October also advised CIL to offer coal earmarked for E-auction to the power utilities and accordingly coal companies offered this coal for lifting by the power utilities. Measures taken by Ministry of Coal and the coal companies resulted in increased dispatch to power stations from the month of November.

(d) Law and order is a State subject and whenever reports of any (disturbances due to local situation are brought to the notice of the Ministry of Coal by the coal companies including the areas of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) which require intervention by the Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State authorities for the needful.

Coal stock position of power plants

2802. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries were not able to provide adequate quantity of coal to various power utilities in country particularly in Rajasthan, Odisha and Delhi causing slippages in power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inter-Ministerial Sub Group in the Ministry has reviewed the coal stock position of power plants in the country, till date;

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

(e) the measures suggested / taken for meeting the coal stock requirement at various power plants and ensuring regular supply thereof particularly in Rajasthan, Odisha and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal despatches to the power utilities of the country from subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the period April-November 2011 had been 91% of the commitment. Despatches were adversely affected due to unprecedented rains at coal fields during the months of August and September 2011 and also due to sporadic law and order problems in Jharkhand and Odisha. While despatch to power stations of Delhi had been 98% of the commitment, despatch to power stations of Rajasthan had been more than 95%. However, dispatch to power utilities of Odisha was only 82% of commitment mainly due to less placement of Merry-Go-Round (MGR) rakes by Talcher Super Thermal Power Station and also due to law and order problems affecting transportation of coal.

(c) to (e) The Sub group in the Ministry of Coal regularly reviews the coal supply position and availability of stock in power stations. In the month of October 2011, the Sub group directed the coal companies to prioritise movement of coal to Northern India based power stations in view of the depleting stock of coal at the power stations and accordingly priority of movement was given to these power stations. In order to augment coal supplies to the power utilities, Ministry of Coal advised CIL to offer coal earmarked for E-auction to the power utilities in October and accordingly coal companies offered this coal for lifting by the power utilities. Measures taken by Ministry of Coal and the coal companies resulted in increased despatch to power stations from the month of November. There is regular supply of coal to the power stations in the States of Rajasthan, Odisha and Delhi as per the contract quantity stipulated in the Fuel Supply Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding between coal companies and power utilities.

Supply of fuel to power plants

2803. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments wrote to the Ministry to ensure adequate supply of the fuel to the power plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Various State Governments take up from time to time issues relating to coal supplies to the power stations located in their State with the Ministry of Coal.

(b) The coal supplies to power stations are monitored regularly by the Inter-Ministerial Sub Group constituted in Ministry of Coal, comprising the representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority and Coal India Limited (CIL). CIL despatches coal to power utilities on the basis of targets fixed in the supply plan as part of the Annual Plan finalized by the Ministry of Coal in consultation with the Planning Commission. The coal supplies to the power utilities from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during the last two years and the current year are around 90-95% of the quantity committed under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as per the details given below:

Year	Committed Quantity under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/ Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (in million tonnes)	Actual coal Despatch (in million tonnes)	Materialization
2009-10	311.71	298.03	95%
2010-11	332.78	304.28	90%
2011-12 (Apr-October 2011) (Provisional)	181.42	165.43	91%

A statement showing the State-wise, plant-wise details of coal despatches from CIL sources during the last two years and the current year is given in statement.

Statement

Power Station-wise and State-wise coal Despatches from CIL Sources

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of the Power	Despatches		
		(2011-12) April-October 2011	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Santaldih	905	1057	1075
2	Bandel	439	1096	1001
3	Kolaghat	3394	5545	4953
4	Bakreswar	1987	4460	2543

1	2	3	4	5
5	Sagardighi	929	1845	1507
6	Farakka	2334	5531	7023
7	Budge Budge	721	1395	658
8	CESE	202	407	392
9	CESE Sagardighi	193	283	253
10	Tttagarh	415	779	604
11	DPL	737	1272	1764
12	DVC/DTPS	624	1638	1578
13	DVC/Mejia	4094	6209	4624
	Total West Bengal:	16974	31517	27974
14	Muzaffarpur	182	301	406
15	Barauni/SMR	76	209	315
16	NTPC Kahalgaon	5213	10028	8718
	Total Bihar	5471	10537	9440
17	PTPS/JSEB	179	698	1086
18	Tenughat	776	1607	1757
19	Bokaro	1455	2854	2862
20	CTPS	1334	2083	1879
21	Maithon Power Ltd.	286	91	0
	Total Jharkhand	4030	7333	7583
22	TTPS	1520	3088	2956
23	TTPS/STPS	6944	14951	17959
24	IB Valley	1446	2608	2550

1	2	3	4	5
25	Sterlite Energy	1068	517	
	Total Odisha	10978	21163	23465
26	Bongaigaon	0	0	0
	Total Assam	0	0	0
27	Rihand	5133	9903	10652
28	Unchahar	2991	5802	5534
29	Dadri	4085	5773	3860
30	Tanda	1363	2429	2424
31	Singrauli	5411	11819	11108
32	Harduaganj 'B'	217	794	1026
33	Parichha	1500	3140	3138
34	Panki Extn.	341	786	1019
35	Obra	1895	4256	4669
36	Anpara	4366	8687	8749
37	Rosa (IPP),UP	982	1547	216
38	Lancojanpara	196	57	
39	Bajaj Energy	72		
	Total Uttar Pradesh	28552	54992	52395
40	Bhatinda	41	216	856
41	Bhatinda Extn (LHM)	120	283	879
42	Roper	2144	3969	3737
	Total Punjab	2305	4468	5471
43	Panipat	4977	8235	7277

1	2	3	4	5
44	Faridabad	0	0	458
45	Yamunanagar	1393	2570	2608
46	RGTPS, Hissar	2181	2199	159
47	IGTPP, Jhajjar	731	357	
	Total Haryana	9282	13361	10502
48	DESU (IP)	0	0	340
49	Rajghat	431	634	686
50	Badarpur	2361	0	58
	Total Delhi	2792	3790	5119
51	Kota	3650	6805	6343
52	Chabra	587	1047	425
53	Suratgarh	3901	6654	6866
54	Raj West Power	14	5	
	Total Rajasthan	8152	14512	13635
55	Sikka	544	1128	1175
56	Ukai	2495	4497	3962
57	Gandhinagar	1965	3595	3671
58	Wanakbori	4638	8029	8114
59	Ahmedabad (Torrent)	744	1215	1263
	Total Gujrat	10386	18464	18185
60	Korba (E) (CHHGR)	2553	5192	5516
61	Korba(W)	2993	5482	5367
62	Korba/STPS (NTPC)	7230	12695	12926

1	2	3	4	5
63	Seepat(NTPC)	3251	5759	5742
64	Lanco Amarkantak	826	2406	827
65	Nspcl, Bhilai	982	1885	102
	Total Chhatisgarh	17835	33419	30481
66	Amarkantak	745	1506	1139
67	Sarni	3180	0	0
68	Birsinghpur (MP)	3224	5891	6252
69	Vndchal(NTPC)	8409	17341	18264
	Total Madhya Pradesh	15558	30789	32029
70	Chandrapur	6171	9700	11620
71	Paras	998	1684	1756
72	Khaparkheda	2295	4938	4964
73	Nasik	2046	4195	4412
74	Koradih	2095	4845	5071
75	Bhusawal	1030	2568	2596
76	Parli	1358	2558	2367
77	Trombay	0	0	0
78	Dahanu	1296	2448	2303
	Total Maharashtra	17289	32936	35088
79-82	TNEB/Tangendco: Mettur, Ennore, North Chennai, Tuticorin -Total Tamilnadu	6903	12648	12972
83	KPCL-Raichur- Karnataka	2279	3268	3337

1	2	3	4	5
84	AP/ Kothagudem	98	0	0
85	Ramagundem/STPS	411	529	298
86	Simhadri	2951	4753	4479
87	Mudannur	565	1107	1177
88	Vdaywada	2618	4484	3951
	Andhra Pradesh	6643	10945	10354
	Total CIL	165429	304284	298031

Coal production

2804. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal production in the country had suffered in many parts of the country due to rain and Maoists problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to the above, the profit of CIL has suffered in the first half of the current fiscal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal production has suffered in some parts of the country on account of heavy rains and Law & Order problems including bandhs called by various groups.

(b) The All India coal production during April-September, 2011 was 219.79 million tonnes (Prov.) against 230.93 million tonnes during the corresponding period last year whereas the pro-rata target of coal production for April -September, 2011 is 245.77 million tonnes. There has, thus, been a shortfall of 25.98 million tonnes against target during this period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Requirement of coal for thermal power plants

†2805. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation has fixed a target for Plant Load Factor (PLF) at 76.4 per cent for thermal power plants for 2011-12 for which 170 lakh metric tonnes of coal is needed;

(b) whether against it, only 150 lakh metric tonnes of coal has been allocated as annual contracted quantity;

(c) whether by the 18 May, 2011, only 17.40 lakh metric tonnes of coal has been provided against the 19.76 lakh metric tonnes of contracted quantity; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in such a situation to remove the hurdles in achieving the target of PLF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that the generation target fixed for the thermal power stations of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Corporation Limited (MPPGCL) for the year 2011-12 was 16108 Million Units, which amounts to a Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 62.5%. Keeping in view the wide gap between requirement and indigenous availability, Central Electricity Authority fixes the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of coal to be supplied to thermal power plants. MPPGCL was allocated 150 Lakh Tonens of coal as the Annual Contracted Quantity by the CEA.

(c) During the period April-May 2011, supply of coal to power stations of I MPPGCL from CIL sources was 22.40 lakh tonnes against the contracted quantity of 25.00 lakh tonnes with dispatch materialization at 90% of commitment. Less dispatch was primarily on account of Amarkantak Thermal Power Station where dispatch materialization was only 66% of commitment due to inadequate development of coal handling infrastructure for its 2nd unit and persistent unloading constraint. Despatch to Birsinghpur and Sarni Thermal Power Station had been 96% and 90% of commitment respectively. Despatch to these two power stations was adversely affected by unloading constraints at these power stations also. Though Western Coalfields Limited has offered lifting of coal by Road from its Pathakhera field for Sarni Thermal Power Station, there was no response from the power station.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) As per CEA's daily coal stock report of 12.12.2011, coal stock at Amarkantak, Sarni and Birsinghpur TPS was sufficient for 40 days, 7 days and 4 days consumption respectively. Only Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station is having critical coal stock of 4 days due to unloading constraints as reported by CEA. Further, MPPGCL has imported only 17% of their pro-rata import target during the period April-November 2011.

Coal-to-liquid projects

†2806. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal-to-liquid (CTL) technology has become operational in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that apprehending the exorbitant pollution in this process, people are dissatisfied and agitated;

(c) whether permission for setting up of CTL projects has been granted from commercial point of view;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether such types of projects are being set up in Dhenkanal and Angul districts in Odisha?

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

(c) to (e) A gazette notification has been issued notifying coal liquefaction as one of the specified end uses for the purpose of allotment of captive coal/lignite blocks to the entrepreneurs. Ministry of Coal has allotted two coal blocks in Talcher coalfields, in the district of Angul, Odisha i.e North of Arkhapal-Srirampur Block to M/s Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd. and Ramchandi Block to M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. with production capacity of about 80,000 barrels of oil per day per project which are expected to commence by 2018.

Coal supply to industries

2807. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the policy/ criteria for supply of clean coal to the industries;
- (b) to what extent the supply meets the demand for coal; and
- (c) the steps being taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The policy/criteria for supply of clean coal to the industries is as per the Notification issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests that all thermal power plants located beyond 1000 Kilometres from pithead and those located in urban area, sensitive area or critically polluted area irrespective of the distance from pithead, are required to use beneficiated coal with ash content not exceeding 34%. The requirement of this quality coal is being met by Coal India Limited (CIL) through beneficiation of raw coal dispatched to the power plants.

(b) and (c) As part of the Annual Plan, the Planning Commission has estimated that during 2011-12, the total coal demand in the country will be 696.03 million tonnes against which the indigenous availability is likely to be 559 million tonnes and the gap is to be met through imports by the consuming sectors. The coal companies undertake new projects as part of an ongoing process of development to enhance production of coal.

Global Hunger Index

2808. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations World Food Programme has brought out a Global Hunger Index;
- (b) if so, the ranking accorded to India in the Global Hunger Index;
- (c) the position of hunger and undernutrition in different States, as per the estimates of Government;
- (d) the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to ensure adequate nutrition to children and pregnant women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. United Nations World Food

Programme, India has informed that they have not prepared a Global Hunger Index. However, as per information provided by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), New Delhi, a report on Global Hunger Index (GHI) has been released by IFPRI in October, 2011. In this report, Index has been actually calculated for 122 countries wherein India has been ranked as 67th out of 81 countries finally included in the calculation.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that as per data on the status of undernourishment in children under the age of five collected under National Family Health Surveys, 42.5% children in India are underweight; and 48% are stunted. A statement showing State-wise status of malnutrition among the children below the age of 5 years is given in statement (See below). However, there is no such survey or figures available on hunger in different states.

Hunger and child under-nutrition is a multi-faceted problem. Immediate causes of malnutrition in children are (i) inadequate dietary intake (ii) repeated episodes of infections. Underlying causes at family or household level include: (1) insufficient access to food (2) inadequate maternal and child-care practices, and (3) poor water/sanitation and inadequate access to health services.

(e) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of hunger and malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. One such scheme is TPDS, under which foodgrains are allocated at subsidized prices to States/UTs for a total number of 6.52 crore BPL families including 2.5 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Furthermore, allocations of foodgrains for APL families is also made at subsidized prices depending upon the availability of stocks and past offtake by the States/UTs. Government also implements other welfare schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme for primary and upper primary children, Annapurna Scheme for the senior citizens, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc.

Two new schemes, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA, provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years in 200 districts on a pilot basis, while the other, namely Indira Gandhi Matritva

Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) provides better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers, being implemented in select 52 districts as a pilot to begin with. Both the above schemes are introduced as Direct targeted interventions and are using existing ICDS infrastructure.

Statement

State-wise details of status of Malnutrition

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Malnutrition		
		% Underweight children	% Stunted children	% wasted children
1	2	3	4	5
	India	42.5	48.0	49.8
1.	A&N Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3
4.	Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7
5.	Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4
11.	Goa	25.0	25.6	14.1
12.	Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7
13.	Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3

1	2	3	4	5
15.	J&K	25.6	35.0	14.8
16.	Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3
17.	Karnataka	37.6	43.7	12.6
18.	Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	50.0	35.0
21.	Maharashtra	37.0	46.3	16.5
22.	Manipur	22.1	35.6	9.0
23.	Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7
24.	Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9.0
25.	Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3
26.	Orissa	40.7	45.0	19.5
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2
29.	Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4
30.	Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	30.9	22.2
32.	Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8
34.	Uttarakhand	38.0	44.4	18.8
35.	West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9

Regulation of release of sugar

†2809.SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

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 a mechanism to regulate release of sugar is in force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the price of sugar in the country and the month-wise price of sugar in the domestic market during the last year;
- (c) whether a similar regulatory system is also in force in any other industry of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the justification for retaining this mechanism in the sugar industry?

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

(b) Under the regulated release mechanism, there is judicious release of sugar every month in the country for the domestic market. The purpose is to ensure availability of sugar at reasonable prices, throughout the year, keeping in mind the domestic demand and supply situation, international scenario, market sentiments etc. A statement indicating the retail prices of sugar in the country during the last year *i.e.* from December, 2010 to November, 2011 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Sugar is an essential commodity of mass consumption. The manufacturing of sugar is carried out for five to six months in a year whereas it is consumed throughout the year. Through the regulated release mechanism, the Government endeavours to safeguard the interest of sugarcane growers, sugar producers and the general public. Hence the special regulatory mechanism, which is operational in the sugar industry, is being continued.

Statement

*Retail prices of sugar during the period from December, 2010 to
November 2011 in the four metropolitan cities*

(Rs. Per kg.)

Centre	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July, 2011	August, 2011	Sept, 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011
Delhi	33.00	33.00- 34.00	33.00	32.00- 33.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	31.00- 32.50	32.00- 33.00	33.00	33.00- 34.00	33.00- 36.00
Mumbai	32.00- 33.00	33.00- 34.00	32.00- 33.00	31.00- 32.00	32.00	31.00- 32.00	31.00	30.00- 32.00	32.00	32.00- 33.00	32.00- 33.00	33.00- 34.00
Kolkata	32.00- 33.00	32.00- 33.00	32.00	32.00- 33.00	31.00- 32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00- 32.50	32.00- 33.00	32.00- 34.50
Chennai	32.00- 33.00	31.00- 32.00	30.00- 31.00	29.00- 30.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00- 31.00	30.00- 31.00	30.00- 32.00	31.00- 32.00	30.67- 32.00

(Source : Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs)

Foodgrains to BPL families

2810. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL :

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) the number of BPL families in the country, at present;
- (b) the quantity of foodgrains issued to each family per month;
- (c) whether it is a fact that some families have managed to get bogus BPL ration cards in connivance with officials of State Governments; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to cancel them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of 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. Allocation of foodgrains to these 6.52 crore BPL families, including AAY families, are made @ 35 kg per family per month.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. As a result of these measures, States/UTs have reported deletion of 209.55 lakh bogus/ineligible cards up to 31.8.2011.

Rice and wheat procurement centres in J&K

2811. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rice and wheat procurement centres, district-wise in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions of FCI;

(b) whether it is a fact that farmers are facing a lot of problem to carry their product at the centres, as it is far away from the land of the farmers; and

(c) the details of steps taken for the smooth procurement of the rice and wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During Rabi Marketing Season 2011-12 and Kharif Marketing Season 2011-12, 03 and 13 no. of procurement centres respectively were opened by Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Jammu District in J&K State for procurement of wheat and paddy. The details of procurement centres opened by FCI for procurement of wheat and paddy are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The production and marketable surplus of wheat and paddy is confined to certain pockets of Jammu District and procurement centres have been opened by FCI in these Districts in consultation with Agriculture Department of State Government. The State Government has been persuaded by FCI to provide suitable infrastructure like arrangement for cleaning of paddy, mandi yards, weighment facility etc. for smooth procurement operations.

Statement

*Details of Procurement Centres opened by FCI in Jammu
District of J&K for procurement of wheat and paddy.*

Sl. No.	Name of Procurement Centre
Wheat	
1.	Chatha
2.	Nagrota
3.	Kathua

Sl. No.	Name of Procurement Centre
Paddy	
1.	Channu Chak
2.	Gajansoo
3.	Sarore
4.	Khour
5.	Pargwal
6.	Sanji Morh
7.	Palli Morh
8.	Ramgarh
9.	Chohala
10.	FSD Chatha
11.	FSD Nagrota
12.	FSD Kathua
13.	FSD New Godown

Infrastructure of consumer fora

2812. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance is being provided by the Ministry to the States for augmentation of the infrastructure of consumer fora; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and on what basis?

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

(b) State-wise details of financial assistance provided under the scheme of 'Strengthening Consumer Fora (SCF),' currently under implementation for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora is as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.85
2.	Gujarat	1357.08

1	2	3
3.	Haryana	75.00
4.	Karnataka	384.61
5.	Kerala	53.43
6.	Meghalaya	29.60
7.	Orissa	103.50
8.	Punjab	132.18
9.	Rajasthan	146.69
10.	Sikkim	33.00
11.	Tripura	67.05
12.	Uttar Pradesh	319.47
13.	Nagaland	464.25
14.	Mizoram	7.72
15.	Tamil Nadu	196.79
	Total	3581.22

The financial assistance is provided on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments towards building moveable and immovable assets for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora and grants are released in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

New National Consumer Policy

2813. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is framing a new national consumer policy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of such a policy?

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

(b) The draft National Consumer Policy proposes to lay down a National Policy that will ensure that goods, services and technology are available to consumers at reasonable prices with acceptable standards of quality. To achieve the objective, the implementation strategies that would be followed are:

- (i) Internal dispute resolution mechanism for all manufacturers and service providers.
- (ii) Use of legislation, such as Consumer Protection Act and Competition Act for enforcement of rights of consumers.
- (iii) Use of Essential Commodities Act for non-market intervention.
- (iv) Ensure better harmonisation of standard for better choices.
- (v) Harmonisation of packaging Rules in different sectors.

Reimbursement of incidental charges in procurement

2814. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has approached the Central Government for reimbursement of incidental charges incurred during 2000-01 to 2003-04 and 2005-06 amounting to Rs. 15.52 crores;

(b) whether Government would expedite their approval to the proposal; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No claims for reimbursement of incidentals charges incurred during KMS 2000-01 to 2003-04 and KMS 2005-06 are pending with Government of India except for Ragi procurement for KMS 2005-06. Final claim of incidental charges for Ragi procurement for KMS 2005-06 has not been settled for want of revised bills to be submitted by Karnataka Civil Supplies Corporation after reconciling figures of offtake under Targeted Public Distribution System in the State.

Mobile van for FPSs in Karnataka

2815. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request of the Karnataka Government to waive off the interest and penal interest on loans availed by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation for the purchase of mobile vans for mobile fair price shops to strengthen PDS in remote and tribal areas of the State is pending with Government;

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

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) State Government of Karnataka have requested for waiver of interest and penal interest amounting to Rs.78,16,512/- as on 13.09.2004 on the amounts released to the State Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for purchase of vehicles for running mobile fair price shops in the State.

The request from the State Government of Karnataka was examined in this Department. State Government has been requested *vide* letter dated 18.08.2011 to furnish certain information on the amounts for which waiver has been sought.

Losses of foodgrains in FCI godowns

2816. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge losses occur every year in foodgrains stored in FCI godowns due to moisture, spillage in packing, multiple handlings by labourers, rat and bird trouble and prolonged storage;

(b) whether there is any agency to look into all these problems; 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) As reported by Food Corporation of India (FCI), some losses, including storage losses occur during operational activities in FCI. Storage losses occur in FCI godowns every year due to driage of moisture, long storage, rat & bird trouble, multiple handling by labourers and spillage etc. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed by FCI with the Government every year in which targets (percentage) of storage loss are committed. The MoU targets as well as FCI's achievement for the last three years is as under:

(Qty. in lakh MT)

Year	MoU Target (%)	Actual % age of Loss	Quantity of Loss
2008-09*	0.18	0.10	0.58
2009-10*	0.20	0.18	1.31
2010-11**	0.22	0.29	1.56
2011-12** (Upto Sept'11)	0.22	0.30	0.87

(*Audited) (** Provisional/unaudited)

(b) and (c) There is no separate agency to look into these problems. The depot wise monthly storage losses in FCI is monitored at District, Regional, Zonal and Headquarter level. Losses from operational factors such as spillage, multiple handling of bags, bird and rat trouble are controlled to the maximum extent possible. However, where such losses are found to be abnormal, the same are investigated and disciplinary action is taken on the officers/ officials responsible for unjustified losses.

The steps taken by FCI to minimize/ reduce the storage losses are given in statement.

Statement

Steps taken by FCI to minimise the storage losses

1. Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.
2. Security staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.
3. Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at some depots / godowns, which are vulnerable.
4. Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots are also conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug the security lapses.
5. Adoption of 50kg packing in a phased manner to avoid use of hooks.
6. Double line machine stitching of bags.

7. Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, as prescribed.
8. Streamlining of procedure and documentation for transparency and accountability in operations at each level.
9. Identification of vulnerable points.
10. Inspection of Depots by Senior Officers of the FCI HQtrs, Executive Directors (Zone)/ General Managers (Region)/ Area Managers.
11. Inspection and monitoring of calibration of weigh-bridges.
12. Maintaining priority list for issue of stocks observing the FIFO principle.
13. Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.
14. Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
15. Improvement in dunnage material.
16. Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.
17. Ensuring that all FCI owned godowns are constructed and maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.

Pending cases in consumer courts

2817. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of cases are pending in consumer courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to dispose of these cases as expeditiously as possible;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the number of presiding officers are not sufficient to cope up with the backlog; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the details of cases pending in Consumer Fora as on 14.12.2011 are as under:

Name of the Consumer Fora	Cases pending
National Commission	9233
State Commissions	97366
District Fora	249826
Total	356425

(c) Steps taken by Government to dispose of these petitions as expeditiously as possible are as under:

(i) In order to dispose of the pending cases, circuit benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States. Some State Commissions have constituted additional benches mainly to dispose of backlog pending cases. Several provisions have been made in the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and Rules and Regulations subsequently framed to strengthen the functioning of consumer fora which also include enabling the senior most member to preside over the consumer fora in the absence of the President for any reasons with an overall objective to avoid any delay in disposal of cases.

(ii) The State Governments are being reminded to take action for filling up of the expected vacancies of President and Members well in advance so as to avoid any delay in the selection process.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The posts of Presidents are lying vacant in some of the District forums / State Commissions due to various reasons. The details of vacancy position in the State Commissions / District Forums is shown in statement.

Statement

Details of vacancy position in the State Commission/ District forums

(Update on 14.12.2011)

Sl. No.	States	State Commission		District Forum		As on
		President	Member	President	Member	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	National Commission	0	4			30.11.2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	7	15	31.10.2011
2	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	31.3.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	14	30.09.2011
4	Assam	0	0	0	6	31.08.2011
5	Bihar	0	1	1	6	31.05.2011
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	31.10.2011
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	9	30.09.2011
8	Daman & Diu and DNH	0	0	0	2	31.03.2011
9	Delhi	0	1	0	1	31.10.2011
10	Goa	1	0	1	2	31.10.2011
11	Gujarat	0	0	2	20	31.10.2011
12	Haryana	0	1	5	22	30.09.2011
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	5	31.10.2011
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	31.03.2009
15	Jharkhand	0	1	5	14	30.09.2011
16	Karnataka	0	0	2	4	31.10.2011
17	Kerala	0	0	0	1	31.12.2010
18	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1	30.11.2011
19	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	38	31.10.2011
20	Maharashtra	0	3	8	23	30.06.2011
21	Manipur	1	0	0	1	31.12.2008
22	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	30.11.2011
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	08.03.2010
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	31.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Orissa	0	0	4	9	30.09.2011
26	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	30.09.2011
27	Punjab	0	0	2	1	30.09.2011
28	Rajasthan	0	3	1	6	30.09.2011
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	31.12.2010
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	13	30.09.2011
31	Tripura	0	0	0	0	31.10.2011
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	9	19	31.08.2011
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	6	31.10.2011
34	West Bengal	0	2	2	2	31.12.2010
TOTAL		4	20	53	245	

Safeguarding interest of consumers

2818. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to formulate a new law for safeguarding interest of consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented;

(d) the number of consumer redressal commissions in the country along with the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken to ensure speedy delivery of justice to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which aims to protect and promote the interest of the consumers is already in existence. In order to further widen the scope of the Act and also to strengthen the functioning of consumer fora, it is proposed to

amend some of the provisions of the Act through the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which is being introduced in the Parliament during the current session.

(d) As per the information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) as on 14.12.2011, the total number of Consumer Fora in the country is 665 (1 National Commission, 35 State Commissions & 629 District Fora).

As per the information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) as on 30.11.2011, the State-wise number of cases filed, disposed and pending during 2009, 2010 & 2011 in State Commissions & District Fora are given in Statement-I and II (See below) respectively.

(e) (i) In order to dispose of the pending cases, circuit benches from National Commission have been frequently visiting States. Some State Commissions have constituted additional benches mainly to dispose of backlog pending cases. Several provisions have been made in the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and Rules and Regulations subsequently framed to strengthen the functioning of consumer fora which also include enabling the senior most member to preside over the consumer fora in the absence of the President for any reasons, with an overall objective to avoid any delay in disposal of cases.

(ii) The State Governments are being reminded to take action for filling up of the expected vacancies of President and Members well in advance so as to avoid any delay in the selection process.

Statement-I

Year-wise filing & disposal in

National Commission & State Commissions

(Upto 30.11.2011)

	2009		2010		2011	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Commission	5399	7350	5444	4497	4685	4065
States						
Andhra Pradesh	1485	552	1518	221	31	229
A & N Islands	N.A.	N.A.				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0				
Assam	79	194	73	133		
Bihar	720	717	700	389		
Chandigarh	783	1127	575	1061	390	555
Chhattisgarh	891	1232	843	1109	542	555
D & N Haveli/ Daman & Diu	4	0				
Delhi	1359	1129				
Goa	73	119				
Gujarat	2248	2516				
Haryana	1923	3906	2013	4201	1432	5517
Himachal Pradesh	1694	1789	1722	1689	1016	767
Jammu & Kashmir						
Jharkhand	448	418	368	435	242	363
Karnataka	4610	4500	5569	3056	3514	1917
Kerala	834	1684	792	1545		
Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	2764	1962	2880	2228		
Maharashtra	3839	3783	3532	3645	1475	169
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.				
Meghalaya	11	6				
Mizoram	9	9	12	12		
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.				
Orissa	1216	1136	840	1725	630	884
Pondicherry	19	25	9	12	14	30
Punjab	2020	1791	2339	1681	618	448

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	2887	3902	3535	3201	2568	2646
Sikkim	4	0	3	6		
Tamil Nadu	566	309	1056	1180		
Tripura	71	63	53	57		
Uttar Pradesh	2733	2161	2760	6998		
Uttarakhand	242	391	482	330	238	253
West Bengal	769	825	967	743		
TOTAL	34303	36248	32641	35657	12710	14333

Note: 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'

Statement-II

Year-wise filing and disposal in District Forums

(Upto 30.11.2011)

States	2009		2010		2011	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	5015	4075	5418	1749	1368	85
A & N Islands	N.A.	N.A.				
Arunachal Pradesh						
Assam	154	60				
Bihar	3952	4046	3044	4002		
Chandigarh	2600	2477	2509	2123	1671	1760
Chhattisgarh	2064	2271	2123	2018	2084	1574
D & N Haveli/ Daman & Diu						
Delhi	11288	9411				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	191	225				
Gujarat	9970	9636				
Haryana	12050	11732	12165	12649	8574	9051
Himachal Pradesh	2387	2253	2229	1956	1679	1371
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.				
Jharkhand	1488	1802	918	843	772	642
Karnataka	10041	9672	11799	10817	6314	7879
Kerala	5608	6177	5115	5991		
Lakshadweep	5	0	8	4		
Madhya Pradesh	13889	11644	13125	12166		
Maharashtra	17933	14578	13708	13614		
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.				
Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.				
Mizoram	869	248	72	462		
Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.				
Orissa	4420	4250	4271	3376	3079	3101
Pondicherry	102	12	123	67	56	60
Punjab	10559	10247	10745	10961	2570	2298
Rajasthan	15543	10518	18943	16360	14326	11708
Sikkim	7	13	12	13		
Tamil Nadu	3985	2520	3904	6672		
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.				
Uttar Pradesh	24868	18829	25804	24514		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	1037	890	1218	1626	976	853
West Bengal	5207	4911	3849	4467		
TOTAL	165232	142497	141102	136450	43469	40382

Note: 'N.A.' means 'Not Available'.

Storage facility

2819. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken to increase foodgrain storage facility of FCI in the current season; and
- (b) the details of capacity enhancement, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) To increase the storage facility available with FCI Executive Directors (Zones) and General Managers (Regions) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of godowns for short term usage to store the procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

Also 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). 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 as on 15.10.2011 tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 69 lakh tonnes 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 details of the capacities allotted to the different states under the scheme is given in Statement-I (See below).

A net capacity of 16.67 lakh MT has been hired by FCI from Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporation /Govt. agencies/Pvt. Parties since April, 2011. A Statement Showing state-wise capacity hired and dehiired from 1.4.2011 to 31.10.2011 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-1

Details of the capacities allotted to the States

(Figures in MT)

Sl. No.	Agency	Total capacity approved
1	Andhra Pradesh	451,000
2	Bihar	300,000
3	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	222,000
4	Gujarat	80,000
5	Haryana	3,880,000
6	H.P.	142,550
7	J & K	361,690
8	Jharkhand	175,000
9	Karnataka	416,500
10	M.P. (DCP)	360,000
11	Kerala	15,000
12	Maharashtra	655,500
13	Odisha (DCP)	300,000
14	Punjab	5,125,000
15	Rajasthan	250,000
16	Tamil Nadu	345,000
17	Uttarakhand	25,000
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000
19	West Bengal (DCP)	156,600
TOTAL		15,120,840

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise hiring/De-hiring from 1-4-2011 to 31-10-2011

(Fig. in Lac tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered hire dcapacity as on 1.4.2011	CAP hired capacity as on 1.4.2011	Covered hired capacity as on 31.10.2011	CAP hired capacity as on 31.10.2011	Net Hiring/ Dehiring of covered capacity	Net Hiring/ Dehiring of CAP capacity	Net Hiring/ Dehiring of capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	8	9	10
East	1	Bihar	2.32	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
	2	Jharkhand	0.63	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
	3	Orissa	3.14	0.00	3.12	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
	4	West Bengal	2.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
	5	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		TOTAL (E.Zone)	8.10	0.00	8.27	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17
N.E.	6	Assam	0.71	0.00	0.70	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01

	8	Meghalaya	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9	Mizoram	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	11	Manipur	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12	Nagaland	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		TOTAL (N.E.Z)	1.22	0.00	1.20	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
North	13	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana	15.12	0.11	15.63	0.19	0.51	0.08	0.59
	15	Himachal Pd.	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	16	J & K	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	17	Punjab	48.19	3.28	49.23	3.12	1.04	-0.16	0.88
	18	Chandigarh	2.08	0.12	2.13	0.14	0.05	0.02	0.07
	19	Rajasthan	6.69	1.72	8.19	4.11	1.50	2.39	3.89
	20	Uttar Pradesh	17.30	0.00	25.35	0.58	8.05	0.58	8.63
	21	Uttarakhand	1.38	0.11	1.28	0.02	-0.10	-0.09	-0.19
		TOTAL (N.Z.)	91.05	5.34	102.11	8.16	11.06	2.82	13.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	4	8	9	10
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	29.20	0.00	31.77	0.00	2.57	0.00	2.57
	23	Andaman Nikobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25	Karnataka	3.44	0.00	3.48	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
	26	Tamil Nadu	3.42	0.00	3.66	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24
	27	Pondicherry	0.14	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
		TOTAL (S.Z.)	36.20	0.00	39.15	0.00	2.95	0.00	2.95
West	28	Gujarat	1.76	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
	29	Maharashtra	8.11	0.10	8.34	0.10	0.23	0.00	0.23
	30	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	31	Madhya Pradesh	4.28	0.00	3.45	0.00	-0.83	0.00	-0.83
	32	Chattisgarh	3.87	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18
		TOTAL (W.Z.)	18.02	0.10	17.71	0.10	-0.31	0.00	-0.31
Grand Total			154.59	5.44	168.44	8.26	13.85	2.82	16.67

* Negative figures indicate dehiring of capacity

Assessment of leakage in PDS

2820. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any move to assess the extent of leakage in PDS from the point of procurement of grains till the point it reaches to the fair price shops;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the percentage of grains actually reaching the fair price shops during the last year;

(c) the number of fake ration cards that have been discovered and eliminated as in December, 2010, State-wise; and

(d) the percentage thereof *vis-a-vis* the existence of genuine ration cards as in December, 2010, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Evaluation Studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are conducted by the Department from time to time. These studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The study reports received are sent to concerned States/Union Territories (UTs) for taking necessary remedial measures.

Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) to States/UTs for distribution to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS. During the year 2010-11, the percentage of offtake of these foodgrains allocated to the States/UTs was reported as 92%.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of Below Poverty Line (BPL/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions

have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. As a result of these measures, States/UTs have reported deletion of 209.55 lakh bogus/ineligible cards upto 31.8.2011. The details of the total number of ration cards issued by State/UT Governments upto December, 2010 and the bogus/ineligible ration cards eliminated by State/UT Governments and percentage thereof during 2010 (upto December, 2010) is given in Statement.

Statement-I

*The number of Ration Cards issued by States/UTs upto December, 2010
and number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the States/UTs
during 2010 (upto December, 2010) (figures in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Ration Cards issued by State upto December, 2010	Number of bogus/ ineligible ration cards deleted by the States/UTs during 2010 (upto December 2010)	Percentage of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted during 2010 (upto December 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	206.99	16.81	8.12%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.18	0.10	3.23%
3	Assam	57.65	0.44	0.76%
4	Bihar	79.76	0.09	0.11%
5	Chhattisgarh	45.17	0.00	0.00%
6	Delhi	26.59	0.00	0.00%
7	Goa	3.55	0.00	0.00%
8	Gujarat	125.31	0.00	0.00%
9	Haryana	55.02	0.03	0.05%
10	Himachal Pradesh	15.85	0.01	0.05%
11	Jammu & Kashmir	18.28	0.00	0.00%
12	Jharkhand	29.09	0.00	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5
13	Karnataka	151.91	0.01	0.01%
14	Kerala	67.91	0.00	0.00%
15	Madhya Pradesh	150.57	0.00	0.00%
16	Maharashtra	209.29	12.75	6.09%
17	Manipur	4.07	0.00	0.00%
18	Meghalaya	4.49	0.00	0.00%
19	Mizoram	3.16	0.00	0.00%
20	Nagaland	2.4	0.00	0.00%
21	Orissa	85.38	0.00	0.00%
22	Punjab	60.27	0.00	0.00%
23	Rajasthan	137.45	0.00	0.00%
24	Sikkim	4.49	0.00	0.00%
25	Tamil Nadu	194.05	0.02	0.01%
26	Tripura	7.34	0.00	0.00%
27	Uttar Pradesh	437.98	0.39	0.09%
28	Uttarakhand	23.08	0.00	0.00%
29	West Bengal	180.39	0.00	0.00%
30	A & N Islands	1.08	0.00	0.00%
31	Chandigarh	2.42	0.00	0.00%
32	D & N Haveli	0.6	0.00	0.00%
33	Daman & Diu	0.36	0.00	0.00%
34	Lakshadweep	0.172	0.00	0.00%
35	Puducherry	3.26	0.00	0.00%
TOTAL		2398.562	30.64	1.28%

Computerisation of PDS

2821. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to computerize PDS in the country, to check corruption and pilferage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of observations of the Supreme Court regarding this matter; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to check corruption and pilferage in PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government of India has issued detailed Guidelines to all States/UTs and requested them to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS.

Hon'ble Supreme Court, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196/2001-PUCL Vs Union of India & Others, has given detailed directions for end-to-end computerisation of PDS across the country in its order dated 14.09.2011. Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that computerization of PDS may cover the areas of computerization of complete supply-chain management, availability of this information on a transparency portal, electronic authentication of delivery and payments at the FPS level, effective grievance redressal mechanism, etc.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. In order to check corruption and to curb pilferage in TPDS, the Government has regularly reviewed and has also issued instructions from time to time to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improvement in the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Legal entitlement to subsidized foodgrains

2822. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether the draft National Food Security Bill seeks to provide legal entitlement to subsidized foodgrains to 75 per cent of the country's rural population and 50 per cent to urban population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of each State Government and the experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The draft National Food Security Bill provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% belonging to priority households under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Priority households are proposed to be provided seven kg. of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs. 3/2/1 per kg. for rice/wheat/coarse grains respectively. General households will be entitled to at least three kg. of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding 50% of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarse grains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice. 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. Based on the Comments/suggestions received, Draft National Food Security Bill has been suitably revised.

Export of Sugar

†2823.SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had given permission to export 10 lakh tonnes of sugar on the basis of the estimate made prior to its production in the country;

(b) if so, by when this decision was taken and the estimate of sugar production for the entire year;

(c) whether, according to the sources of Indian Sugar Mills Association, there has been indication of decrease in production after the said estimate was made; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the percentage of sugar mills which have started production, as per their capacity in the country till November, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Taking into account the opening stock, likely sugar production and domestic demand, the Government has allowed export of upto 10 lakh tons of sugar during sugar season 2011-12 under Open General Licence.

(b) The Government took the decision to allow export of 10 lakh tons of sugar on 22nd November, 2011. Based on 1st Advance Estimates of sugarcane production received from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, the sugar production is provisionally estimated to be about 246 lakh tons for the sugar season 2011-12.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As per information received from States, out of 667 installed sugar mills, 398 sugar mills, *i.e.* about 60% have commenced production of sugar till 30th November, 2011.

Committees on food inflation

†2824. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted committees under the Chief Ministers of Haryana, Gujarat and the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission in order to get suggestions regarding food price inflation;

(b) if so, the date of the constitution of these committees and the duration within which they were urged to submit their reports to Government;

(c) the dates on which these committees have submitted their reports with their suggestions to Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the action taken by Government, so far, on the basis of these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The "Core Group of Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers on Prices of Essential Commodities" in their meeting held on April 8th, 2010 and presided over by the Prime Minister, had decided to constitute three Working Groups viz.;

- (i) Working Group on Agriculture Production.
- (ii) Working Group on Consumer Affairs.
- (iii) Working Group on Food & Public Distribution.

Working Groups were asked to submit their Reports in two months. However, extension of time for submission of report was given from time to time. Constitution and Terms of Reference of the three Working Groups read as under:

1. Working Group on Agriculture Production comprised of:

Chief Minister, Haryana - Chair

Chief Minister, Punjab

Chief Minister, West Bengal

Chief Minister, Bihar

The Working Group on Agriculture Production deliberated on and recommended measures for increasing agricultural production and productivity including long term policies for sustained agricultural growth.

2. Working Group on Consumer Affairs comprised of:

Chief Minister, Gujarat - Chair

Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh

Chief Minister, Maharashtra

Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu

The Working Group on Consumer Affairs deliberated on and recommended measures for reducing the gap between farm gate and retail prices and better implementation of and amendment(s) to Essential Commodities Act.

3. **Working Group on Food and Public Distribution comprised of:**

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission - Chair

Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh

Chief Minister, Assam

Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister

The Working Group on Food and Public Distribution deliberated on and recommended measures for better and effective delivery of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of society and augmentation of warehouses and storage capacity including cold chain.

(c) and (d) The Working Group on Agriculture Production submitted its report to the Prime Minister on 15th December, 2010.

The Chairman of the Working Group on Consumer Affairs submitted the Report of the Working Group on 2nd March, 2011.

The Working Group on Food and Public Distribution submitted its final report on 5th October, 2011.

The three Reports have been submitted for a decision of the Government.

Enforcement mechanism against corporate frauds

2825. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has strengthened the enforcement mechanism against corporate frauds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of corporate frauds which came to the notice of Government during the last two years; and

(d) to what extent the investigative wing of the Serious Fraud Investigation Office has succeeded in checking such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M.VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Strengthening of enforcement mechanism to deal with corporate frauds is an evolving process as aspects of fraud touch upon many jurisdictions. Based on the experience gained over the years, the existing provisions regarding inspection, enquiry and investigation are proposed to be strengthened

in the Companies Bill 2011, introduced in the current session of the Parliament. It provides for more effective action against companies (and their officers) who indulge in fraudulent actions of non Compliance with Law. The role of Key Managerial Personnel, Board Committees (Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee), Independent Director and auditors is being made more accountable in the management of company. The definition of 'officer in default' is also proposed to be revised to make it more relevant in the present corporate and economic environment.

(c) and (d) Though fraud is not explicitly defined in the existing Companies Act there are offences in IPC which include aspects relating to fraud. Frauds of various types like falsification of financial statements through overstatement of assets/understatement of liabilities, diversion of funds in Project financing, over/under invoicing and capital market, including criminal breach of trust, misappropriation of funds/assets etc. under the IPC have been reported by the SFIO in various cases investigated by it and cases against such companies are being pursued before the concerned courts, under provisions of the relevant Acts.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

2826. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the provision inserted vide the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all the groups of employees i.e. Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether the backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled up during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Doesn't arise.

(d) The details of the backlog vacancies filled up during the last five years are as under:

YEAR	OBC	SC	ST
2006-07	NIL	NIL	NIL
2007-08	NIL	NIL	NIL
2008-09	NIL	NIL	1
2009-10	NIL	2	1
2010-11	NIL	3	1

New Companies Bill

2827. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPAH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce a new Companies Bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussions with the industrialists of the country in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the general views of the industrialists in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Companies Bill, 2011 was prepared by this Ministry, after getting inputs from various industry chambers and among others. This has been approved by the Cabinet on 24.11.2011 and the Bill has been introduced in the Parliament and Tabled in Lok Sabha on 14.12.2011.

Working of SFIO

†2828. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) was established in 2003 for making investigation into corporate frauds of serious and intricate nature;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of investigations made by SFIO during the last three years;
- (d) whether any improvement in the functioning of SFIO is required;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was established for investigations falling with the following characteristics

- i. of complex nature with inter-departmental and multi-disciplinary ramifications;
- ii. involving substantial public interest to be judged by size, either in terms of monetary misappropriation or in terms of persons affected; and
- iii. with the possibility that investigation will lead to or contribute towards a clear improvement in systems, laws or procedures.

(c) Details of cases investigated by SFIO in the last three years is given in statement (See below).

(d) to (f) The Vepa kamesam Committee Constituted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in February, 2006 to consider measures to strengthen the SFIO and Streamline its functioning has recommended inter-alia statutory, administrative and organizational changes for making SFIO more effective in containing corporate frauds. As regard the legislative changes in respect of definition of corporate frauds and statutory recognition to SFIO etc., the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced the Companies Bill, 2011 in the ongoing session of the Parliament incorporating the suggestions of the expert Committee to strengthen investigation process and the machinery. In addition to the legislative measures, 58 additional posts have been created and it has been decided to set up regional offices at Bombay, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad to increase the reach of office and for better monitoring of prosecution cases in progress at various places.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Company
1	2
1.	Shonk Tech. International Ltd.
2.	JVG Industries Ltd
3.	JVG Publication Ltd.

1	2
4.	JVG Hotels Ltd.
5.	JVG Steels Limited
6.	JVG Techno India Limited
7.	JVG Holdings Limited
8.	JVG Farm Fresh Limited
9.	JVG Housing Finance Ltd
10	JVG Overseas Limited
11.	JVG Leasing Limited
12.	JVG Securities Ltd
13.	SHCIL Services Ltd
14.	Leafin India Ltd
15.	Elder Pharmaceuticals Ltd
16.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd
17.	Krishi Export Commercial Corporation Ltd
18.	JVG Departmental Stores Ltd
19.	JVG Finance Ltd.
20.	Nicco UCO Alliance Credit Ltd.
21.	Information Technologies India Ltd.
22.	PSG Developers & Engineers Ltd
23.	Zent Software Ltd
24.	Sugandh Estate & Investment Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Amadhi Investments Ltd.
26.	Velvet Financial Advisors Pvt Ltd.

1	2
27.	AVI Telecom Ltd.
28	AVI Petroleum Ltd.
29	AVI Packaging (India) Ltd.
30	A&R Oil Mills Pvt. Ltd.
31	Rishi Spinners Ltd.
32	Rishi Financial Services Ltd.
33	Sesa Goa Ltd.
34	Sesa Industries Ltd.
35	Systems America (India) Ltd.
36	Ambuja Cements Ltd.
37	ACC Ltd.
38	Ultratech Cement Ltd.
39	Megacity (Bangalore) Developers & Builders Ltd.
40	Rishi Oil & Fats Ltd (in Liqn)
41	AVI Shoes Ltd (in Liqn)
42	AVI Industries Ltd (in Liqn)

Filling up of backlog vacancies

2829. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the provision inserted vide the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all the groups of employees;
- (b) whether the backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled up during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No backlog vacancies existed.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

Rain enhancing techniques

2830. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to study rain enhancement technique;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the study of cloud seeding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) located at Pune has been implementing a multi-year program called "Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment (CAIPEEX)" to understand the physical and dynamical processes in the cloud environment and surrounding regions which lead to the formation of rainfall through employing aircraft based targeted experimental cloud seeding since 2009.

(c) During Phase I (May to September 2009) of the program, aerosol and cloud microphysics observations were collected over different meteorological regimes and at different locations over India. CAIPEEX Phase II, carried out during 2010 and 2011, explored the sensitivities of clouds to varied aerosols loading and types, and the thermodynamic environment in which they develop.

It is becoming apparent that aerosol loading may not be the only factor that determines the cloud microphysical properties of clouds. Other factors such as the thermodynamic properties in the rain shadow region when compared to coastal areas may play a more important role in the differences observed in cloud microphysics and precipitation. Phase II also produced measurements

of cloud microphysical properties needed to study the physical plausibility that hygroscopic cloud seeding could have produced a change in a "seeded" cloud segment when compared to a "non-seeded" cloud segment. Sufficient data was collected by the scientists and efforts are on to document the. changing environmental conditions that determine the suitability of clouds for cloud seeding and to determine the optimal methods to target the potential clouds. Efforts during the observational campaign are directed to measure effects of cloud seeding on cloud microstructure as well through employing aircraft and ground radar.

Live telecast of assembly proceedings of Gujarat

2831. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has received detailed proposal from the Speaker of Gujarat State Assembly in regard to live telecast of State Assembly proceedings on DD Ahmedabad and Rajkot on the pattern of the other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of that proposal;

(c) whether that proposal has been considered by the Ministry, so far;

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

(e) by when the said proposal would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that a proposal from Speaker of Gujarat State Assembly for live telecast of State Assembly proceedings on Doordarshan was received by Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad in 2007. The proposal could not be approved as per the existing policy. However, Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad is telecasting sponsored programme of the question hour proceedings produced by the Public Relation Department of Gujarat Government from time to time.

Vacancies in AIR and Doordarshan in NER and J&K

2832. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts are lying vacant in AIR and Doordarshan

located in North Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir, whose works has been conducted by engaging employees on casual basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of vacant posts at various levels, AIR and Doordarshan Kendra-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken for filling up these posts as well as the time by when this would be consolidated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Powers of CEO of Prasar Bharati

2833. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CEO of Prasar Bharati used to take all decisions, whether financial or administrative, because of the powers the Prasar Bharati Act confers on him;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, under the shadow of the above position, a former CEO, despite the presence of Oversight Committee, managed to take all decisions with regard to Commonwealth Games contracts;

(c) whether Government now proposes to curb the powers of Prasar Bharati CEO through some amendments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) As per Prasar Bharati Act, the Executive Member shall be the Chief Executive of the Corporation and shall, subject to the control and supervision of the Board, exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the Board as it may delegate to him.

With regard to Commonwealth Games, Prasar Bharati Board in its meeting on May 4, 2009 adopted Resolutions wherein the Board authorized the Host Broadcast Management Committee (HBMC) under the Chairmanship of Executive Member (CEO) to accord requisite approvals and take requisite steps in respect of successful completion of Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010.

Pursuant to the recommendations in the report of the High Level Committee set up by the Government to look into the issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games, 2010, Government has inter-alia referred the issues regarding relationship between CEO, Prasar Bharati and the Board of Prasar Bharati and the Governance structure in Prasar Bharati to the Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati. The Group of Ministers have considered the matter and recommended certain amendments to the Prasar Bharati Act aimed at improving Governance in Prasar Bharati.

Contract employees on DD News

2834. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 400 employees have been working on contract in Doordarshan News for the last several years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these employees do not get any benefit, in the social security components like P.F., gratuity, maternity leave, health insurance, pension, etc.

(c) whether these employees have made representations to the Chief Executive Officer and the Minister on their demands; and

(d) whether Government proposes to make the employees working on contract permanent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) At present 230 employees are working in Doordarshan News on contract basis, out of which 51 employees are on direct annual / 3 years contract with Prasar Bharati and the remaining 179 have been working on the strength of Broadcast Engineering Consultant India Limited (BECIL), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(b) As per the present contractual terms with Prasar Bharati / BECIL, these contractual employees are not entitled to any social security benefit like Provident Fund, Gratuity etc.

(c) Representations are made by these contractual employees from time to time to various authorities including Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati and Minister of Information & Broadcasting.

(d) There is no proposal at present to grant permanent status to these contractual employees.

Alternate arrangement for monitoring advertisements

†2835. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advertisement Standards Council of India is monitoring the authenticity of advertisements in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite the above monitoring system, indecent and unauthentic advertisements are being broadcast;

(d) if so, whether Government would make any alternate arrangement therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Advertising Standards Council of India is a self regulatory body for advertising content, which has been in operation since 1985. It has a self regulatory advertising code and an independent Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) which receives and adjudicates the complaints against advertisement from public. The self-regulatory code of ASCI has been incorporated in the Advertising Code contained in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. ASCI's advertisement code's objective is to ensure that all advertisements comply with following principles. Advertisements should be:

- Truthful and fair to consumers and competitors.
- Within the bounds of generally accepted standards of public decency and propriety.
- Not used indiscriminately for the promotion of products, hazardous or harmful to society or to individuals particularly minors to a degree unacceptable to society at large.
- Fair in competition.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) There is no pre-censorship of advertisements telecast by private satellite TV channels. However, all such channels are required to telecast advertisements strictly as per the Advertising Code contained in Rule 7 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, which also contains the self-regulating code of ASCI. The said advertising code provides for a whole range of principles to be followed by the private satellite TV channels. The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center to monitor private satellite TV channels with a view to observing violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been set up to consider cases of violations and make appropriate recommendations. Whenever any violation of Advertising Code is noticed, necessary consultation with the ASCI is undertaken and appropriate action taken. In the recent past, quite a few television advertisements were either modified or withdrawn by the Ministry through the instrumentality of ASCI. In view of this, no alternate mechanism is warranted.

Advertising budget

2836. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of advertising budget spent by various Ministries separately for advertising in various print and electronic media through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) on the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 2011; and

(b) the details of the same on the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in that year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Rs.4,79,73,656/- was spent on print media advertisement on the occasion of Birth Anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 2011 by the following Ministries:

Health & Family Welfare	Rs.9541797
Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	Rs.6548960
Information and Broadcasting	Rs.5820034
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Rs.2179163
New & Renewable Energy	Rs.8220427
Social Justice	Rs.5150978
Tourism	Rs.7980689
Woman and Child Development	Rs.2531608

No campaign was released through electronic media on this occasion.

(b) Rs.2,46,65,725/- was spent on print media advertisement on the occasion of Birth Anniversary of former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 2011. Ministry-wise details are as under:

DONER	Rs.2547836
Information and Broadcasting	Rs.6099546
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Rs.4119867
Social Justice	Rs.5640710
Statistics & Programme Implementation	Rs.2290709
Water Resources	Rs. 1990168
Woman and Child Development	Rs. 1976889

No campaign was released through electronic media on this occasion.

Modernisation of Jyoti Chitraban, Guwahati

2837. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Assam regarding modernization and upgradation of Jyoti Chitraban at Guwahati with latest/hi-tech equipments and machineries to acquire quality training and production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal; and

(c) by when the said proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) The subject matter of the Question pertains to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. As per the information provided by that Ministry the project namely "Modernisation and Upgradation of Jyoti Chitraban at Guwahati with latest/hi-tech equipments and machineries to acquire quality trainings and production" has not been received from the State Government for the current year's Priority List under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). However, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has informed that from the Priority List of 2006-07 of Assam, a project titled "Development and Upgradation of

Jyoti Chitran Film and Television Institute" was sanctioned by them under NLCP Scheme on 20.12.2007 with approved cost of Rs. 1346.77 lakhs against which an amount of Rs.424.23 lakhs was released as first installment.

Spending on advertisements

2838. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much fund is spent during the last three years on advertising, the percentage thereof on individual media type like TV, Print media and radio channels; the details of distribution of order given to TV channels and print media especially to top 5-10 companies;

(b) the details of the money spent on advertisement of various leaders and distinguished personalities of the nation along with the names of such dignitaries, personality-wise; and

(c) on what basis the revenue is distributed to different media channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Group B officials

2839. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the unrest among Group B officials recruited directly by U.P.S.C. fifteen years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for not promoting these officials to group A;

(c) whether the Ministry had referred the matter to D.O.P.T and/or U.P.S.C; and

(d) the details of progress in the matter as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) U.P.S.C. has fixed the date for convening the DPC meeting for considering the promotion of 105 officers of Senior Grade Group 'B' to Junior Grade of US Group 'A' on 29th and 30th December, 2011.

Compalints pending in PCI

2840. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of pendency of complaints in the Press Council of India (PCI);
- (b) the average time taken to dispose of a complaint; and
- (c) the details of filling and disposal of complaints in PCI during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The number of complaints pending in the Press Council of India as on 18.11.2011, is 931. This indicates the accumulated pendency since 1979, the year when the Council again started functioning after coming into existence under the Press Council Act, 1978.

(b) In cases where the papers are complete with comments/written statement/counter comments and the matter is ready for listing before the Inquiry Committee, the matter is disposed off on an average within a maximum of six months.

(c) The details of filling and disposal of complaints in PCI during the last three years are as under:

Year	Complaints received	Complaints disposed off	Pendency*
2008-09	726	581	904
2009-10	950	681	1173
2010-11	900	1026	1047
2011-12 upto 18.11.2011	458	574	931

*the figures indicate accumulated pendency since the year 1979.

Powers of executive officer of Prasar Bharati

2841. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to curb the powers of Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the action taken in the matter, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) There is no proposal for curbing the powers of CEO, Prasar Bharati.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Demands of employees of Prasar Bharti

2842. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing ambiguity regarding the employees of Prasar Bharati has been resolved;

(b) whether the employees have placed any demand with the Prasar Bharati or with the Government;

(c) the main demands and the reaction of Prasar Bharati and/or Government with respect to each of the demands; and

(d) by when the Prasar Bharati/ Government proposes to resolve pending demands of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) On the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, the Cabinet has decided that all the employees borne on the cadres of AIR and Doordarshan, who were regularly recruited upto 05.10.2007 will be Government employees on 'deemed deputation' till retirement with all facilities at par with Central Government employees. The employees recruited after 05.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati (PB) employees. A Bill to further amend the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, containing these provisions, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 08.12.2011.

(b) to (d) The employees have placed several demands. These demands can be broadly categorized into 3 categories-(1) Demand of some employees pertain to pay parity with the 11 categories of employees who were granted upgraded pay scales subject to certain conditions in 1999. They are willing to be absorbed in Prasar Bharati, if upgraded pay scales are given to them.

(2) Demand of some other employees pertain to repealing the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 and if repeal of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 is not possible then the assets of AIR and Doordarshan should be with the Central Government.

(3) Demands pertaining to the service matters, recognition of associations etc.

Demands at S. No. 1&2 above were placed before the Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati, who have recommended for setting up of Committee of Joint Secretaries comprising of Joint Secretaries, one each from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), Ministry of Personnel (Department of Personnel and Training), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Ministry of Law & Justice (Department of Legal Affairs) may be constituted to look into specific issues relating to disparity in pay scales and other related issues for categories of employees that are exclusive to M/o I&B/PB, arising out of upgraded pay scales granted to 11 categories of employees of PB. The Committee of Joint Secretaries has submitted its report to the Group of Ministers. Group of Ministers considered the report of Committee of Joint Secretaries in its meeting held on 23.06.10 and has directed to obtain the views of the concerned employee associations and that the recommendations of the Committee of Joint Secretaries thereon may be placed before the Group of Ministers for taking a final view on the matter.

With respect to (3), the issues pertaining to the service matters are addressed as per the rules from time to time.

Setting up of community radio stations in MP

†2843. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government regarding issuing licences for setting up of Community Radio Stations;

(b) whether the proposals are pending for approval;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the State Government has made available all the information sought by the Ministry in the matter; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not issuing the licences, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHKAN): (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. However two cases of societies/autonomous bodies namely Vanya and Swaraj Sansthan Sanchalnalaya, functioning under the Government of Madhya Pradesh were received which were approved by this Ministry on 23.7.2010 enabling them to obtain requisite clearance from Ministry of Communication & IT.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Disposal of pending cases

†2844. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of Lok Adalats and Evening Courts has reduced the number of pending cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering on the alternate arrangement of filling up the vacant posts of the Judges and opening the courts during the courts holidays; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grant to be given to the States for improving justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15 through various measures including Lok Adalats and Morning / Evening / Holiday courts. A total number of 22.67 lakh cases have been disposed off by Lok Adalats and Morning / Evening / Holiday courts between 01.04.2010 to 31.10.2011.

(c) and (d) As regards the filling up of vacant posts of judges in the District and Subordinate Courts, the primary responsibility for that vests with the respective State Governments and High Courts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Chief Justices of the High Courts have been requested to initiate a campaign for filing up at least 50% of the vacancies in the subordinate Courts by 31st December, 2011. Moreover, under the 13th Finance Commission initiatives, the States can conduct holiday Courts for disposal of cases.

Status of e-court Project

2845. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the e-court project;
- (b) the total allocation made, so far;
- (c) the number of courts in the country that have already been computerised;
- (d) the reasons for the slow pace of computerization of the judicial process; and
- (e) the details of the plans, if any, to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The project envisages the computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts in the country and upgradation of ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and High Courts. The project aims to enhance judicial productivity both qualitatively and quantitatively and make the justice delivery system more affordable and cost effective through ICT enablement. The target for the FY 11-12 is computerization of 12000 Courts, and the remaining 2249 by March 2014. The progress has been as under:

	Status in Nos.	Target for March 2012	Status %
1	2	3	4
Total Approved Courts			
Sites Ready	12866	12000	107%
LAN PO issued	10261	12000	86%
LAN Delivery	9179	12000	76%
LAN Installation	7857	12000	65%
HW PO issued	9833	12000	82%
HW Delivery	9281	12000	77%

1	2	3	4
HW Installation	8886	12000	74%
S/W Deployment	9118	12000	76%

(b) The funds allocated under the eCourts project is as under:

Financial Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Rs. in Crore	26.40	115.00	120.00	297.00

(c) Of the 12,000 Courts, 9118 courts have been computerized already.

(d) The project is currently on track. However there is a possibility of slowdown in computerization of Taluka Courts as the vendors are not coming forward for variety of reasons.

(e) The Project is monitored closely by the Government through regular video conferencing with the Central Project Coordinators (CPCs) of the High Courts and monthly review meetings taken up by the Department.

Pending cases in North Eastern States

2846. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two crore cases are pending in subordinate courts of North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such huge pendency;

(c) whether poor infrastructure is one of the main reasons therefor;

(d) if so, what efforts Government has made, so far, to improve the infrastructure of subordinate courts in the States; and

(e) what other measures Government proposes to initiate to speed up disposal of cases in subordinate courts of the States?

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

(b) and (c) As per latest available Information, 3,49,280 cases were pending in the

subordinate courts of North Eastern States as on 30.09.2010. While poor infrastructure is one of the causes of pendency in courts, there are other reasons also. Some of them are:

- granting of excessive adjournments
- lack of priority to disposal of old cases
- inadequacy of staff attached to the courts
- long arguments by counsels
- disproportionate concentration of work among some members of Bar
- indiscriminate closure of courts
- inadequate judge strength
- delay in filling-up of vacancies of judges

(d) A Mission Mode approach for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary is among the major initiatives under the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which has been approved by the Government. Inadequacy of infrastructure in subordinate courts has been one of the bottlenecks in the speedy delivery of justice. Keeping this in mind, allocation for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructure development has been increased to Rs. 542.90 crore. in 2011-12. Further, the Central-State share under the scheme has been increased from 50:50 to 75:25 for States other than NE States; the Central-State share for NE States is 90:10.

(e) Other measures to speed-up disposal of cases in the Subordinate Courts are as under:

(i) Government is implementing e-Courts Project for the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and up-gradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of Rs. 935 crore. The target is to computerize 12,000 Courts by 31st March, 2012 and 14,249 Courts by 31st March, 2014.

(ii) A pendency reduction drive has been launched from July-December, 2011 by the Department of Justice. Chief Justices have been requested to initiate a campaign mode approach towards clearing petty cases and long pending cases. During the campaign cases relating to women, senior citizens and other marginalized groups will be given priority for disposal. With the availability of funds under TFC grant for morning/evening/ shift courts and Lok Adalats, many of these cases can

be disposed off. Courts are also to use plea bargaining for criminal cases and ADR for civil cases for quicker disposal.

(iii) The High Courts have been requested to take up the filling up of the vacancies in a campaign mode as it is a critical determinant for reduction in arrears. They have also been requested to initiate a campaign to fill-up at least 50% of the vacancies in the Subordinate Courts by the end of December, 2011. Chief Ministers of States have been requested for rendering necessary support to the High Courts especially in the filling up of the vacancies in the Subordinate Courts.

(iv) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) to provide a grant of Rs.5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15. A grant of Rs.1325.90 crore has already been released to the States. The States can, utilise them inter-alia, for setting up morning/ evening/ shift/ special magistrates' courts, appoint court managers, establishing ADR centres and provide training to mediators/ conciliators, organising more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants can also be utilized for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintenance of heritage court buildings.

(v) Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to the common man at the grass-root level. So far, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by the States, out of which 54 are functional. A provision of Rs. 150 crore has been made during 2011-12 for providing financial assistance to the States as per the norms of approved scheme.

Vacancies in J&K High Court

2847. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Judges in Jammu and Kashmir High Court;
- (b) the number of vacancies therein;
- (c) by when these vacancies would be filled up;
- (d) the number of Judges from Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh region in the High Court; and
- (e) whether any Judge from minority community is posted from Jammu region and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The sanctioned strength of Judges in the Jammu & Kashmir High Court is 14 and the number of vacancies as on date is 7. Appointment of Judges for filling up vacancies in High Courts is an ongoing process and is initiated by the concerned High Court. The Jammu & Kashmir High Court has informed that elevation against the existing vacancies is under consideration.

(d) As per information provided by Jammu & Kashmir High Court, the number of Judges from Jammu region is 3 and from that of Kashmir region is 4, at present.

(e) No community wise data is maintained in respect of High Court Judges, as there is no reservation.

Study on status of implementation of Acts

2848. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted or in process of conducting any detailed study about the fact that many Acts and amendments in various Acts are not properly implemented due to various reasons thereby minimizing their intensity;

(b) whether the Ministry has identified the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No sir, the concerned administrative Ministry has to implement/enforce the Act based on their administrative preparedness for implementing the Act. The desirability or otherwise of implementing of Acts is also a policy decision to be taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pendency of cases of undertrials

2849. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry on the fact that many hi-profile accused persons

involved in serious matters are getting bail easily whereas a large number of common people accused in minor matters are not getting bail easily which is very harmful for dignity of our judicial system;

(b) whether the Ministry is having any roadmap or in the process to dispose of the cases of undertrial prisoners; and

(c) how many cases of undertrial prisoners are pending as on date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Granting of bail is within the domain of the Judiciary. Courts grant bail on the merits of the case.

(b) Since "Prison" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, therefore, prison administration is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, as per the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) recommendations, a component of ₹ 200 crore has been earmarked to support and strengthen the efforts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and State Legal Service Authorities (SALSAs) to provide legal services to marginalized persons during 2010-15. With this, a decline in the number of under trials is expected. The guidelines for utilisation of TFC grant provide that the State Governments may set targets to reduce the numbers of under-trials in the courts for monitoring of progress.

Government has, *vide* letter dated 14th January, 2010, requested Chief Justices of all the High Courts to undertake a programme in Mission Mode to release on bail those undertrial prisoners who are entitled to be so released. The Mission sought to reduce 213rd of the undertrial cases from 26th January, 2010 to 31st July, 2010. The Chief Ministers of the States were also requested to facilitate the Judiciary to make this Mission a success. As per information received from the Registry of the High Courts/State Governments till 30.09.2011, more than six lakh under-trial prisoners have been released on bail.

(c) As per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau, 2,38,431 undertrial prisoners were lodged in jails as on 31st December 2010.

Tampering with Electronic Voting Machines

2850. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint about tampering with Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs);

(b) whether it is a fact that representatives of various political parties and organizations have registered their complaints with the Election Commission of India in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Election Commission has intimated that some allegations were received about tampering with Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), but no one has demonstrated before the Commission any such tampering.

(b) The Election Commission has intimated that some political parties and organisations have registered their complaints.

(c) The Election Commission has stated that it is satisfied with the functioning of the EVMs. Though apprehensions were expressed by some persons that the EVMs can be tampered with, but so far no one has been able to demonstrate or prove before the Commission that the EVMs used in the country's election process, can be manipulated or tampered with. Further, there is a Technical Experts Committee to constantly monitor all technical aspects of EVMs including non-tamperability.

VRS by Supreme Court employees

2851. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increasing trend among the officers and employees of the Supreme Court in opting for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons who have taken voluntary retirement during the last five years in various categories; and

(d) the number of applications received under VRS and the voluntary retirement actually taken by the employees during the last five years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 56.

(d) 63 applications for voluntary retirement were received. Of them, 56 employees have actually taken voluntary retirement in the last five years.

Family courts

2852. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family courts functioning at present in the country especially in the North East States, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases filed in these courts during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases still pending, State-wise;

(d) whether problems are being faced by States in disposing of cases registered in these courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) At present, 212 Family Courts are reportedly functional across the country. Out of these 2 are in the State of Assam, one in Manipur, 2 in Nagaland, 3 in Tripura and 1 in Sikkim. Four (4) Family Courts have been notified in the State of Mizoram.

(b) to (e) The Information is in the domain of judiciary and is not collected and maintained centrally by the Central Government.

Fast track courts

2853. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 per cent centrally sponsored Fast Track Court schemes have successfully achieved its objectives in the country;

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

(c) the Central assistance provided by Government during its tenure to each State including Gujarat, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has borne the extra burden of more than ₹ 856.80 lakhs per annum and ₹ 4,284.00 lakhs for the period of extension of the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Ministry would consider to reimburse the amount to the State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) As per the latest available information received from the Registry of the High Courts/State Governments, 32.99 lakh cases have been disposed off by Fast Track Courts out of 39.33 lakh transferred to them, leaving 6.34 lakh cases pending for disposal. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) State-wise details of assistance provided by Central Government for the Fast Track Courts between 2000-01 to 2010-11, the terminal year of the scheme, is given in statement-II

(d) and (e) 43.48 crores have been released as grant to the State Government of Gujarat during the extended period from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Against that, the State Government has reported higher expenditure of ₹ 78.84 crores incurred during this period.

(f) The Central Grant to the States has been released as per the norm approved by the Government. Therefore, reimbursement of excess expenditure incurred by the State Governments including the Government of Gujarat, is not possible.

Statement-I

Status of Fast Track Courts

Sl. No.	States	No. of Fast Track Court Functional	Total Cases Transferred Since Inception	Total Cases Disposed Since Inception	No. of Cases Pending	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	246600	211998	34602	Sep, 11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	4230	1718	2512	Aug, 11
3	Assam	20	75520	59362	16158	Aug, 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar	179	239278	159105	80173	March, 11
5	Chhattisgarh	25	94670	76575	18095	March, 11
6	Gujarat	61	536163	428941	107222	Dec, 10
7	Goa	3	5208	4114	1094	Aug, 07
8	Haryana	6	38359	33590	4769	Dec, 10
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	45066	37667	7399	Sep, 11
10	Jharkhand	39	110027	87789	22238	March, 11
11	Karnataka	87	218402	184067	34335	Aug, 10
12	Kerela	38	113949	100167	13782	Sep, 11
13	Madhya Pradesh	84	348213	298571	49642	Sep, 10
14	Maharashtra	67	438435	377421	61014	Dec, 10
15	Manipur	2	3179	3003	176	Aug, 11
16	Meghalaya	3	1031	859	172	Aug, 11
17	Mizoram	3	1873	1648	225	Aug, 11
18	Nagaland	2	845	733	112	Aug, 11
19	Orissa	35	69030	63510	5520	Aug, 11
20	Punjab	15	58570	46347	12223	Dec, 10
21	Rajasthan	83	149447	123024	26423	Mar, 11
22	Tamil Nadu	49	411957	371336	40621	Dec, 08
23	Tripura	3	6037	5751	286	Aug, 11
24	Uttarakhand	18	103983	94008	9975	Aug, 11
25	Uttar Pradesh	153	464775	411658	53117	Mar, 11
26	West Bengal	150	148628	116625	320030	June, 11
Total		1245	3933475	3299587	633888	

Statement-II

Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Released from 2000-01 to 2004-05 *	Central Grant released by Department of Justice						Grand Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2250.00	550.50	412.80	412.80	142.40	—	1096.00	4864.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52.69	19.20	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	143.89
3	Assam	530.10	128.00	96.00	96.00	91.20	96.00	96.00	1133.30
4	Bihar	4766.40	960.30	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	9326.70
5	Chhattisgarh	791.10	198.40	129.60	129.60	148.80	148.80	129.60	1675.90
6	Goa	125.10	32.00	24.00	24.00	19.20	14.40	24.00	262.70
7	Gujarat	3226.68	1062.80	1355.90	571.20	580.80	-	777.60	7574.98
8	Haryana	422.31	102.40	33.60	67.20	38.40	76.80	67.20	807.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	108.59	57.60	43.57	0	38.40	43.20	43.20	334.56
10	J&K	300.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.60
11	Jharkhand	2319.30	569.80	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00	3943.67
12	Karnataka	2431.80	595.40	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60	4938.80

13	Kerala	815.25	198.40	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	1757.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	2223.90	422.50	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80	4067.20
15	Maharashtra	4352.40	1197.20	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60	8801.60
16	Manipur	90.00	12.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	150.80
17	Meghalaya	90.00	19.20	14.40	0	28.80	-	28.80	181.20
18	Mizoram	90.00	19.20	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	184.48
19	Nagaland	54.90	12.80	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	124.28
20	Orissa	1866.60	262.40	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00	2978.60
21	Punjab	746.10	115.20	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60	1205.30
22	Rajasthan	2238.05	531.40	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40	5116.69
23	Sikkim	29.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.70
24	Tamil Nadu	1151.90	313.70	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20	2641.60
25	Tripura	73.80	19.20	3.80	0	0	11.56	0	108.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	6319.80	288.00	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40	13596.61
27	Uttarakhand	1173.60	1549.80	216.00	129.60	0	-	99.62	3168.62
28	West Bengal	3972.60	761.80	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	7590.40
TOTAL		42613.27	10000.00	10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62	87010.60

*Grants released to the States from 2000-01 to 2004-2005 by Ministry of Finance

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for MSMEs

†2854. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Government had initiated Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for micro and small enterprises in 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of loans provided under this scheme to the industries in the States during last three years;

(d) whether it is also a fact that loans have not been provided in proportion to the number of applications under this scheme in Madhya Pradesh during the recent years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government launched Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on 30th August 2000 to ensure better flow of credit to micro and small enterprises by minimizing the risk perception of financial institutions and banks. It is operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) through the Trust's member lending institutions. The Scheme covers collateral free credit facility (term loan and/ or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises up to Rs. 100 lakh per borrowing unit. The Scheme provides a maximum guarantee cover up to 85 percent of the credit.

(c) State / Union Territory-wise number of proposals along with loan amount approved for guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme during each of the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(d) All eligible applications forwarded by Member Lending Institutions (i.e. banks and other financial institutions) are approved by CGTMSE. As on 30th November 2011, 23,857 applications have been received from the State of Madhya Pradesh out of which 21,495 proposals have been approved under the scheme for a loan amount of Rs. 1,00, 602.64 lakh.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of proposals and loan amount approved for guarantee cover under
Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Proposals approved	Loan Amount	Proposals approved	Loan Amount	Proposals approved	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1946	7,819.05	3929	21,819.35	7523	46,199.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45	73.70	154	730.46	374	1,704.80
3	Assam	1129	2,851.75	3411	9,863.81	9520	29,544.08
4	Bihar	1402	4,086.99	3827	14,381.58	9841	39,204.77
5	Chattisgarh	627	2,052.11	1356	5,713.66	2487	14,340.72
6	Goa	408	2,493.53	1163	7,907.63	1825	11,453.48
7	Gujarat	3536	19,302.13	8557	77,151.66	12610	104,320.23
8	Haryana	640	4,318.82	2157	14,873.30	2955	28,617.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	837	3,604.36	3058	18,952.20	7068	44,412.53
10	Jammu & Kashmir	315	579.07	905	2,667.02	1800	7,342.36
11	Jharkhand	2236	8,406.28	5288	29,907.38	7736	50,388.79
12	Karnataka	3765	22,470.68	8947	46,026.06	19750	93,965.74
13	Kerala	6478	11,762.57	10956	29,566.74	20292	55,709.08
14	Madhya Pradesh	1981	7,797.12	4161	21,401.88	7545	39,577.07
15	Maharashtra	3809	24,500.56	8878	65,205.48	14932	126,553.86
16	Manipur	18	50.47	8	19.79	166	437.66
17	Meghalaya	130	307.33	385	1,293.62	973	3,869.32
18	Mizoram	53	117.43	26	150.35	148	539.35
19	Nagaland	112	289.35	54	192.90	163	1,013.48
20	Orissa	3126	9,228.61	6699	28,712.20	13987	63,635.09
21	Punjab	1090	5,171.88	3389	20,968.99	5020	40,331.83
22	Rajasthan	3518	6,200.77	11650	29,519.92	9345	44,909.85

23	Sikkim	15	38.86	113	408.40	178	949.32
24	Tamil Nadu	4403	19,827.86	8681	36,819.65	25731	97,524.65
25	Tripura	60	251.90	264	925.47	1215	3,586.62
26	Uttar Pradesh	6236	14,512.10	26335	79,682.40	37709	145,722.05
27	Uttarakhand	338	1,608.73	1731	9,557.85	3915	21,171.02
28	West Bengal	3412	16,022.81	21215	65,100.59	25289	96,410.67
	U.T.						
1	Andaman & Nicobar	59	133.18	104	333.44	190	729.56
2	Chandigarh	170	984.26	936	3,251.41	565	3,792.39
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	57.36	26	1,036.16	35	856.18
4	Daman & Diu	8	201.39	27	637.93	39	772.00
5	Delhi	345	5,168.81	1219	18,752.11	2710	35,326.65
6	Lakshadweep	2	1.45	6	9.25	41	83.96
7	Pondicherry	64	445.44	104	663.88	153	909.72
Total		52320	202,738.72	149719	664,204.50	253830	1,255,905.5

Performance of IID Centres in Jharkhand

2855. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Centres functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) what has been performance of these IID Centres, especially in Jharkhand;
- (c) how these have been successful in achieving the objectives for which they have been set up;
- (d) whether Government proposes to set up more IID Centres in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of package/assistance provided to various States including Jharkhand to strengthen the small scale sector and enhance its competitiveness in the national and international markets?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 102 Infrastructure Development (ID) Centres (77 New and 25 upgradation) are functioning in the country, supported under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Details are given in Statement-I.

- (b) 10739 plots have been allotted in new ID Centres. Details are given in statement-I.
- (c) 3819 units have been set up in new ID Centres. Details are given in statement-I (See below).
- (e) 29 ID Centres are under various stages of implementation. Details are given at in statement-II.
- (f) The Government is implementing various schemes/ programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for all the states including Jharkhand. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation

Programme. In addition, Government announced "Package on Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises" on 27.2.07, which, *inter-alia*, provide for legislation, credit support, fiscal support, support for cluster based development, technology and quality upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial and managerial development and strengthening of data base for MSME Sector.

Statement-I

Details of New ID Centres and number of plots allotted to them

Sl. No.	State	Number of New ID Centres	No. of plots allotted in new ID Centres	No. of units set up in new ID Centres
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	533	151
2.	Assam	6	334	52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	417	42
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	168	151
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10;	Jharkhand	0	0	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	274	81
12.	Karnataka	4	1610	743
13.	Kerala	8	823	203
14.	Maharashtra	4	204	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	362	29
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	93	43

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0
20.	Orissa	1	8	7
21.	Punjab	2	66	0
22.	Rajasthan	9	2298	1160
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamilnadu	7	1824	909
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1330	58
27.	Uttarakhand	3	186	183
28.	West Bengal	3	209	0
TOTAL		77	10739	3819

(b) Details of Upgradation Centres

Sl. No.	State	No. of upgradation Centres
1.	Haryana	18
2.	Tamilnadu	7
TOTAL		25

Statement-II

Details of ID Centres under various stages of Implementation

Sl. No.	State /UTs	No. of ID Centres	
		New ID Centres	Upgradation Centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
2.	Assam	5	0
3.	Chattisgarh	1	0
4.	Gujarat	1	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0

1	2	3	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
7.	Orissa	2	0
8.	Punjab	1	0
9.	Rajasthan	2	2
10.	Tripura	1	0
11.	Tamilnadu	4	4
12.	West Bengal	1	1
TOTAL		21	8

Khadi research centre in Gujarat

2856. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to set up a centre for khadi research in Gujarat, as on date;

(b) the action taken by KVIC to boost the export of khadi products and the target set by KVIC in this regard for the next five years;

(c) whether the Ministry is approaching the Ministry of Rural Development to include Khadi products under MNREGA; and

(d) if so, the reaction of that Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGERI) have prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a Research and Development Centre at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, which inter alia requires contribution from Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and from Gujarat Khadi Gramodyog Mandal.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to promote the export of khadi and village industries (KVI) products through KVIC include: (i) providing incentives to KVI institutions on direct export of

KVI items, (ii) providing support through KVIC, which is having the status of deemed Export Promotion Council (EPC) and (iii) participation in international trade fairs. As the XII Plan (from 2012-13 to 2016-17) is yet to be finalized, it is premature to fix a target.

(c) and (d) This Ministry had requested the Ministry of Rural Development to consider including khadi and coir spinning activities in the list of permissible activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Ministry of Rural Development have intimated that inclusion of khadi under MGNREGA was not found feasible as the focus of the Act is on unskilled manual work.

Development of SMEs

2857. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging, guiding, financing SMEs to buy foreign firms in USA and Europe; and

(b) if so, what are the best opportunities for development of SMEs by allowing FDI?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government encourages investment overseas by an Indian party in joint ventures or wholly owned subsidiary, not exceeding 400 per cent of its net worth through automatic route, except in case of making investment in a foreign entity engaged in real estate or banking business, which would require prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Allowing FDI brings opportunities of finance, modern technology and varied expertise for development of SMEs. In addition FDI helps in increasing net worth of an enterprise, which in turn broadens the scope for buying of foreign firms.

Profits to MSME due to FDI in retail sector

†2858. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small and medium enterprises are expected to be benefited through the announcement to raise Foreign Direct Investment limit in retail sector;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether, as per this announcement, foreign big retail dealers would invariably be bound to purchase 30 per cent from small and medium enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The decision on permitting foreign direct investment in multi brand retail trading has been suspended.

Proposal for helping SMEs

2859. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any proposal for helping SMEs to go for cloud computing by encouraging them with subsidy; and

(b) if so, the scale of subsidy demarcated to tiny, micro, small and medium enterprises so that all are helped in various levels and percentage?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of MSME has launched a scheme "Promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME sector" as part of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP). The scheme provides financial assistance to encourage MSMEs towards adopting ICT tools and applications in their business processes. Inclusion of "Cloud Computing" under the above scheme and suitable subsidy is proposed. This can be an effective and affordable option to help ICT penetration among MSMEs.

Procurement from SMEs

2860. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are in a position to make use of the opportunity consequent on Government's decision to source at least 20 per cent of all Central Government procurement from SMEs;

(b) the details of selection procedures expected to be made and the enterprises which are likely to gain the most; and

(c) how Government would assure that the target of 20 per cent sourcing from SMEs is adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) will be applicable to the MSEs registered with District Industries Centres (DICs)/ Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) / Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB)/ Coir Board/ National Small Industries Corporation / Directorates of Handicrafts and Handloom or any other body specified by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. All such MSEs will gain from this policy.

(c) Every Central Ministry/ Department/ Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) shall set an annual goal for procurement from MSEs at the beginning of every financial year, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement of minimum 20 per cent of total annual purchases of products or services, produced or rendered by MSEs. Ministries/Departments/PSUs have to report the goals set with respect to procurement from MSEs and achievement made thereto in their respective Annual Reports. Those Ministries/Departments/ PSUs which do not meet the mandatory goal of Public Procurement Policy for MSE would be required to provide reasons thereof to the Review Committee which is headed by Secretary (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises).

Illegal mining

2861. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to deal with illegal mining in the country, with special emphasis on Goa and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is looking to compensate or rehabilitate the locals effected by the activities of the illegal miners;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and to this extent the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining. However, 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 undertaken site visit to Karnataka and Goa.
- As per the directions dated 29th July 2011 of Apex Court, mining operations and transportation in Bellary district were suspended till further orders. On 5th August 2011, the Apex Court permitted two mines of NMDC in the Bellary district to produce iron ore to the extent of one million tones per month commencing from 6th August 2011 till further orders. Further vide directions dated 26th August 2011, mining activities in districts of Tumkur and Chitradurga in Karnataka have also been suspended by the Supreme Court.
- Central Government through the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has constituted Special Task Force for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of satellite imageries. As on 1.12.2011, the Special Task Force has conducted inspections in a total of 434 mines in the States of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. While IBM had suspended 152 mines after the inspection, suspension has been revoked after compliance of the rules in case of 96 mines. IBM has further, recommended termination of 8 leases to the State Governments.

(c) to (e) The draft Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill) introduced in Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011, inter alia, provides that:

- in all exploration activities suitable compensation shall be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration
- all Mining Lease holders shall pay annually into District Mineral Foundation (DMF)

- a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal) and
- a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals;
- and in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.
- a portion of the amount paid into the DMF by the leaseholders will be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.
- mining companies shall allot at least one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining.
- mining Companies shall provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy.
- Post mine closure, mining companies shall pay damages, if any, to affected persons as part of the mine closure and restoration process.

Curb on illegal mining

2862. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the corrective action taken by the Ministry to curb illegal mining by various corporate houses in various States; and

(b) whether the Ministry is having or proposes to frame a law for severe punishment for culprits of illegal mining as due to this our nation has already lost huge money which may be utilized for welfare schemes for poor people of our nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and to this extent the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining. However, 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 Goordination-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 of Mines (IBM) has constituted Special Task Force for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of satellite imageries. As on 1.12.2011, the Special Task Force has conducted inspections in a total of 434 mines in the States of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. While IBM had suspended 152 mines after the inspection, suspension has been revoked after compliance of the rules in case of 96 mines. IBM has further, recommended termination of 8 leases to the State Governments.

(b) The draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, introduced in Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011, provides, inter alia, fine extending to 10 times the value of mineral mined or 3 years imprisonment or both; debarment for obtaining future concessions; and cancellation of mineral concessions held by the convicted person for illegal mining.

Illegal mining in Goa

†2863.SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registration has been made compulsoy by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), for all the mining agents and traders with a view to prevent the illegal mining activities of iron ore in Goa;

(b) whether IBM has taken this step in the backdrop of extensive inquiry of mining business; 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 has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) *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 (IBM) and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Iron ore mines

2864. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of iron ore mines presently with the Tatas, Jindals, Mittals, Essars, POSCO and any other top 20 companies in steel or iron ore sector, State-wise;

(b) the companies which have the largest acreage of iron ore mines amongst these five companies mentioned above and the States where these are located; and

(c) the reasons for Government encouraging cartelisation and monopolies in iron ore sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per available information, details of Iron ore mines held by top 20 iron ore producers are given in Statement (*See below*). Essar steels (Hazira) Ltd. has one mine in Karnataka.

(b) Amongst the five companies named in the question, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. is holding the largest area under iron ore mining lease totalling to 5384.54 hectares, in the States of Jharkhand and Odisha.

(c) In terms of Section 5(1) of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, an Indian national, or a company as defined under sub-section 1 of section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, is eligible to obtain mineral concession, including mining lease for iron ore. Section 6 of the said Act further limits the maximum area which can be held under a prospecting licence in respect of any mineral for a total area of not more than twenty-five square kilometer for one or more prospecting licences, and not more than ten square kilometer for one or more mining leases, which can be relaxed with the prior approval of Central Government with reasons to be recorded in writing. These provisions sufficiently allow fair competition and prevent creation of monopolies and cartelization.

Statement

List of Top 20 Producers of iron ore during 2010-11 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	Lessee Owner Name	State	Mine Name
1	2	3	4
1	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Bailadila Deposit No. 14 Bailadila Deposit No.5 Bailadila Dep.10 & 11a
		Karnataka	Donimalai Kumaraswamy
2	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Dalli (Mechanised), Rajhara Mech. Mines
		Jharkhand	Kiriburu, Mehgahatuburu, Gua, Manoharpur (Dhobil)
		Orissa	Bolani, Barsua, Kalta
3	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Jharkhand	Noamundi
		Orissa	Joda East, Katamati, Khondbond
4	Sesa Goa Ltd.	Goa	Gurmel (Codli), Gadia Sodo, Mareta Sodo, Chirachea Ambeacodi, Botavadicho Dongor, Orasso Dongor
		Karnataka	A. Narrain
5	Rungta Mines (P) Ltd.	Jharkhand	Ghatkuri, Merelgora Barabaljuri
		Orissa	Jajang
6	Sarda Mines Private Limited	Orissa	Thakurani Block-B

1	2	3	4
7	Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd.	Orissa	Gandhamardhan 'B' Block, Khandadhar, Daitari, Roida 'C', Barpada Kasia, Balda Palsa Jajung, Khandbandh
8	Kamaljeet Singh Ahluwalia	Orissa	Noagown
9	Ramesh Prasad Sao	Orissa	Guali
10	Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	Orissa	Jilling Langalota, Kasia, Koira
11	Mysore Minerals Ltd.	Karnataka	Thimmappanagudi, Subbarayanahalli, Ubbalgundi
12	Bonai Industrial Co. Ltd.	Orissa	Nadidih, Teherai
13	Smt. Indrani Patnaik	Orissa	Unchabali (106.1127)
14	Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.	Orissa	Oraghat, San Indpur
15	Cosme Costa & Sons	Goa	Gaval Sonshi
16	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.,	Orissa	Tantra, Raikela & Bandhal
17	Usha Martin Ltd.	Jharkhand	Vijay-II Iron Ore Mine
18	V. M. Salgaocar & Brothers (P) Ltd.	Goa	Velguem/Surla, Sigao
19	Veerabhadrappe Sangappa & Co.	Karnataka	Ramanmalai, Dharmapuri
20	Chowgule & Co. Ltd.	Goa	Pale Dongar (31/1953), Goiganem Ou Gaiganem, Cost Mine, Cuplegaichem Guer Donger, Cazeheuram E Outros Terr, Dhanganawado E Xelpensho S, Kuntichem Tollem, Faratempo Dongurli

Decision of revisionary tribunals

2865. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Revisionary Tribunals in charge of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka have given various decisions on complaints during 1 August, 2011 to 1 December, 2011 for iron ore mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 99 per cent of these complaints, the Revisionary Tribunals have favoured the applicants selected by the State Governments;

(c) the details of each such cases mentioning the winner of Governments' favour along with the specific reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to review such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir, Revisionary Tribunals have given decision on 10 cases for Chhattisgarh and on 02 cases for Karnataka.

(b) and (c) No such data is maintained in the Ministry. Revision Applications are decided by Revisionary Authorities as per provisions of Section 30 of Mines and Minerals (Development & 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.

(d) There is no provision of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules framed there under for a review of decision passed under Revision Application. An appeal against the order in Revision Application can be filed in the respective High Courts.

'Go' and 'No-Go' areas for mining

2866. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to do away with the concept of 'go' and 'no-go' areas for mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure while considering the note dated 26.11.2010 and supplementary note dated 10.12.2010 from the Ministry of Coal regarding "Need for making available more coal bearing areas for enhancing coal production" in its meeting held on 13.01.2011, directed that all pertinent issues may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM), and thereafter, the matter be brought before the Committee. The Cabinet Secretariat vide their Memorandum dated 3rd February, 2011 constituted a GoM under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance. Matter is still under consideration of the GoM.

Profits earned by mining lessees

2867. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that by fixing royalty at 10 per cent *ad valorem* the mining lessees earn super profit and if so, the amount thereof during the last two years; and

(b) whether any State Government has proposed a super profit tax and, if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, royalty is levied on any mineral removed or consumed by a miner or his agent, manager, employee, contractor or sub-lessee from leased area as per rate specified in Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, for that mineral. As the royalty is calculated on *ad-valorem* system and not based on the super profits/profits earned, the details regarding profits are not centrally maintained.

(b) A request has been received from State Government of Odisha for imposition of super-profit tax. 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, where issues on royalty are referred.

Rehabilitation of mining affected persons

2868. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any new policy to rehabilitate the displaced people, particularly tribals due to new mining excavation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tribals likely to be affected with new mining policy and the steps Government has taken or going to take to rehabilitate them, State-wise;

(d) whether any financial assistance would be extended to States for rehabilitation, etc. of tribals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, which addresses the concerns of persons displaced by mining projects. The Government has also introduced the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha, presently referred to Department Related Standing Committee.

(c) The data is not centrally maintained.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Presence of iron ore in Uttar Pradesh

2869. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that early signs of presence of iron ore have been reported in some areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of programmes conducted in the country for the discovery of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Directorate of Geology and Mining (DGM), Uttar Pradesh presence of low grade iron ore has been discovered in Girar Area, District Lalitpur. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has not investigated for Iron ore in the State of Uttar Pradesh in the recent past. The Iron ore formation of Girar is located about 400 km south-west of Lucknow in Mehrauni Tehsil of Lalitpur District.

(c) GSI has carried out number of Iron ore investigations in the country during the field V season 2007-08 to 2010-12. The State-wise investigations are as under :

Mineral	States			
commodity	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12
Iron ore	Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan	Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan	Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan	Orissa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan

DGM, Uttar Pradesh has carried out preliminary investigations in Girar area from 1972 to 1975 and detailed investigations from 1976 to 1978 for iron ore.

Iron ore in Karnataka

†2870. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- the percentage of iron ore found in Karnataka out of the total iron ore in the country;
- the percentage of iron ore produced illegally in Karnataka;
- whether mining has been banned completely;
- if not, to what extent it has been banned;
- to what extent it has affected the overall works relating to iron industry; and
- the number of workers affected by this ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per the National Mineral Inventory maintained by the Indian Bureau of Mines, 34.91 per cent of total iron ore resources in the country is found in Karnataka.

(b) As per available information, State Government of Karnataka detected 12891 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals for the period June, 2006 till December, 2009, and for the

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year 2010-11, it has reported 6476 cases of illegal mining. Details of iron ore produced illegally in Karnataka are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) As per the directions dated 29th July 2011 of Apex Court, mining operations and transportation in Bellary district were suspended till further orders. On 5th August 2011, the Apex Court permitted two mines of NMDC in the Bellary district to produce iron ore to the extent of one million tonnes per month commencing from 6th August 2011 till further orders. Further *vide* directions dated 26th August 2011, mining activities in districts of Tumkur and Chitradurga in Karnataka have also been suspended by the Supreme Court.

(e) and (f) As per available information, mining operations have been restrained in 142 mines by Court directions on account of environmental hazard in the State of Karnataka, and 40,000 (estimated) workers have been affected.

Operating cost of aluminium producers

2871. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of operating cost of each Aluminium producing company during the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the operating cost have risen during the last one year;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce the operating cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The primary producers of aluminium in the country viz. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), HINDALCO Industries, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) and Vedanta Aluminium Limited have declined to provide information regarding their operating cost on account of commercial confidentiality.

(b) Yes, Sir. The primary producers have informed that their operating costs have risen during the last one year.

- (c) The increase in the operating cost during the last one year is mainly due to the following:
- (i) Increase in prices of major raw materials and energy inputs viz. Calcined Petroleum Coke, Coal Tar Pitch, Aluminium Flouride, Caustic soda, Fuel oil, etc.

- (ii) Increase in transportation costs.
- (iii) Increase in the price of coal by the Coal Companies.
- (iv) Increase in employee remuneration and benefits due to high inflation rate and increased cost of living/ pay revision, etc.

(d) The primary producers endeavour to reduce their operating cost through a slew of measures like reducing power consumption by adopting energy conservation methods, modernization of equipments, increase in current efficiency, reducing fallen anodes in smelter, improving productivity of workers, etc. As energy cost is substantial in aluminium smelting, all the primary producers of aluminium have been brought under the ambit of a new initiative launched by the Government of India for energy conservation and assigned a target to reduce specific energy consumption from its base line value within a defined period *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2013-14, to be monitored by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Ministry of Power). Besides, the Government also reviews from time to time the rates of various duties including import duty on raw materials required for production of aluminium, reduction in transmission loss, allocation of coal blocks and/or linkage coal to the extent possible, with the objective of reducing the overall operating cost of primary aluminium producers.

Problems of coal and minerals

†2872. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no forum for better co-ordination between the Central and State Governments for resolving problems relating coal and minerals;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government for fixing royalty on coal is under consideration of the Central Government; and
- (e) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) In respect of non-coal minerals, the Government had set up a Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CCEC) on 4.3.2009, which has been reconstituted on 20.10.2011. The Terms of Reference of the CCEC shall be as follows:

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- (i) to coordinate actions of the Central Ministries/Departments and the State Governments on important matters relating to mineral development and regulation in the country, including matters arising out of the National Mineral Policy 2008, and the legislation governing mineral development.
- (ii) to review status of mineral concession applications, letters of intent and renewal applications pending with the State Governments, and suggest corrective measures for expediting their disposal as per the Rules.
- (iii) to improve e-governance systems including computerized processing, data management and dissemination and mining tenements.
- (iv) to coordinate Departmental clearances through follow-up with the individual Departments/Ministries and ensuring timely completion of internal procedures and prompt disposal of mineral concession proposals.
- (v) development, implementation and evaluation of sustainable development framework.
- (vi) coordination and review of steps for prevention and detection of illegal mining.

State Governments shall be invited as special invitees in the meetings of the CCEC. The CCEC has so far held six meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011 and 20.9.2011.

(d) and (e) The Government had set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty for coal and lignite, which has considered the views of stakeholders, including State Government of Madhya Pradesh, and has prepared its recommendations.

Reforms in Mining Sector

2873. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring about certain reforms in the mining sector to give a further boost to this sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As part of the process to introduce reforms in the mining sector, the Government has approved

the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill), for introduction in the Parliament. The draft Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for:

- a simple and transparent mechanism for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence through competitive bidding in areas of known mineralization, and on the basis of first-in-time in areas where mineralization is not known;
- it enables the mining holders to adopt the advanced and sophisticated technologies for exploration of deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits, especially of metals in short supply through a new mineral concession;
- it enables the Central Government to promote scientific mineral development, through Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans enforced by a central technical agency namely the Indian Bureau of Mines, as well as the Regulatory Authorities and Tribunals;
- it empowers the State Governments to cancel the existing concessions or debar a person from obtaining concession in future for preventing the illegal and irregular mining;
- it empowers the Central Government and State Governments to levy and collect cess;
- establishment of the Mineral Funds at National and State level for funding the activities pertaining to capacity building of regulatory bodies like Indian Bureau of Mines and for research and development issues in the mining areas;
- it provides for reservation of an area for the purpose of conservation of minerals;
- it enables the co-operatives for obtaining mineral concessions on small deposits in order to encourage tribals and small miners to enter into mining activities;
- it empowers the Central Government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining with adequate concerns for environment and socio-economic issues in the mining areas, through a National Sustainable Development Framework;
- it provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority which consists of a Chairperson and not more than nine members to advise the Government on rates of royalty, dead rent, benefit sharing with District Mineral Foundation, quality standards, and also conduct investigation and launch prosecution in cases of large scale illegal mining;

- it provides for establishment of the State Mining Regulatory Authority consisting of such persons as may be prescribed by the State Government to exercise the powers and functions in respect of minor minerals;
- it provides for establishment of the National Mining Tribunal and State Mining Tribunal to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it under the proposed legislation;
- it empowers the State Governments to constitute Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of the offences relating to illegal mining;
- it provides for stringent punishments for contravention of certain provisions of the proposed legislation; and

(c) The Government has moved a proposal for introducing the draft MMDR Bill, 2011 in the Winter session of the Parliament.

Survey of minerals in Assam

2874. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are different kinds of minerals in Assam;
- (b) whether any fresh survey has been conducted to have an estimate of availability of different kinds of minerals in the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The State of Assam is endowed with a number of mineral commodities such as crude oil, natural gas, coal, limestone, iron ore, silica sand, sillimanite, clay and pyrochlore. Radioactive minerals are also reported in Assam.

(b) Yes. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has carried out fresh surveys to identify mineral potential of different mineral commodities in Assam except for crude oil, natural gas and radioactive minerals since these do not come under GSI's purview.

(c) The district-wise details of fresh surveys conducted by GSI are as follows:

Mineral	District
Silica (Glass) sand	Nagaon District during field season programme 2008-09 and 2009-10
Coal	Dhubri, Kamrup, Darang, Nagaon, Goalpara and Kokrajhar Districts in field season programme 2010-12

Further, the details of the surveys conducted by the State Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Assam, are as follows:

Mineral	District
Coal	Karbi, Anglong, Dima and Hasao
Limestone	Dima, Hasao
China Clay	Karbi, Anglong
Iron ore	Dhubri, Goalpara
Sillimanite	Karbi, Anglong
Glass Sand	Nagaon
Granite	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong

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

Reservation in educational institutions

2875. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide reservation to Muslims in educational institutions and employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is yet to decide about the percentage of reservation to be extended to Muslims; and

(d) if so, whether any discussions have been held in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) to (d) 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.

Poverty, literacy and employment of Muslims

2876. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details relating to poverty, literacy and employment of Muslims in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether the Sachar Committee Report has raised concerns relating to development deficits and socio-economic conditions of Muslims across the States;
- (c) the details of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministry to improve the condition of Muslims in the areas of poverty, literacy and employment; and
- (d) the status of implementation of each of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) State-wise surveys are not conducted every year regarding poverty, literacy and employment of Muslims in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following schemes and programmes are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs to improve the condition of minorities, including Muslims, in the areas of poverty, literacy and employment:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme: This scholarship is awarded to students from class I to class X. The scholarship at pre-matric level encourages parents from minority communities to send their children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme helps in improving literacy amongst minorities and provides a level playing field in the competitive educational arena.

- (ii) **Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme:** The scholarship is awarded for study from class XI upto M.Phil. / Ph.D. level. The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education and enhance their employability.
- (iii) **Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses.
- (iv) **Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme:** The Fellowship is awarded to students from minority community pursuing research studies leading to regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D.
- (v) **Free Coaching and Allied scheme:** Under this scheme special coaching/training is given to the students for: (a) qualifying examinations for admission in technical/ professional courses, (b) competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' services, and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments as well as in the private sector, and (c) remedial coaching is also provided for technical & professional courses at undergraduate and post graduate level to improve academic knowledge and enable the student to catch up with the rest of the class and complete the course successfully. The scheme aims to empower the minority communities by assisting them as well as those institutions working for them, towards enhancing their skills and capabilities to make them employable in industries, services and business sectors in addition to the government sector.
- (vi) **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP):** The programme aims at improving the socio-economic parameters of basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) by addressing the identified development deficits. Under this programme basic infrastructure for education, health, sanitation, housing, drinking water, skill development and income generation are provided in minority concentration districts.
- (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs monitors on quarterly basis, actions taken on the implementation of recommendations of the Sachar Committee. The Department/Ministry-wise status of implementation of the follow up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee is given in statement (See below).

Statement

Department/ Ministry-wise status of implementation of the follow-up action on the major recommendations of the Sachar Committee

The Government took steps on the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim Community of India, pertaining to various Ministries/Departments. The status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee is as under :

- (i) Department of Financial Services (up to 30th September, 2011):
 - a. All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 new branches, in 2008-09, 537 new branches, in 2009-10, 743 new branches and during 2010-11, 814 new branches have been opened in such districts. During 2011-12 (upto 30th September, 2011), 348 branches have been opened in such districts.
 - b. RBI revised its Master Circular on 5th July, 2007 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. As on 30th September, 2011 Rs.1,47,082.67 crore has gone as PSL to minorities, which is 14.50% of total PSL.
 - c. District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks are regularly monitoring the disposal and rejection of loan applications for minorities.
 - d. To promote micro-finance among women, 603087 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 6611.87 crore as micro-credit (upto 30th September, 2011).
 - e. All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts / towns with substantial minority population. In 2010-11, 3905 and in 2011-12 (upto 30th September, 2011), 3223 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas.
 - f. Lead banks have organized 618 entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population.
- (ii) Ministry of Human Resource Development (up to 30th September, 2011): A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted, as given below :

- a. Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy (53.67% :Census 2001). Under the scheme, out of 3598 KGBVs, 490 have been sanctioned in rural and urban areas with Muslim concentration.
- b. For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/ upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.
- c. One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are in identified minority concentration districts. So far, 5 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up model colleges.
- d. Under the sub-mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, 46 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up polytechnics.
- e. Preference is given by University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. UGC has sanctioned 284 Women's hostels during Eleventh Plan in 90 minority concentration districts.
- f. The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs.325 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teacher salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, introduction of vocational subjects, etc. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been launched with allocation of Rs.125 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

- g. For subsequent access to higher education, the certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.
- h. Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and Maulana Azad National Urdu University. 4718 Urdu teachers have been trained so far.
- i. Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government, Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.
- j. The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- k. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- l. The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.
- m. All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- n. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework- 2005. As on ending June, 2011, 14 States have completed revising their curriculum, while 9 States are currently in the process of doing so, and 10 States follow the NCERT syllabus directly.
- o. Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Besides, 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10, 1345 such centres were proposed during 2010-11 and 1367 such centres are proposed to be established during 2011-12.

(iii) Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- a. An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. The Ministry is formulating a draft Bill on Equal Opportunity Commission.
- b. A Bill to amend Waqf Act, 1995 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010 and passed on 7th May, 2010. It was then referred to the Rajya Sabha. The Bill is now under consideration of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.
- c. To further strengthen the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and suggest measures to increase its outreach, a consultancy firm was appointed to study the restructuring of NMDFC. The consultant firm has recently submitted its recommendations.
- d. An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns, having substantial minority population in a holistic manner submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.
- e. Four scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class-I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels and Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars have been launched. Under these schemes, Rs2342.95 crore have been sanctioned for award of scholarships/fellowships to 1.02 crore students belonging to minority communities since 2007-08.
- f. The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 200 crore, during the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan was raised to Rs. 550.00 crore upto financial year 2010-11. Now corpus stands at Rs.700.00 crore. Under the schemes of MAEF, since 2007-08, 345 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 48471 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.
- g. A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07 and cumulatively more than 20776 students/candidates belonging to minority communities have benefited from this scheme.

- h. A Multi- sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 90 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs.2360.94 crores released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations upto 31st October, 2011 since launching of the programme.
- (iv) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (up to 30th September, 2011): A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The Ministry has addressed letters to key social sector Ministries seeking Information on the data being collected by them of various programmes and the availability of socio religious communities (SRCs) break up.
- (v) Planning Commission (up to 30th September, 2011):
- a. An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, has been reconstituted and Working Groups set up in the Planning Commission.
 - b. A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation.
- (vi) Department of Personnel and Training (up to 30th September, 2011):
- a. A training module has been developed by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, for sensitization of government officials. The module has been sent to the Central/ State Training Institutes for implementation and it has been included in their training calendar. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) has prepared a module for sensitization of organized civil services and it has been incorporated in their training programme.
 - b. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.
- (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs (up to 30th September, 2011):

- a. A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report and submitted its report.
- b. A working group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled. "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to MHA on 25.07.2011. The draft Bill is under examination in MHA.

(viii) Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (up to 30th September, 2011):

For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

- a. Under UIDSSMT, out of total projects sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 13528.79 crore for 662 towns/ cities, projects costing Rs. 2672.33 crore are for 86 minority concentration towns/ cities. This represents 19.75% flow of funds to towns having a substantial minority population.
- b. Under IHSDP, out of total projects sanctioned for 873 towns at a total cost of Rs. 11002.05 crore, projects costing Rs. 1922.09 crore are for 136 minority concentration towns. This represents 17.47% flow of funds to towns having a substantial minority population.
- c. Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act.

(ix) Ministry of Labour and Employment (up to 30th September, 2011):

An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organized sector, which, *inter- alia*, includes home based workers.

(x) Ministry of Culture (up to 30th September, 2011):

The list of Wakf properties which are Centrally Protected monuments has been prepared by Archeological Survey of India (ASI) and circulated to the concerned authorities in field with the direction to hold meetings with the respective State Wakf Boards. The 24 circles have sent information. Out of these 12 circles have Wakf properties.

(xi) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (up to 30th September, 2011):

Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have issued advisories to States/ UTs for posting of Muslim health personnel at health facilities in Muslim concentration areas.

(xii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (up to 30th September, 2011):

State Governments, have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.

(xiii) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (up to 30th September, 2011):

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting launched a multi-media campaign in 2008-09. In addition to this, Ministry of Minority Affairs also launched a multi-media campaign every year.

Conversion of domestic waste into cooking gas

2877. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that domestic waste can be converted into cooking gas;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to make awareness and promote this idea; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The domestic waste can be converted into cooking gas called biogas through anaerobic digestion process.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has supported over 1000 biogas plants based on domestic kitchen waste into cooking gas. Designs of pre-fabricated biogas plants based on kitchen waste in the capacity range of 0.3 cubic meter per day to one cubic meter per day have been supported by MNRE. Village level awareness camps on the benefits of use of biogas for cooking, lighting and bio-manure are organized through State implementing departments/ agencies and Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Development of renewable energy sources

2878. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/ programmes for development of renewable energy sources found successful in various States during the last three years;

(b) whether the funds provided to various States for generating power through renewable energy sources have been utilized properly;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The schemes / programmes for development of renewable energy sources under which significant progress has been made in various States during the last three years include wind power, small hydro power, biomass power / cogeneration, waste to power, solar photovoltaic, biomass gasifier, remote village electrification and biogas programmes.

(b) The level of utilization of funds has been quite satisfactory during the Eleventh Plan period, and the funds released under various renewable energy schemes/programmes have been reported to be utilized for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. It may be mentioned that utilization of funds is a dynamic process and the Utilization Certificates from implementing agencies become due only after 1 year from the closing of the financial year in which the funds are released.

(c) State-wise details of total funds released to State Governments/ designated State Nodal Agencies under various programmes/schemes for development of renewable energy sources, including those for power generation, during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*), wherein the level of utilization of funds has also been indicated.

(d) To ensure full and proper utilization of the funds, the Government undertake periodic physical & financial progress reports, fund utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also undertakes regular review meetings with State Nodal / Implementing Agencies; and, random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of systems deployed; etc. This apart, periodic internal audit of the State Nodal Agencies is also undertaken.

Statement

Funds released and utilised under various renewable energy schemes during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Amt. released	Ucs received	%	Amt. released	Ucs received	%	Amt. released	Ucs received	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.89	18.55	98.20	14.22	12.90	90.72	38.91	10.65	27.37
2	A & N	0.02	0.02	100.00	0.02	0.02	100.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16.41	16.41	100.00	53.67	53.51	99.70	68.52	0.04	0.06
4	Assam	29.01	20.79	71.66	23.29	10.78	46.29	10.51	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	3.85	3.52	91.43	3.99	3.26	81.70	7.75	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	0.04	0.04	100.00	24.12	24.12	100.00	34.71	0.00	0.00
7	Chattisgarh	15.88	13.9	87.53	21.51	21.25	98.79	36.19	0.00	0.00
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.03	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	41.31	41.25	99.85	37.86	21.35	56.39	148.95	0.60	0.40
11	Goa	2.02	2.00	99.01	0.55	0.05	9.09	0.17	0.17	100.00
12	Gujarat	6.15	6.15	100.00	12.89	10.00	77.58	21.19	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	8.1	8.09	99.88	2.63	0.41	15.59	5.71	1.38	24.17
14	Himachal Pradesh	16.77	13.99	83.42	7.21	5.36	74.34	15.46	0.15	0.97
15	J & K	18.27	10.95	59.93	10.49	3.08	29.36	55.80	1.00	1.79
16	Jharkhand	10.24	3.31	32.32	7.40	7.10	95.95	1.99	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	22.39	21.72	97.01	21.74	18.44	84.82	30.41	0.00	0.00
18	Kerala	6.64	5.95	89.61	4.66	4.43	95.06	16.10	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.05	26.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.89	0.00	0.00
20	M P	9.56	9.55	99.90	19.26	17.43	90.50	36.28	0.02	0.06
21	Maharashtra	40.72	39.79	97.72	65.90	61.27	92.97	142.37	10.33	7.26
22	Manipur	9.07	9.07	100.00	2.09	1.82	87.08	3.43	0.00	0.00
23	Meghalaya	2.9	2.9	100.00	3.19	3.17	99.37	7.68	0.00	0.00

24	Mizoram	0.97	0.97	100.00	1.62	1.62	100.00	3.54	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	2.89	2.89	100.00	0.62	0.59	95.16	1.93	0.00	0.00
26	Orissa	6.49	5.73	88.29	21.63	15.68	72.49	9.16	0.01	0.11
27	Puducherry	0.13	0.13	100.00	0.20	0.07	35.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	12.63	12.63	100.00	9.49	1.56	16.44	9.95	0.06	0.60
29	Rajasthan	0.69	0.59	85.51	13.64	5.43	39.79	42.84	3.49	8.15
30	Sikkim	8.01	8.01	100.00	5.41	3.26	60.26	4.22	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	11.91	11.45	96.14	18.72	13.6	72.65	29.43	2.06	7.00
32	Tripura	12.21	12.2	99.92	11.90	7.08	59.50	1.99	0.00	0.00
33	U P	11.61	11.47	98.79	24.20	18.87	77.98	68.83	0.12	0.17
34	Uttarakhand	15.66	9.46	60.41	19.95	16.23	81.35	39.57	1.85	4.68
35	West Bengal	14.29	13.91	97.34	36.22	34.18	94.37	41.11	8.59	20.90
Total		375.96	337.48	89.76	500.28	397.91	79.54	948.75	40.52	4.27

Development of alternative fuel energy

2879. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes formulated for development of alternative fuel energy in the country;
- (b) the total amount spent by Government on the research and development of these fuels during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) by when such fuels are likely to be made available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting research, development and demonstration projects on various alternative fuels such as biofuels and hydrogen at Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Engineering Colleges, Public Sector Undertakings, Industries, etc. Grants upto 100 per cent of project cost to educational and research institutions and upto 50 per cent to industries is provided for undertaking research, development and demonstration projects.

(b) The expenditure incurred on research, development and demonstration projects on biofuels and hydrogen during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 is Rs 32.14 crore and is Rs 4.21 crore in the current year 2011-12 (upto 28th November, 2011).

(c) While a target of 20% blending of biofuels in diesel and petrol by the year 2017 has been indicated in the National policy on Biofuels announced in December 2009, a mandatory target of 5% blending of ethanol with petrol and recommendatory target of 5% blending of bio-diesel with diesel is in force since October 2009. The use of hydrogen as alternate fuel or as blend with other fossil fuels is still under research and development and no time frame has so far been set for this purpose.

Vision document for power generation

2880. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a vision document for power generation from new and renewable energy sources for the next ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed to generate power from such sources during those years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing power generation from such sources in future?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has prepared in February 2011 a Strategic Plan for accelerated development of renewable energy sources for various applications including power generation, covering the period up to 2022.

(b) The Strategic Plan covers grid-interactive power generation from the main renewable energy sources - solar, wind, biomass and small hydro power, besides off-grid/ decentralised renewable energy applications/ programmes such as biogas, remote village electrification, biomass gasifiers, solar photovoltaic/ thermal systems, micro-hydel, waste-to-energy, etc. It, *inter-alia*, makes an assessment of the existing situation and external factors impacting growth, strengths and weaknesses of the sector and potential strategies to address the same.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Strategic Plan document has laid down specific goals and targets for the six years period 2011-17 and long-term Aspirational Goals for the ten years period up to 2022 for various renewable energy programmes/ applications including power generation.

(d) With regard to renewable power generation, the document estimates that about 50,000 MW new capacity would be added during the XII and XIII plan periods leading to total renewable power generation capacity of about 73,000 MW by 2022. This capacity will comprise of 20,000 MW from solar power under the National Solar Mission and the remaining 30,000 MW from other renewable energy sources mainly wind, small hydro and biomass power. The contribution of renewable power by 2022 to the then likely total installed capacity and electricity mix has been estimated to be around 18% and 7.3% respectively, which could change depending on actual achievements of conventional power capacity.

(e) Various steps have been taken by the Government to increase power generation through renewable energy sources in the future and the same are continuing. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/ interest subsidy/ generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;

- Generation Based Incentives Scheme introduced for Wind power and Solar Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated in January 2010 to enable large scale capital investment in solar energy applications; Payment Security Mechanism for Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission.

Subsidies for setting up of renewable energy initiatives

2881. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government gives subsidies for those willing to harness renewable sources of energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has implemented new initiatives in the area of new and renewable energy during the last three years;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of Subsidies /Central Financial Assistance being provided under various renewable schemes/programmes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken several fresh and new initiatives during the last three years for promotion of new and renewable energy in the country.

(e) Details of the main new initiatives taken are as under:

- New Scheme Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
 - New Scheme introduced on Generation Based Incentive for solar power.
 - New scheme introduced for promotion of Renewable power plants at tail-end of grid.
 - New UNDP/GEF project for Solar Water Heating Systems initiated.
 - Promotion of Green buildings - National rating system GRIHA introduced.
 - New scheme for Roof-top SPV systems for diesel abatement introduced.
 - Scheme for Incentivising Banks for financing Solar Home lighting Scheme introduced.
 - Scheme for demonstration of RE systems at Iconic buildings launched.
 - Demonstration large plants supported to entrepreneurs for bottling of biogas.
 - New scheme for micro-hydel formulated.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.
- (f) Does not arise.

Statement

*Central Financial Assistance / Subsidies provided under
various renewable energy schemes/programmes*

A. CFA under Off-grid/ Decentralised Programmes

Sl.No.	Off-grid/Decentralised Renewable Energy systems	Central Financial Assistance / Subsidies
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Renewable energy systems for Electricity generation/ lighting for households in remote unelectrified census villages/ hamlets	90% of the cost of electricity generation systems subject to a pre- specified maximum amount for each technology and an overall ceiling of Rs.18,000 per household. 100% cost of a single light Solar PV home lighting system for BPL households.

1	2	3
2.	Family Type Biogas Plants	Rs.11,700 to Rs.14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	Rs.9,000 to Rs.10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	Plain areas of Assam J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A&N Islands	Rs.3,000 to Rs.10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	All Others	Rs.2,100 to Rs.8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
3.	Biomass Gasifiers	For Rural applications: Rs.15.00 lakh/100 kW for village level electricity generation with 100% producer gas engine.. 20% higher subsidy for Special Category States & Islands For Industrial applications: Rs.2.00 lakh/300 kWe for thermal applications Rs.2.50 lakh/100 kWe with dual fuel engine Rs.10.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine For Institutional applications: Rs.15.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine
4.	Biomass Co-generation (non-bagasse) for captive use in industry	Rs.20.00 lakhs per MW subject to a maximum of Rs.1 crore/project. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)

1	2	3
5.	Urban Waste to Energy	Rs.1.0 to 3.0 crore/ MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
6.	Industrial Waste-to-Energy Plants	Rs.20.00 lakh to Rs.1.00 crore/ MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
7.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of project cost and/ or 5% interest bearing loans.
8.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs.1.00 lakh and Rs.1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of Rs.2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.
9.	Micro-hydel plants/ Water mills	Rs.0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs.1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application

B. CFA under Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:

1. Small Hydro Power

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1MW-25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs.50,000 / KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs.50 lakh/ MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs.25,000 / KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs.40 lakh / MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:

Category	Upto 1000 KW	Above 1MW-25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000 / KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs.30 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000 / KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs.20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

2. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

A. Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills.

	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP & Uttaranchal)	Other States
Project Type	Capital Subsidy	Capital Subsidy
Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakh X (C MW) 0.646	Rs.20 lakh X (C MW) 0.646
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills	Rs.18 lakh X (C MW) 0.646	Rs.15 lakh X (C MW) 0.646
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills		
40 bar & above	Rs.40 lakh *	Rs.40 lakh *
60 bar & above	Rs.50 lakh *	Rs.50 lakh *
80 bar & above	Rs.60 lakh *	Rs.60 lakh *
	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)

*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

@ Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

B. Bagasse Cogeneration projects in cooperative/ public sector sugar mills implemented by IPPs/State Government Undertakings or State Government Joint Venture Company / Special Purpose Vehicle (Urja Ankur Trust) through BOOT/BOLT model

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital subsidy
Single coop. mill through BOOT/BOLT Model	60 bar & above 80 bar & above	Rs.40 L/MW of surplus power* Rs.50 L/MW of surplus power* (maximum support Rs.8.0 crore/sugar mill)

* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

C. Bagasse Cogeneration Project in existing cooperative sector sugar mills employing boiler modifications

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Existing Cooperative Sugar Mill	40 bar & above 60 bar & above 80 bar & above	Rs.20 L/MW of surplus power* Rs.25 L/MW of surplus power* Rs.30 L/MW of surplus power*

* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill. CFA will be provided to the sugar mills who have not received CFA earlier from MNRE under any of its scheme.

3. Wind Power:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)		Other States	
For Demo. Projects	Rs.3.00 crore X © ^ 0.646	Rs.2.50 crore X	© ^ 0.646
Commercial Wind Power	- Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for Commercial Wind Power projects @ Rs.050 per kwh subject to a maximum of Rs.62.50 lakh / MW, which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.		
C: Capacity of the project in MW;	^ raised to the power		

Biomass Gasifier :

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Other States
20% higher CFA	Rs.15,000/kW

4. Solar Power:

- i. generation based incentive linked to CERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11kV and below.
- ii. For projects connected at 33kV and above- National Vidyut Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC.

Incentives to consumers and developers of solar energy

2882. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gives incentives to manufacturers, commercial users and power project developers in the country to increase utilization of solar energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such incentives given to manufacturers, commercial users and power project developers in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry can provide either 30% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.81/- per watt peak or loan at 5% annual interest rate to the industrial/commercial entities including manufacturers, power project developers in the country.

(c) During 2011-12, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs.4,23,000/- for installation of standalone SPV projects of total capacity 6.7 kWp at petrol pumps in Gondia and Dhule districts of Maharashtra.

Survey of wind power potentials

2883. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey or assessment of wind power potentials in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such an assessment; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to tap the potentials and to increase wind power generation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) has established 112 wind monitoring stations to assess the wind power potential in the State of Maharashtra. The Indian Wind Atlas prepared by C-WET indicates the gross wind potential for the State to be 5439 MW.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation to generators and concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government has also announced a Generation Based Incentives (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to the projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

Potential of wind and solar energy in Rajasthan

2884. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated potential of wind/solar energy in Rajasthan;

(b) the quantum of such energy tapped till now in the State;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any proposals for setting up of such energy projects in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) As per the Wind Atlas published by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), the wind power potential in Rajasthan has been estimated to be 5,005 MW. Regarding solar energy, most parts of

India including Rajasthan, receive 4-7 kilowatt hours of solar radiation per square metre of area per day with 250-300 sunny days in a year. On an average, in one square Km. land area about 30-50 MW capacity solar plant can be set-up.

(b) Capacities of 1790.95 MW of wind energy and 43.5 MW of solar energy have been installed in the state of Rajasthan up to November, 2011.

(c) and (d) For installing wind power projects, the State Governments are not required to submit proposals to this Ministry and they can do so under their own policies. As regards solar power, Ministry is implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to set-up 1,100 MW capacity grid connected solar power projects by March 2013. Under JNNSM, projects are being set-up on build, own, and operate basis for which selection is through tariff discounting process. In addition, the State Governments can also support solar power projects through their policies.

Wind and solar power potential in Rajasthan

2885. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the wind and solar power potential in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcomes thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to tap this potential substantially in the State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Wind Atlas published by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), the wind power potential in Rajasthan has been estimated to be 5,005 MW.

Regarding solar energy, most parts of India including Rajasthan, receive 4-7 kilowatt hours of solar radiation per square metre of area per day with 250-300 sunny days in a year. On an average, in one square Km. land area about 30-50 MW capacity solar plant can be set-up.

(c) Wind Power Projects are promoted by Government through fiscal and promotional incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation to generators and concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government has also announced a Generation Based Incentives (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to the projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

To encourage setting up of solar power projects, fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional or nil customs and excise duty, accelerated depreciation and preferential tariff are available. Ministry is also implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to set-up 1,100 MW capacity grid connected solar power projects by March 2013. Under JNNSM, projects are being set-up on build, own, and operate basis for which selection is through tariff discounting process. In addition, the State Governments can also support solar power projects through their policies.

Financing of renewable energy

2886. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale financing has emerged as of the major need for rapid utilisation of renewable energy potential and improving energy security of the country;

(b) whether such a need requires innovating financing structures for private sector investment in which regard the present capacity of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is very weak;

(c) whether in view of the above, there is need for restructuring of IREDA and strengthening its senior management with experts on aspects of financing such as risk mitigation, debt and equity financing, amongst others; and

(d) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that such need requires greater innovation in financing instruments. IREDA is playing a significant role in development of renewable energy sector but is constrained because of its size.

(c) Restructuring, strengthening and improvement is an ongoing process and IREDA is also working towards improving its competence and expertise.

(d) The government is encouraging IREDA for further improvement and strengthening.

Subsidy for rural electrification under renewable energy schemes

2887. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Government to provide subsidy for rural electrification under various renewable energy schemes;

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

(c) the subsidy being provided to the State, scheme-wise, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, proposals are received from the State identified implementing agencies for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna. Such proposals are sanctioned once they are complete in all respects and are in conformity with the provisions of the RVE Programme, subject to budget provisions.

(b) The State-wise details of such proposals received and sanctioned are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Under the Programme, 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 to the states.

Statement

State-wise Details of Proposals Received and Sanctioned for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages & Hamlets covered in proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	298
3.	Assam	2157
4.	Chhattisgarh	682
5.	Goa	19
6.	Gujarat	38
7.	Haryana	286
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	460
10.	Jharkhand	720
11.	Karnataka	79
12.	Kerala	607
13.	Madhya Pradesh	603
14.	Maharashtra	353
15.	Manipur	240
16.	Meghalaya	163
17.	Mizoram	20
18.	Nagaland	11
19.	Orissa	1447
20.	Rajasthan	417

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	13
22.	Tamil Nadu	184
23.	Tripura	1006
24.	Uttarakhand	814
25.	Uttar Pradesh	507
26.	West Bengal	1210

Management of ash generated by power plants

2888. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ash management has become most acute problem in the power plants in Odisha belonging both to the public and private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the plans, proposals and action of Government to overcome this serious problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) which monitors fly ash generation and utilization of coal / lignite based Thermal Power Stations (TPS) has reported position for the 3 coal based TPSs of Odisha as under:

Fly Ash Generation/Utilization				
Name of TPS	2010-11		2011-12 (April - September)	
	Generation	Utilization	Generation	Utilization
	(Million Ton)	(%)	(Million Ton)	(%)
420 MW, IB TPS (O.P.G.C.L.)	1.11	27.66	0.52	15.72
3000 MW Talchar (Kaniha) TPS, (NTPC)	6.75	33.48	2.98	15.65
460 MW Talchar TPS, NTPC Ltd.	1.19	100	0.59	100

(c) Following actions have been taken by the respective power stations to increase fly ash utilization:

i) talks held with the cement plant companies to resume fly ash off-take;

- ii) awareness campaign conducted for promoting ash utilization, supply of ash bricks free of cost to interested community and local NGO;
- iii) persuading Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoE&F) & Fly Ash Unit for allotment of mine void;
- iv) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has assured OPGC Ltd. about use of ash in the development work;
- v) finalizing contract for road transportation to Jagannath Mines;
- vi) persuading Forest Department for allotment of degraded land for filling with ash;
- vii) liaisoning with Railway Authority and NHAI for use of ash for embankment;
- viii) meetings held with ash brick manufacturers for lifting fly ash on regular basis;
- ix) meetings with Odisha State Pollution Control Board, NHAI, other authorities and nearby industries for increasing the use of ash.

MoE&F has issued amendment notification dated 3rd November, 2009 stipulating time bound fly ash utilization targets for TPSs in operation before 3.11.2009 and TPSs commissioned after 3.11.2009. MoE&F have also constituted a Monitoring Committee to monitor implementation of the provisions of fly ash notification. Further, an Expert Committee has been constituted by Ministry of Coal on disposal of fly ash to fill up vacant coal mines. Ministry of Power has also set up a task force in the NTPC Ltd. to identify open cast mines for backfilling by fly ash.

Achievements under RGGVY

2889. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the achievements of various projects under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in various States including Uttarakhand, along with the village electrification infrastructure created thereunder;
- (b) the number of villages electrified under the projects, during the last three years;
- (c) by when the scheme would be completed in Uttarakhand; and
- (d) the details of the targets fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) To provide access to electricity to rural households, Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for providing electricity to villages by extension of grid by creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), creation of Village Electricity

Infrastructure (VEI) in un-electrified villages and strengthening of electricity infrastructure in partially electrified villages. Under RGGVY, 578 projects covering electrification of 1,18,675 un/de-electrified (UE) villages, 3,56,689 partially electrified (PE) villages for intensive electrification and release of 2,47,41,937 Below Poverty Line (BPL) connections were sanctioned in the country. The figures have been revised to 1,09,888, 3,46,944 and 2,26,73,539 for UE villages, PE villages and BPL connections respectively based on field survey. As on 30.11.2011, the rural electrification infrastructure consisting of LT lines, HT lines and Distribution Transformers has been created for 1,00,100 UE villages, 2,28,507 PE villages and 1,76,53,705 free electricity service connections have been provided to BPL households. The details of achievements of projects sanctioned under RGGVY including Uttarakhand, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under RGGVY, the number of un/de-electrified villages completed under the sanctioned projects throughout India during the last three years, are as under:

2008-09	12056
2009-10	18374
2010-11	18306
Cumulative achievement (as on 30.11.2011)	100100

(c) and (d) The physical works of electrification for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in the State of Uttarakhand have been completed.

Statement

State-wise details of achievement of electrification of villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Cumulative Achievement (as on 30.11.2011)		
			Un/de-electrified villages	Intensive electrification of electrified villages	BPL connections
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh*	26	0	22101	2663815
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1023	732	19562
3	Assam	23	7249	10849	741241
4	Bihar	43	21505	3537	1873361

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	16	336	9891	482251
6	Gujarat *	25	0	12554	779403
7	Haryana *	18	0	2139	194104
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	39	1059	9028
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14	130	2219	39395
10	Jharkhand	22	17398	5339	1220965
11	Karnataka	25	61	24401	823751
12	Kerala *	7	0	37	17238
13	Madhya Pradesh	34	447	15007	567492
14	Maharashtra *	34	0	30473	1135238
15	Manipur	9	337	333	12482
16	Meghalaya	7	334	1385	44134
17	Mizoram	8	74	290	11681
18	Nagaland	11	75	615	25768
19	Orissa	32	13612	18817	2500223
20	Punjab *	17	0	0	48397
21	Rajasthan	40	3896	28414	1014466
22	Sikkim	4	23	366	8855
23	Tamil Nadu *	26	0	9923	498883
24	Tripura	4	123	354	72685
25	Uttar Pradesh	64	27759	2982	900618
26	Uttarakhand	13	1510	8968	229237
27	West Bengal	28	4169	15722	1719432
Total of All States		578	100100	228507	17653705

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages have been undertaken in these States.

Electricity tariff in Maharashtra

†2890. SHRI ISHWARLALSHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power companies in Maharashtra are charging excess amount from consumers and they are bound to pay 20 to 30 per cent more;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard and whether suitable action has been taken by Government against these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. After introduction of Electricity Act 2003, all powers to decide the electricity tariff are vested with State Electricity Regulatory Commission. Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC), after following due regulatory proceedings, decides the tariff for the consumers of Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL).

(b) The question of excess charging does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

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

NTPC'S hydro power project in Arunachal Pradesh

2891. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State owned NTPC plans a massive 10,000 MW Ultra Mega Hydro Power Project in Upper Siang district in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the hydel power potential in the North East is estimated to be over 50,000 MW of which a tiny fraction has been tapped, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to finalize the execution of the Siang project?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) NTPC was entrusted for preparation of Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of Siang Upper Hydro Power Project (9750 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh which has been completed and submitted to the State Government.

(b) The North Eastern Region is blessed with enormous hydro-electric potential. Based on the studies for re-assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country, CEA has identified 58356 MW hydro capacity (above 25 MW) in North Eastern (NE) Region of the Country which constitutes about 40% of the total identified hydro capacity in the country. Presently, only about 1.98% of the identified potential (above 25 MW) has been developed in N.E. region, while another 7.96% is under various stages of development.

The state-wise status of development of Hydro Electric Potential in the N.E. Region in terms of installed capacity is given below:

Region/ State	Identified capacity as per reassessment		Capacity developed study		Capacity under construction		Capacity developed + under developed		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total	Above	(MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
	(MW)	25 MW								
Meghalaya	2394	2298	198	8.62	124	5.39	322	14.01	1976	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Manipur	1784	1761	105	5.96	0	0.00	105	5.96	1656	94.04
Assam	680	650	375	57.69	0	0.00	375	57.69	275	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75	5.17	0	0.00	75	5.17	1377	94.83
Ar. Pradesh	50328	50064	405	0.81	4460	8.91	4865	9.72	45199	90.28
Mizoram	2196	2131	0	0.00	60	2.82	60	2.82	2071	97.18
SUB-TOTAL	58971	58356	1158	1.98	4644	7.96	5802	9.94	52554	90.06

(c) Till date, Government of Arunachal Pradesh has not given further direction for implementation of Upper Siang Hydro-Power Project by NTPC.

Delivery obligations by power equipment suppliers

2892. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of the Ministry shows that foreign companies including Shanghai Electric Corporation, Dongfang Electric, Sepco Electric Power met 85 per cent of their delivery obligations as compared to BHEL's 51 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the power equipments for about 33 per cent of power projects in the country are imported from China; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per capacity addition targets of 58994 MW for thermal and hydro projects for 11th Plan under the Mid-Term Appraisal, CEA has reported that a capacity of 32600 MW (55.25%) is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). Sourcing equipment from BHEL has been planned during 11th Plan out of which 20,626 MW (63.2%) have been commissioned. It is further reported that a capacity of 16492 MW (27.9%) given in Statement-III and IV (*See below*). sourcing equipment from Chinese companies has been planned during 11th Plan out of which 13422 MW (81.3%) have been commissioned.

Statement-I

List of 11th Plan thermal projects in which BTG supplied by BHEL

Sl. No.	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Commissioned				
1	Amkantak TPP	MPPGCL	U-5	210
2	Bakereshwar TPS	WBPDC	U-4	210
3			U-5	210
4	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	U-1	125
5			U-2	125

1	2	3	4	5
6	Bellary TPP	KPCL	U-1	500
7	Bhilai TPP Expn	NSPCL	U-1	250
8			U-2	250
9	Budge-Budge- III	CESC	U-3	250
10	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	U-7	250
11			U-8	250
12	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	U-1	250
13			U-2	250
14	Dholpur CCGT	RRVUNL	GT-2	110
15			ST	110
16	Dhuvaran CCPP Extn.	GSECL	ST	40
17	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-1	500
18	Farakka STPS- III	NTPC	U-6	500
19	Giral Lignite-II	RRVUNL	U-2	125
20	Guru Har Govind TPS-II	PSEB	U-3	250
21			U-4	250
22	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	U-8	250
23	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-1	500
24			U-2	500
25	Kahalgaon St-2,Ph-1	NTPC	U-6	500
26	Kahalgaon St-2,Ph-2	NTPC	U-7	500
27	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	U-1	500
28	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-5	500

1	2	3	4	5
29	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-1	500
30	Korba East TPP St-V	CSEB	U-2	250
31	Korba STPP	NTPC	U-7	500
32	Kota TPP	RRVUNL	U-7	195
33	Kothagudem TPP -VI	APGENCO	U-1	500
34	Kutch Lignite TPS Extn	GSECL	U-4	75
35	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	U-1	525
36	Mejia TPS	DVC	U-6	250
37	Mejia TPS Extn	DVC	U-1	500
38			U-2	500
39	NCP Project St-II	NTPC	U-6	490
40	NCP Project St-II, U-5	NTPC	U-5	490
41	New Parli TPP	MSPGCL	U-2	250
42	O.P. Jindal STPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-1	250
43			U-2	250
44			U-3	250
45			U-4	250
46	Paras TPS Expn. U-1	MSPGCL	U-1	250
47	Paras TPS Expn. U-2	MSPGCL	U-2	250
48	Pragati CCGT - III	PPCL	GT-1	250
49			GT2	250
50	Raichur U-8	KPCL	U-8	250
51	Rayalseema TPP St-II	APGENCO	U-4	210

1	2	3	4	5
52	Rayalseema TPP St-III	APGENCO	U-5	210
53	Sanjay Gandhi TPP Extn.-III	MPPGCL	U-5	500
54	Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-I	WBPDCCL	U-5	250
55	Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-II	WBPDCCL	U-6	250
56	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-3	500
57	Sipat-II	NTPC	U-4	500
58			U-5	500
59	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	GIPCL	U-3	125
60			U-4	125
61	Suratgarh TPP	RRVUNL	U-6	250
62	Trombay TPS Extn	Tata Power Company	U-8	250
63	Vijayawada TPP -IV	APGENCO	U-1	500
Total		BHEL Commissioned		19710

B Expected to be Commissioned during balance period of 11th Plan

1	Bellary TPP St-II	KPCL	U-2	500
2	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-4	500
3			U-5	500
4	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-2	500
5	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	U-9	250
6	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	GT+ST	351
7	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	ST	37.2

1	2	3	4	5
8	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	U-2	525
9	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-1	250
10	Parichha Extn	UPRVUNL	U-5	250
11	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-1	351
12	Pragati CCGT - III	PPCL	GT-3	250
13			ST-1	250
14	Vallur TPP Ph I	NTECL	U-1	500
TOTAL		(to be commissioned)		5014.2

C Slipping from 11th plan to 12th Plan

1	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250
2			U-2	250
3	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-3	500
4	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-2	500
5	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-2	250
6	North Chennai Extn. U-1	TNEB	U-1	600
7	North Chennai Extn. U-2	TNEB	U-2	600
8	Parichha Extn	UPRVUNL	U-6	250
9	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-2	351
10	Pragati CCGT - III	PPCL	GT-4	250
11			ST-2	250
12	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-4	500
13	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-6	490
14	Vallur TPP Ph I	NTECL	U-2	500
TOTAL		slipping to 12th Plan		5541
TOTAL		BHEL in 11th Plan		30265

Statement-II

*List of 11th Plan Hydro Electric Projects in which E&M
equipment supplied by BHEL*

Sl. No.	Project name/ Exec. Agency Capacity (MW)	State Region	Scope of works and brief details
1	2	3	4
1	Sewa-II NHPC 3x40 = 120 MW Commissioned	J&K NR	Design, Manufacture, Supply, Erection, Testing and commng
2	Koteshwar THDC 4x100 = 400 200 MW Commissioned	Uttarakhand NR	All works of E&M equipment
3	Maneri Bhali II UJVNL 4x76 = 304 Commissioned	Uttaranchal NR	Hydro-Generating Equipment and Auxiliaries
4	Kuttiyadi Adl. Ext. KSEB 2x50 = 100 MW Commissioned	Kerala SR	Hydro-Generating Equipment and Auxiliaries
5	Allain Duhanan AD Hydro Power Ltd. 2x96 = 192 Commissioned	H.P. NR	Supply, erection and Commissioning of TG set
6	Parbati-III NHPC 4x130 = 520 MW	H.P. NR	Design, Manufacture, Supply, Erection, Testing and commg. Hydro-Mechanical Packages
7	Chutak NHPC 4x11 = 44 MW	J&K NR	Generating units, and Auxl.

1	2	3	4
8	Nimoo Bazgo NHPC 3x15 = 45 MW	J&K NR	Design, Manufacture, Generating units, and auxiliaries
9	Teesta Low Dam-IV NHPC 4x40 = 160 MW	W.B. ER	Supply, erection, testing and commissngof TG unit
10	Nagarujana Sagar TR APGENCO 2x25=50	A.P. SR	Design, manf. testing and commissioning of TG unit and Auxl.
11	Maheshwar, SMHPCL 10x40= 400	M. P. WR	Manuf., Supply, erection and commng. of TG units

Statement-III

*List of 11th Plan thermal projects in which BTG
supplied by Chinese companies*

Sl.No.	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Commissioned				
1	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	600
2			U-2	600
3	Durgapur TPS Extn.	DPL	U-7	300
4	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-1	135
5			U-2	135
6			U-3	135
7			U-4	135
8	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd	U-1	300
9			U-2	300
10			U-3	300
11			U-4	300
12	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-I, U-1	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300

1	2	3	4	5
13	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-I, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	300
14	Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	ST	133
15	Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-1 and 2)	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	330
16			U-2	330
17	Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-3 and 4)	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	330
18			U-4	330
19	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660
20			U-2	660
21	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660
22	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	U-1	600
23			U-2	600
24	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd. - Reliance Energy	U-1	300
25			U-2	300
26	Sagardighi TPP	WBPDL	U-1	300
27			U-2	300
28	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600
29			U-2	600
30	Toranagallu TPP	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd.	U-1	300
31			U-2	300
32	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-1	507.5
33			U-2	507.5
34	Yamuna Nagar TPP	HPGCL	U-1	300
35			U-2	300
TOTAL		Chinese Commissioned		13088

1	2	3	4	5
B. Expected to be Commissioned during balance period of 11th Plan				
1	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-5	135
2	Mettur TPP Ext.	TNEB	U-1	600
3	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660
TOTAL		(to be commissioned)		1395
C Slipping from 11th Plan to 12th Plan				
1	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-6	135
2			U-7	135
3			U-8	135
4	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600
5			U-2	600
TOTAL		Slipping to 12th Plan		1605
TOTAL		Imported from Chinese in 11th Plan		16088

Statement-IV

List of 11th Plan Hydro Electric Projects in which E&M equipment supplied by Chinese companies

Sl. No	Project name/ Exec. Agency Capacity (MW)	State Region	Scope of works and brief details	Contracting (Name and Location)	Agency
1	Priyadarshini Jurala APGENCO 6x39 = 234 Commissioned	A.P. SR	Complete E&M works including transformers, EOT, Switchyard	M/s China National Machinery Equipment Import and Export Corporation, China	
2	Malana-II Everest Power Pvt. Ltd. 2x50 = 100 MW Commissioned	H.P. NR	Entire EM works including TG sets	TG Set-M/s Dongfang Electric Corporation, Ltd.	
3	Budhil Lanco Green Power Pvt Ltd. 2x35=70 MW	H.P. NR	Supply of TG sets	M/s Dongfang Electric Corporation limited	

Allocation of power projects to small companies

2893. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some travel companies have been allocated power projects in Arunachal Pradesh, which include newly formed companies with a small capital of rupees one lakh getting projects worth Rs.400 crores;

(b) the present estimate of the completion of Loktak project in Manipur; and

(c) the original estimate and the status of work, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Two projects namely Papum hydroelectric project (15 MW) and Poma hydroelectric project (12 MW) have been allotted by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to M/s Patel Tours and Travels Private Limited on 12.12.2008. The State Government has informed that no projects worth Rs.400.00 crores has been allotted to any newly formed companies having small capital of Rs.1.00 lakh.

(b) and (c) Techno Economic Clearance (TEC) for the Loktak Downstream Hydro Electric project (66 MW) was accorded on 15.11.2006 at an estimated cost of Rs.867.77 crore at October, 2006 price level subject to certain conditions. Estimate of the Loktak Downstream Hydro Electric project (66 MW) in Manipur is yet to be revised/updated. Present status of work is given in statement.

Statement

Present status of works of Loktak Downstream Hydro Electric project (66 MW) in Manipur

- Techno Economic Clearance (TEC) to the Loktak Downstream Hydro Electric project (66 MW) was accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 15.11.2006. The present validity of concurrence given by CEA was upto 14.11.2011. For further extension of concurrence, the matter is being pursued by NHPC with CEA.
- PIB, in its meeting held on 23.11.2006, recommended the project to CCEA at a cost of Rs.897.24 crores. (Rs.867.77 crores as recommended by CEA + Rs. 29.47 crores as the amount spent by NHPC on the project till date) subject to certain conditions.
- The project is to be executed on joint venture basis through a Joint Venture Company (JVC) formed in October, 2009 between NHPC and Government of Manipur with a contribution of 74% and 26% respectively.

- The JVC has requested CEA to transfer the concurrence in its favour in May, 2011.
- Regarding Environment Clearance, environmental proposal along with public hearing report has been submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forest (Moef) on 18.07.2011. The first Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) meeting was held on 12.11.2011.
- As regards forest clearance, in principle forest clearance has been accorded by Moef on 03.03.11 and follow up action is being taken by Government of Manipur.
- JVC plans to start infrastructural works *w.e.f.* March, 2012 and major contracts are expended to be awarded by September, 2012.
- Some activities such as construction of access roads by Government of Manipur, detail Topographical survey of the project area by Survey of India etc. are under process.

Funding of power projects

2894. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power project developers are facing scarcity of funds in the power sector;
- (b) whether Government intends to increase the exposure limit of banks to single borrowers for power projects from the current 25 per cent of their capital and reserves, in view of such scarcity;
- (c) whether this increase would be applicable to renewable energy projects also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, including priority to renewable energy projects, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Ministry of Power has not received any report regarding power project developers facing scarcity of funds in the power sector.

(b) A proposal to increase the exposure limits of banks for power sector companies by 5% over the existing limits was under consideration. Department of Financial Services has indicated that

as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the current exposure limits are way above the internationally accepted exposure limit norms. RBI has further indicated that the existing exposure ceilings stipulated is adequate and no further increase in the limits is warranted. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) have been authorized, as infrastructure Finance Companies, to lend additional five per cent of its owned funds to a single/group borrowers) in private sector.

(c) and (d) Renewable energy projects can avail loans from REC and PFC provided they meet the terms and conditions of the loans.

Rural electrification

2895. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for rural electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of villages proposed for electrification and the fund allocated for the same, State-wise and category-wise, as on date;

(c) whether there is any proposal from Odisha for electrification of villages under RGGVY;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of villages proposed to be covered under RGGVY, district-wise, as on date; and

(e) the details of funds proposed to be sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikarn Yojana(RGGVY) - Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. REC has been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY. Under RGGVY, 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages and providing free electricity service connections to 2,26,73,539 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively, as on 30.11.2011, the electrification works in 1,00,100 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and free electricity

service connections to 1,76,53,705 BPL households have been released. The details of electrification of un/de-electrified villages, State-wise, is given in Statement-I (See below).

There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, an amount of Rs.26581.80 crore has been disbursed by REC. The details of funds disbursed for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, State-wise, is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) to (e) Under RGGVY, 32 projects (4 projects during Tenth Plan and 28 projects during Eleventh Plan) of Odisha covering electrification of 14,719 un/de-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 29,212 partially electrified villages have been sanctioned with an outlay of ₹ 3607.89 crore. As on 30.11.2011, the electrification works in 13,612 un/de-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 18,817 partially electrified villages have been completed in the State of Odisha. The details of electrification of villages and disbursement of funds under RGGVY for the State of Odisha, district-wise, are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of electrification of un/de-electrified villages
for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Coverage	Cumulative Achievement upto 30.11.2011
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh *	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1023
3	Assam	8299	7249
4	Bihar	22484	21505
5	Chhattisgarh	1076	336
6	Gujarat *	0	0
7	Haryana *	0	0

1	2	3	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	39
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	130
10	Jharkhand	19179	17398
11	Karnataka	61	61
12	Kerala *	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	671	447
14	Maharashtra *	0	0
15	Manipur	882	337
16	Meghalaya	1866	334
17	Mizoram	137	74
18	Nagaland	105	75
19	Odisha	14719	13612
20	Punjab *	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4322	3896
22	Sikkim	25	23
23	Tamil Nadu *	0	0
24	Tripura	160	123
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1510
27	West Bengal	4169	4169
TOTAL		109888	100100

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages has been undertaken in these States.

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds disbursed for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cumulative funds disbursed as on 30.11.2011
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	790.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	665.59
3	Assam	1976.23
4	Bihar	3738.13
5	Chhattisgarh	770.25
6	Gujarat	269.76
7	Haryana	174.10
8	Hirnachal Pradesh	290.54
9	Jammu and Kashmir	663.69
10	Jharkhand	2905.72
11	Karnataka	709.31
12	Kerala	63.45
13	Madhya Pradesh	1270.32
14	Maharashtra	559.50
15	Manipur	248.20
16	Meghalaya	278.60
17	Mizoram	238.24
18	Nagaland	197.58
19	Odisha	3023.80

1	2	3
20	Punjab	59.90
21	Rajasthan	922.92
22	Sikkim	133.13
23	Tamil Nadu	275.95
24	Tripura	116.62
25	Uttar Pradesh	3331.92
26	Uttarakhand	664.65
27	West Bengal	2242.99
TOTAL		26581.80

Statement-III

Project-wise details of electrification of villages and funds released in Odisha under RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Total Amount Released (in Rs. Lakhs.)	Electrification of Un-/De-Electrified villages Coverage (in No.)	Achievement (in No.)	Intensive Electrification of Electrified villages Coverage (in No.)	Achievement (in No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gajapati	6063.54	647	647	665	665
2	Ganjam	10589.71	454	454	1738	1373
	Total of Tenth Plan Project for NHPC	16653.25	1101	1101	2403	2038
3	Anugul	11763.09	539	533	1032	983
4	Nayagarh	10710.92	542	542	873	870
	Total of Tenth Plan Project for NTPC	22474.01	1081	1075	1905	1853
	Total of Tenth Plan Project (4)	39127.26	2182	2176	4308	3891

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Baudh	7207.69	638	516	412	65
6	Ganjam	961.9	0	0	604	247
7	Kandhamal	12929.87	1409	1342	418	394
8	Puri	5385.09	53	53	954	954
9	Rayagada	12618.61	1388	1278	607	354
	Total of Eleventh Plan Project for NHPC	39103.16	3488	3189	2995	2014
10	Bolangir	8796.69	325	450	1439	556
11	Bargarh	7145.75	100	100	1073	388
12	Debagarh	3980.01	320	308	344	263
13	Dhenkanal	7137.6	234	228	809	476
14	Jharsuguda	3298.64	37	37	305	218
15	Kalahandi	15293.89	914	899	917	256
16	Kendujhar	13566.79	825	825	1157	394
17	Koraput	13541.85	1047	950	579	117
18	Nuapada	4518.15	166	156	405	56
19	Sambalpur	8619.8	411	410	766	404
	Total of Eleventh Plan Project for NTPC	85899.17	4379	4363	7794	3128
20	Baleshwar	13536.85	106	104	2461	2051
21	Bhadrak	7631.59	288	287	951	718
22	Cuttack	13653.28	147	137	1648	1149
23	Jagatsinghapur	7746.47	96	95	1101	818

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Jajapur (Gesco)	757.5	0	0	171	83
25	Jajapur (Nesco)	13819.05	93	90	1266	964
26	Kendrapara	9214.64	186	173	1175	762
27	Khordha	8503.93	83	39	1260	932
28	Malkangiri	8478.06	686	471	154	125
29	Mayurbhanj	25465.36	1677	1273	2022	934
30	Nabarangapur	10092.62	488	471	331	297
31	Sonapur	6246.6	309	301	549	479
32	Sundargarh	12809.1	511	443	1026	472
Total of Eleventh Plan Project for Power Grid		137955.1	4670	3884	14115	9784
Total of Eleventh Plan Project (27)		262957.4	12537	11436	24904	14926
Others* 37		0	0	0	0	
Total of All Districts (30)		302121.64	14719	13612	29212	18817

* Release against BPL households.

Electricity connections in Bihar

2896. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of household given electricity connection under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Bihar;

(b) the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) what is the target for providing connections under this scheme in the State and whether any time schedule has been fixed;

(d) whether there is any provision for giving power connections to small/medium 'kutir udyogs' under RGGVY; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households and providing free electricity service connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Against the targeted coverage of 27,25,282 BPL households under RGGVY in the State of Bihar, free electricity service connections to 18,73,361 BPL households have been released, as on 30.11.2011. The time schedule for completion of remaining electrification works in the State is the end of Eleventh Plan period. The details of release of electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, in the State of Bihar, District-wise, is given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) RGGVY provides for creating village distribution infrastructure and free ^ connection to BPL families. However, 11 KV lines have been brought up to the villages. This infrastructure created under RGGVY scheme could be utilized/augmented by the State Governments to meet requirement of small / medium kutir udyog.

Statement

*District - wise details of release of electricity connections to
BPL households under RGGVY in the State of Bihar*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of BPL households	
		Coverage	Cumulative Achievement as on 30.11.2011
1	2	3	4
Tenth Plan			
1	East Champaran	68685	68685
2	Sheohar	11400	11400
3	Sitamarhi	41694	41694

1	2	3	4
4	Madhubani	38855	38855
5	Darbanga	44942	44942
6	Patna	25134	25134
7	Rohtas	36398	36442
8	Saran	39644	38872
9	Kaimur	13794	13794
10	Bhagalpur	30459	30459
11	Siwan	34417	33390
12	Buxar	18293	18162
13	Munger	8000	7802
14	Jamui	30067	27881
15	Aurangabad	43050	39590
16	Banka	43581	43581
17	Gopalganj	28409	28409
18	Kishanganj	20800	20800
19	Lakhisarai	7051	6841
20	Araria	37433	23910
21	Purnia	25563	25009
22	Bhojpur	25761	25636
23	Nawada	27049	27004
24	Gaya (North)	33763	24850
25	Gaya (South)	46487	46789
26	Nalanda	25597	25597
TOTAL		806326	775528

XI Plan

1	Begusarai	90912	10448
2	Katihar	142350	17520
3	Khagaria	36671	10124
4	Madhepura	75084	29272
5	Saharsa	72996	32900
6	Samastipur	73332	17882
7	Sheikhpura	30538	10240
8	Supaul	80681	32476
9	Darbhanga	135621	123495
10	Madhubani	165563	121722
11	East Champaran	192079	130533
12	Sheohar	33507	24076
13	Sitamarhi	152735	127682
14	West Champaran	178284	170760
15	Jahanabad and Arwal (2 districts)	23953	23660
16	Muzzafarpur	291343	144886
17	Vaishali	143307	70157
Total		1918956	1097833
Total (X & XI Plan)		2725282	1873361

Shunglu panel's report on power distribution utilities

2897. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 120 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 2011 and state:

(a) whether the High Level Panel headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' to look into the financial problems of the State Electricity Boards has submitted its final report which was expected by 31 October, 2011; and

(b) if so, the gist of its findings and the recommendations and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' to look into the financial problems of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and to recommend system improvement measures has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu, Former Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

The report of the High level panel is expected to be submitted to Planning Commission during December, 2011.

(b) Do not arise in view of the reply given above.

Electricity losses

‡2898. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity distribution losses of Electricity Boards between the years 2007-08 and 2010-11 has been going up continuously;

(b) if so, the quantum of losses incurred during those years;

(c) whether the causes of the losses during these years have been addressed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the Power Finance Corporation's (PFC) "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2007-08 to 2009-10", the aggregate losses on subsidy from State received basis for Distribution Utilities increased from Rs. 17,620 Crs. in the year 2007-08 to Rs.35,762 Crs in 2008-09 and to Rs.42,415 Crs. in 2009-10. States/UTs-wise details are given in Statement (See below). Losses for the year 2010-11 are not available.

(c) and (d) The responsibility of reduction of AT&C losses in the distribution network is with

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the State Governments and the Power Departments. However, to address the issues related to the high AT&C losses and reforms in the distribution sector of the States, the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact & verifiable AT&C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

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 been sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs.1385.87 Cr covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs.23658.18 Cr have been sanctioned.

The State/UTs-wise details of projects sanctioned and sanctioned project cost under Part-A & Part-B of R-APDRP are given in Statement-II (See below).

A number of technical and administrative interventions have also 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.

Conference of Power Ministers

The 5th Conference of Power Ministers was held in New Delhi on 13th July, 2011. It was resolved that the State Governments would ensure that the accounts of the power utilities are audited by September of the next financial year. Computerization of accounts is to be undertaken, if not done already. The distribution utilities are to file the Annual Tariff Petition by December-January of the preceding year to the State Regulator as stipulated in the National Tariff Policy. The State Governments are to clear all outstanding subsidies to the utilities and ensure advance payment of subsidy in future. Further, the State Governments are to take effective steps to reduce AT&C Losses below 15% and also initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding.

Rating of Utilities

In order to enable a unified approach by FI/Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power is in the process of developing an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/disincentivising the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Govts to fulfil commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

Request to "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity"

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff appropriately (*suo-moto*, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular. APTEL has passed an order on 04.02.2011 requesting all the State Commission/Joint Commissions to send status report with reference to the determination of annual revenue requirement/tariff for all the years from the date of the constitution of the Commission to enable them to find out the position and to pass orders. The compliance of this order will facilitate improvement in financial health of utilities.

Model Tariff Guidelines: Forum of Regulators (FOR) has approved tariff regulations, which will ensure adequacy of tariff to utilities. PFC & REC insist on adoption of model tariff regulations as one of the conditionality for short time disbursement.

Statement-1

*The aggregate profit/losses on subsidy received basis for utilities
selling directly to consumers for year 2007-08 to 2009-10*

Region	State	Utility	2007-08 Profit on subsidy received basis	2008-09 Profit on subsidy received basis	2009-10 Profit on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(585)	(1005)	(1412)
		Jharkhand	(1201)	(1048)	(707)
	Orissa	CESCO	(85)	(125)	(77)
		NESCO	36	(0)	(28)
		SESCO	(16)	(36)	(40)
		WESCO	(49)	13	(27)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(28)	10	1
		WBSEDCL	100	39	71
Eastern Total			(1829)	(2153)	(2219)
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(83)	(48)	(33)
	Assam	CAEDCL	(31)	(13)	
		LAEDCL	(19)	(15)	

		UAEDCL	(26)	(19)	
		APDCL	-	-	(321)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(94)	(113)	(106)
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	1	10	(56)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(40)	(72)	(130)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(81)	(68)	(111)
	Tripura	TSECL	25	47	(33)
North Eastern Total			(347)	(291)	(791)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	(440)	(108)	187
		BSES Yamuna	(55)	58	77
		NDPL	282	(71)	351
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(275)	(265)	(680)
		UHBVNL	(495)	(1218)	(912)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(25)	32	(153)
	J&K	J&K PDD	(1385)	(1316)	(2106)
	Punjab	PSEB	(1390)	(1041)	(1302)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(919)	(2403)	(3924)
		JDVNL	(762)	(2185)	(3169)
		JVVNL	(694)	(2227)	(3913)
	Uttar Pradesh	DWN	(1044)	(1244)	(1707)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		KESCO	(173)	(152)	(218)
		MVVN	(854)	(1109)	(1002)
		Pash VVN	(928)	(579)	(1188)
		Poorv VVN	(1102)	(1346)	(1170)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(487)	(469)	(391)
Northern Total			(10,756)	(15404)	(21221)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	11	(2780)	(1198)
		APEPDCL	35	(531)	(435)
		APNPDCL	(339)	(1191)	(892)
		APSPDCL	(59)	(1485)	(1116)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	13	(588)	112
		CHESCOM	1	(280)	(318)
		GESCOM	(32)	(198)	(31)
		HESCOM	9	(560)	(174)
		MESCOM	8	(41)	(14)
	Kerala	KSEB	217	217	241
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	21	(80)	(47)
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(3512)	(8021)	(9680)

Southern Total			(3626)	(15539)	(13552)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	464	764	
		CSPDCL	74	(333)	
	Goa	Goa PD	139	158	80
	Gujarat	DGVCL	2	3	22
		MGVCL	2	5	17
		PGVCL	1	1	4
		UGVCL	1	6	6
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(494)	(574)	(779)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(680)	(833)	(1433)
		MPPurv Kshetra VVCL	(614)	(1077)	(1131)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	117	(902)	(1085)
Western Total			(1,061)	(2375)	(4632)
Grand Total			(17,620)	(35762)	(42415)

Note: Figures in () indicate losses

(Source: PFC)

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
Non-special Category States			
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2	Bihar	71	194.60
3	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5	Goa	4	110.74
6	Gujarat	84	230.72
7	Haryana	36	165.63
8	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9	Karnataka	98	391.14
10	Kerala	43	214.40
11	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13	Puducherry	4	27.53
14	Punjab	47	272.85
15	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18	West Bengal	62	164.37
	Sub-Total	1192	4414.11
19	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20	Assam	67	173.78
21	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41

1	2	3	4
22	J&K	30	151.99
23	Manipur	13	31.55
24	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25	Mizoram	9	35.12
26	Nagaland	9	34.58
27	Sikkim	2	26.30
28	Tripura	16	35.18
29	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	Sub-Total	210	782.40
	Total	1402	5196.50

Details of SCADA projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in ₹ Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2	Assam	1	21.82
3	Bihar	1	23.21
4	Gujarat	6	138.51
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	52.89
6	Kerala	3	83.15
7	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
8	Maharashtra	8	161.62
9	Punjab	3	52.36
10	Rajasthan	5	150.90
11	Tamilnadu	7	182.17
12	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
13	West Bengal	3	32.94
	Total	60	1385.87

Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP

Sl. No.	Utility /State	No of projects (Towns/project area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost Rs.Cr
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2	Assam	56	391.41
3	Bihar	1	506.14
4	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
5	Gujarat	63	993.78
6	Haryana	29	673.58
7	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
8	Jammu & Kashmir	30	1665.27
9	Karnataka	88	948.99
10	Kerala	42	872.17
11	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
12	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
13	Punjab	42	1509.73
14	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
15	Sikkim	2	68.46
16	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
18	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
19	West Bengal	50	675.23
Total		1039	23658.18

Supply of additional power to Nepal

2899. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Nepal has requested the Central Government for the supply of additional power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has examined the request;

- (d) if so, the details in this regard and the action, so far, taken thereon; and
- (e) the details of power supplied to Nepal during 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Nepal Government has requested to increase the quantum of power supply to them from 50 MW to 200 MW.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On a request from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), a team of Experts from India comprising officials of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and PTC India Limited visited Nepal on 20-21 November, 2011 to make an assessment of the transmission system strengthening requirement for supply of additional power to Nepal. Based on the above discussions, PGCIL has prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) and sent to MEA on 2.12.2011.

(e) Details of power supplied by India to Nepal during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:

Year	Total Power Supplied (MU)
2010-11	640
2011-12 (till Nov. 30, 2011)	332

Agreement with THDC India Ltd.

2900. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any agreement with THDC India Ltd;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the salient features thereof;
- (c) the details of electricity generated from THDC during each of the last three years till October, 2011;
- (d) the details of electricity distributed to various States/agencies during the said period;
- (e) the details of revenue generated by THDC during the said period; and
- (f) the details of loan repaid by THDC therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between Ministry of Power, Government of India and THDCIL every year since 2006-07. MoU contains performance parameters and targets covering financial and non-financial parameters. The MoU targets are fixed for the next financial year which inter-alia include project implementation, generation targets, Plant Availability Factor (PAF) etc. These targets are finalized by the Task Force constituted by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The performance of THDCIL is evaluated based on the achievement of MoU targets on a five point scale consisting of Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Poor.

(c) The details of electricity generated since 2008-09 from generating stations of THDCIL are as under:

Particulars	2008-09 (MU)	2009-10 (MU)	2010-11 (MU)	2011-12 (MU) (Upto Oct '11)
Tehri HPP	3126.26	2091.39	3102.95	2921.30
Koteshwar *	-	-	-	238.27
Total	3126.26	2091.39	3102.95	3159.57

*Two Units of 100 MW each commissioned in March, 2011.

(d) Details of electricity distributed to various states/agencies since 2008-09 are given in statement (See below).

(e) The details of revenue generated by THDCIL since 2008-09 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 30th September, 2011)
Tehri HPP	1064.99	1416.70	1670.04	1067.04
Koteshwar	-	-	-	99.43
Total	1064.99	1416.70	1670.04	1166.47

(f) The details of loan repaid by THDCIL during last three years are as under:

Loan repaid by THDCIL (₹ in crore)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	During 2011-12 (Upto 30.09.2011)
317.18	360.71	357.95	166.96

Statement

Details of sleekriets distributed to various states/agencies

Beneficiary Financial year-wise electricity distributed (in MU)						
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr-11 to Oct-11)		2011-12 Total (upto October, 2011)
		Tehri HPP (1000 MW)		Tehri HPP (1000 MW)	Koteshwar HEP (400 MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U.T. Chandigarh	35.8342600	21.1403750	34.8735375	35.0660025	2.1289550	37.1949575
NDPL, Delhi	101.9078700	66.7627620	95.4974060	91.8540950	6.5919415	98.4460365
BRPL, Delhi	152.1982510	99.7094280	142.6242970	137.1830524	9.8449900	147.0280424
BYPL, Delhi	95.1326380	62.3241100	89.1483670	85.7472776	6.1536835	91.9009611
HPPC, Haryana	188.4541930	120.2568250	178.0580350	173.4455075	12.8661025	186.3116100
HPSEBL, Himachal Pradesh	97.3353610	71.2854500	96.4350700	85.1142175	5.8687250	90.9829425
PDD, J&K	181.7569310	132.9620000	171.8036625	159.1911525	11.4863475	170.6775000
PSPCL, Punjab	278.3395520	181.9740750	287.9673700	270.5247275	17.3548375	287.8795650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JVVNL, Rajasthan	104.2962120	67.2872510	95.2328460	89.8299955	7.6145427	97.4445382
AVVNL, Rajasthan	104.2962120	58.9206520	77.6899520	72.2950535	5.9800199	78.2750734
JDVNL, Rajasthan	81.1192770	54.0609720	77.6899520	72.2950535	5.9800199	78.2750734
UPPCL, Uttar Pradesh	1236.5349870	835.5056500	1275.8937875	1191.5451575	91.8256350	1283.3707925
UPCL, Uttarakhand	464.3116610	316.1729500	473.3962175	440.5682075	34.0882000	474.6564075
Unscheduled Energy	4.7461660	3.0278090	6.6376590	16.6438560	20.4897630	37.1336190
Total Energy (MU)	3126.2635710	2091.3903090	3102.9481590	2921.3033560	238.2737630	3159.5771190

Electricity for all

2901. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed the target of providing electricity to all by 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the target set for power generation during each of the last three years and the current year has not been achieved;
- (d) if so, the details of the targets achieved, so far, along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective measures being taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The National Electricity Policy stipulates that the demand for electricity shall be fully met by 2012.

(c) and (d) The details of the target set and actual power generated during the last three years and the current year (April 11-Oct 11) are given below:

Year	Target(BU)	Actual Generation(BU)	Achievement (%)
2008-09	774.3	723.8	93.4
2009-10	789.5	771.5	97.7
2010-11	830.8	811.1	97.6
2011-12 (April 11-Nov. 11*)	567.8	580.5	102.2

* Provisional

Actual power generation during the last three years was marginally lower than the target. However, power generation during the current year (April-October, 2011) has been more than the target. The reasons for low power generation during the previous years include inadequate availability of fuel (coal, gas & nuclear), receipt of inferior quality coal/wet coal, grid constraints, delay in stabilization of new generating units on account of delay in completion of balance of plant works, shut down of some units due to environmental restrictions, unforeseen forced outages of units/unscheduled extended planned maintenance, deficient rainfall in catchment areas and receipt of low schedules from the beneficiary states.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to improve the power situation in the country. These include acceleration in generating capacity addition; rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects; coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity; thrust to import of coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources; development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale; renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units; strengthening of inter-state and inter regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power; and energy conservation, energy efficiency; and demand side management measures.

Power supply situation in Delhi

2902. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has observed that the power distribution companies which have undertaken supply and distribution of power in Delhi have largely failed in procuring and supplying power;

(b) if so, the details of the power cuts caused in different areas and zones in Delhi during the first two quarters of 2011 -12; and

(c) the details of terms of power purchase and supply agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by Government of NCT of Delhi, subsequent to the privatization, power supply position in Delhi has shown an improvement. The details of load shedding during first two quarters of 2011-12 (April - September, 2011) compiled by Delhi Transco Limited are given in statement (See below) show that the load shedding in Delhi was of the order of 0.1% of the total energy consumption during the period.

(c) Currently, Discoms of Delhi procure power through various sources namely long-term Power Purchase Agreements based on their shares approved by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission and short-term purchases as per requirement. The long term power purchase is done by entering into Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for more than 25 years period with generating stations in the central sector and state sector. During contingency situations power is procured by Discoms from Power Exchange(s), which is a transparent platform. The tariff at which power is purchased under long term PPA through generating stations in central and state sector is at rates stipulated by respective Regulatory Commission.

Statement

Load shedding details of first two quarters of 2011-12

Month	Shedding due to shortage of power (in million units)						Shedding due to other reasons such as technical fault etc. (in million units)					Grand total (in million units)	Energy consumption (in million units)	% load shedding w.r.t. energy consumption	
	BYPL	BRPL	NDPL	NDMC	MES	Total	BYPL	BRPL	NDPL	NDMC	MES	Total			
April' 11	0.013	0.005	0.076	0.000	0.000	0.094	0.286	0.654	0.388	0.076	0.006	1.410	1.504	1962.676	0.1
May' 11	0.104	0.183	0.191	0.000	0.000	0.478	0.354	2.050	0.552	0.000	0.000	2.956	3.434	2609.419	0.1
June' 11	0.000	0.156	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.236	1.790	1.166	0.790	0.055	0.000	3.801	4.037	2666.325	0.2
July' 11	0.000	0.000	0.066	0.000	0.000	0.066	0.660	0.950	0.541	0.027	0.000	2.178	2.244	2748.310	0.1
Aug' 11	0.003	0.000	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.823	2.477	0.553	0.010	0.000	3.863	3.913	2670.622	0.1
Sep' 11	0.226	0.729	0.087	0.000	0.000	1.042	1.351	1.029	0.669	0.040	0.000	3.089	4.131	2448.876	0.2
Total :	0.346	1.073	0.547	0.000	0.000	1.966	5.264	8.326	3.493	0.208	0.006	17.297	19.263	15106.228	0.1

Power shortage in Andhra Pradesh

2903. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to meet the severe shortage in power generation in Andhra Pradesh during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The following steps were taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power in the State of Andhra Pradesh during last two months:

1. During the strike in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) in September-October, 2011, coal supply to thermal power stations located in Andhra Pradesh was enhanced from alternative coal sources.
2. Additional allocation of power from Central Generating Stations was provided to Andhra Pradesh as under:
 - (i) Allocation of 135 MW power from unallocated power of NTPC stations of Eastern Region to Andhra Pradesh from 20th September, 2011 to 2nd December, 2011.
 - (ii) Allocation of 50 MW power from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations of Southern Region w.e.f. 25th September, 2011 to 10th December, 2011.
 - (iii) Reallocation of 100% firm share (231.17 MW) of Delhi in Unit-I (500 MW) of Indira Gandhi STPS, Haryana to Andhra Pradesh w.e.f. 7th October, 2011 till date.

Power supply to states

2904. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of power supplied to various States in the country including Himachal Pradesh from Central Power Generating Stations during the last three years and the current year is less than the requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve power supply in the country including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The demand/requirement of power in a State is to be met with their own generation, their share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power from CGSs, therefore, caters to part of their requirement. The quantum of energy scheduled from the Central Power Generating stations to various States in the country including Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Central Government to improve the power supply in the country:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Thrust to import of coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- (v) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (viii) Setting up of power exchanges and grant of licenses for trading of power to facilitate needy and desirous states to purchase power.
- (ix) Thrust to rural electrification through RGGVY.
- (x) Energy Conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement

Energy Scheduled from Central Generating Stations and Energy Requirement for the last 3 years and current year

(All Figures in Million Unit)

Year	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (April to October-11)	
State/System	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	965	1,414	853	1,576	1,047	1,519	712	1036
Delhi	14,837	22,398	15,312	24,277	18,359	25,625	12808	17833
Haryana	7,450	29,085	7,574	33,441	8,579	34,552	5781	22840
H.P.	4,740	6,260	4,910	7,047	5,200	7,626	3962	4675
J&K.	7,107	11,467	7,772	13,200	8,181	13,571	5359	7655
Punjab	11,232	41,635	11,473	45,731	12,793	44,484	7782	30591
Rajasthan	10,672	37,797	10,426	44,109	11,677	45,261	7054	26966
U.P.	26,370	69,207	27,444	75,930	31,599	76,292	19466	47263
Uttarakhand	3,482	7,841	3,530	8,921	4,186	9,850	2631	6095

Chhattisgarh	3,983	14,866	4,655	11,009	4,166	10,340	2867	8551
Gujarat	15,006	67,482	16,744	70,369	16,311	71,651	9581	42686
Madhya Pradesh	13,233	42,054	14,766	43,179	18,763	48,437	10767	24474
Maharashtra	21,123	121,901	23,092	124,936	24,060	128,296	14190	78041
DD	1,294	1,797	1,599	1,934	1,328	2,181	908	1278
DNH	2,609	3,574	3,200	4,007	3,188	4,429	1983	2570
Goa	2,190	2,801	2,413	3,092	3,269	3,154	1822	1772
Andhra Pradesh	20,669	71,511	21,995	78,996	20,321	78,970	12218	51503
Karnataka	9,609	43,168	10,421	45,550	10,398	50,474	6158	32438
Kerala	7,838	17,645	8,406	17,619	8,280	18,023	4787	11210
Tamil Nadu	18,680	69,668	20,539	76,293	20,203	80,314	11603	50826
Puducherry	1,788	2,020	2,127	2,119	2,318	2,123	1524	1333
Bihar	8,404	10,527	8,954	11,587	10,469	12,384	6379	8172
DVC	718	14,002	742	15,199	1,709	16,590	1462	9347
Jharkhand	2,116	5,361	2,349	5,867	2,012	6,195	879	3509

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	6,545	20,519	6,770	21,136	7,135	22,506	4140	13424
W. Bengal	5,733	31,289	5,906	33,750	6,029	36,481	3804	23616
Sikkim	757	343	838	388	885	402	576	200
Arunachal Pradesh	529	426	406	399	494	511	308.57	335
Assam	2,816	5,107	2,388	5,122	2,659	5,403	2091.63	3725
Manipur	575	556	474	524	577	568	386.17	328
Meghalaya	733	1,713	614	1,550	693	1,545	495.99	1146
Mizoram	315	330	263	352	301	369	184.55	221
Nagaland	365	475	303	530	351	583	221.11	356
Tripura	500	800	428	. 855	478	882	176.08	577

Power situation

2905. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during 2009-10 and 2010-11, source-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of power in the country, particularly in the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh;

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

(d) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power in the country during 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of power and provide uninterrupted power supply in the country, particularly in hilly and backward areas of Himachal Pradesh?

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 2009-10 and 2010-11 was 771.551 Billion Unit (BU) and 811.143 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)	
	2009-10	2010-11
Thermal	640.877	665.0081
Hydro	106.680	114.257
Nuclear	18.636	26.266
Bhutan Import	5.358	5.611
Total	771.551	811.143

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country, primarily due to growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in availability of power. The shortage varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of

power. Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers including backward and tribal dominated 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.

The details of power supply position in the country during the current year (April-November, 2011) are given below:

April-November, 2011

Energy*		Peak*					
Requirement	Availability	Shortage		Demand	Met	Shortage	
(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
613,869	569,081	44,788	7.3	127,724	114,233	13,491	10.6

MU = Million Unit* ProvisionalMW = Mega Watt

The State-wise demand and supply position in terms of energy and peak during 2011-12 (up to November 2011) is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) The State/UT-wise requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-III (See below).

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power and provide uninterrupted power supply in the country include the following:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment.
- (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 domestic 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.
- (xii) Under Part 'A' of Restructured APDRP which aims at providing IT enabled energy audit and metering system, 14 schemes out of total 14 eligible towns as per census 2001 have been sanctioned for the State at a total cost of Rs.96.41 crore. PFC, the nodal agency, has released Rs.28.91 crore loan to HPSEB as first tranche, which will be converted into grant on successful completion of schemes within 3 years of sanction and verification by third party independent evaluating agency. HPSEB has awarded the work of execution of all the 14 schemes sanctioned under Part 'A'. Under Part 'B' of Restructured APDRP which aims at strengthening and upgradation of distribution system, 14 schemes out of total 14 eligible towns have been sanctioned for the State at a total cost of Rs.322.18 crore. PFC has released Rs.96.65 crore to HPSEB for execution of Part 'B' schemes.
- (xiii) Under RGGVY, 12 projects for rural electrification covering electrification of 95 un-electrified villages, 10,650 electrified villages and providing free electricity connection to 12,764 BPL households have been sanctioned in respect of Himachal Pradesh. The revised cost of works in these projects is Rs.341.87 crore. Upto 30th November, 2011, Rs.290.55 crore have been released under the scheme. Electrification works in 39 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification in 1,059 villages has been completed and BPL connections have been released to 9,028 households.

Statement-I

State wise and source wise actual power generated in the country during last two years

(Actual Generation in MU)

Region	State	Category	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
NR	BBMB **	Hydro	11273	9371
	Delhi	Thermal	9130	10153
	Haryana	Thermal	18855	18155
		Hydro		235
	Haryana Total		18855	18390
	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	15389	14452
	Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	14	13
		Hydro	12418	11422
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		12432	11435
	Punjab	Thermal	18325	20296
		Hydro	4191	3499
	Punjab Total		22516	23795

	Rajasthan	Thermal	27156	25554
		Hydro	390	352
		Nuclear	7705	3488
	Rajasthan Total		35251	29394
	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	91646	86514
		Hydro	700	947
		Nuclear	1886	818
	Uttar Pradesh Total		94232	88278
	Uttarakhand	Hydro	11489	9780
NR Total			230567	215049
WR	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	56030	51518
		Hydro	125	280
	Goa	Thermal	292	321
	Goa Total		292	321
	Gujarat	Thermal	65604	61137
		Hydro	4164	2957
		Nuclear	1446	1068
	Gujarat Total		71214	65162

1	2	3	4	5
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	42709	43597
		Hydro	4898	4830
	Madhya Pradesh Total		47607	48427
	Maharashtra	Thermal	71839	69767
		Hydro	5828	5740
		Nuclear	9117	7991
	Maharashtra Total		86784	83498
WR Total			262053	249206
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	77123	73401
		Hydro	8010	5880
	Andhra Pradesh Total		85132	79281
	Karnataka	Thermal	22213	19586
		Nuclear	3873	3226
	Karnataka Total		36833	35463
	Kerala	Thermal	2461	3658
		Hydro	6802	6710

	Kerala Total		9263	10369
	Lakshadweep	Thermal		29
	Puducherry	Thermal	195	227
	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	45222	47025
		Hydro	4958	5615
		Nuclear	2239	2046
	Tamil Nadu Total		52419	54686
SR Total			183843	180055
ER	Andaman & Nicobar	Thermal	87	214
		Hydro		11
	Andaman & Nicobar Total		87	225
	Bihar	Thermal	14569	12036
	DVC	Thermal	16550	14691
		Hydro	115	198
	DVC Total		16665	14889
	Jharkhand	Thermal	5678	5558
		Hydro	3	116
	Jharkhand Total		5682	5673

1	2	3	4	5
	Orissa	Thermal	30910	30774
		Hydro	4754	3920
	Orissa Total		35665	34694
	Sikkim	Hydro	2976	2968
	Sikkim Total		2976	2968
	West Bengal	Thermal	43956	42239
		Hydro	1130	1111
	West Bengal Total		45086	43350
ER Total			120729	113865
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	1400	1053
	Assam	Thermal	3130	3133
		Hydro	1199	1185
	Assam Total		4329	4318
		Hydro	604	381
	Manipur Total		604	382
	Meghalaya	Hydro	439	675

	Mizoram	Thermal		0
	Nagaland	Hydro	256	258
	Nagaland Total		256	258
	Tripura	Thermal	1313	1283
		Hydro		50
	Tripura Total		1313	1332
NER Total			8340	8018
Import	Bhutan (Imp)	Hydro	5611	5359
Grand Total :			81143	771551

** Joint projects of States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Note 1: Generation from stations less than 25MW are not being monitored in CEA since 01.04.10

Note 2: State generation includes power generated by central sector generating stations located in that State.

Statement-II

Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Provisional)

State /System/Region	Energy			Peak				
	April, 2011 - November, 2011				April, 2011 - November, 2011			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus /Deficit (-)	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus /Deficit (-)		
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,137	1,135	-2	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	19,595	19,540	-55	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	25,630	24,695	-935	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	5,330	5,297	-33	-0.6	1,279	1,238	-41	-3.2
Jammu & Kashmir	8,965	6,914	-2,051	-22.9	2,350	1,634	-716	-30.5
Punjab	33,204	32,211	-993	-3.0	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	31,673	30,549	-1,124	-3.5	8,188	6,768	-1,420	-17.3
Uttar Pradesh	53,484	47,878	-5,606	-10.5	12,038	11,616	-422	-3.5
Uttarakhand	6,942	6,708	-234	-3.4	1,632	1,517	-115	-7.0
Northern Region	185,960	174,927	-11,033	-5.9	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8

Chhattisgarh	9,895	9,618	-277	-2.8	4,084	2,851	-1,233	-30.2
Gujarat	49,921	49,728	-193	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	29,610	25,450	-4,160	-14.0	9,151	7,842	-1,309	-14.3
Maharashtra	90,735	76,255	-14,480	-16.0	20,596	16,340	-4,256	-20.7
Daman & Diu	1,445	1,293	-152	-10.5	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2,926	2,898	-28	-1.0	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	2,016	1,997	-19	-0.9	514	471	-43	-8.4
Western Region	186,548	167,239	-19,309	-10.4	41,987	35,952	-6,035	-14.4
Andhra Pradesh	59,082	55,730	-3,352	-5.7	13,254	11,591	-1,663	-12.5
Karnataka	37,519	33,843	-3,676	-9.8	9,056	7,509	-1,547	-17.1
Kerala	12,798	12,551	-247	-1.9	3,281	3,097	-184	-5.6
Tamil Nadu	56,886	53,232	-3,654	-6.4	11,911	10,566	-1,345	-11.3
Pondicherry	1,485	1,462	-23	-1.5	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	167,770	156,818	-10,952	-6.5	33,937	31,489	-2,448	-7.2
Bihar	9,559	7,593	-1,966	-20.6	2,061	1,738	-323	-15.7
DVC	10,546	10,186	-360	-3.4	2,318	2,018	-300	-12.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	4,051	3,936	-115	-2.8	1,030	886	-144	-14.0
Orissa	15,253	15,149	-104	-0.7	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	26,389	26,140	-249	-0.9	6,555	6,378	-177	-2.7
Sikkim	228	225	-3	-1.3	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman & Nicobar	160	120	-40	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	66,026	63,229	-2,797	-4.2	14,505	13,971	-534	-3.7
Arunachal Pradesh	386	352	-34	-8.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	4,192	3,967	-225	-5.4	1112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	383	349	-34	-8.9	116	114	-2	-1.7
Meghalaya	1,298	994	-304	-23.4	319	262	-57	-17.9
Mizoram	253	226	-27	-10.7	79	78	-1	-1.3
Nagaland	406	370	-36	-8.9	106	104	-2	-1.9
Tripura	647	610	-37	-5.7	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	7,565	6,868	-697	-9.2	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
All India	613,869	569,081	-44,788	-7.3	127,724	114,233	-13,491	-10.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009 - March, 2010		April, 2009-March, 2010					
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)		
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	691,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu & Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29,570	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman & Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Pondicherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4

Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman & Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
ManipuT	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
All India	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand - alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Statement-III

Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy		Peak					
	April, 2010-March, 2011			April, 2010-March, 2011				
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)		
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	25,625	25,559	-66	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	34,552	32,626	-1,926	-5.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	-262	-3.4	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu & Kashmir	13,571	10,181	-3,390	-25.0	2,369	1,571	-798	-33.7
Punjab	44,484	41,799	-2,685	-6.0	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	-425	-0.9	7,729	7,442	-287	-3.7
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	-11,446	-15.0	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	-595	-6.0	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	258,780	237,985	-20,795	-8.0	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9

Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	-175	-1.7	3,148	2,838	-310	-9.8
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	-4,117	-5.7	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
Maharashtra	128,296	107,018	-21,278	-16.6	19,766	16,192	-3,574	-18.1
Daman & Diu	2,181	1,997	-184	-8.4	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	-5	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	3,154	3,089	-65	-2.1	544	467	-77	-14.2
Western Region	268,488	232,871	-35,617	-13.3	40,798	34,819	-5,979	-14.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	-2,520	-3.2	12,630	11,829	-801	-6.3
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	-3,850	-7.6	8,430	7,815	-615	-7.3
Kerala	18,023	17,767	-256	-1.4	3,295	3,103	-192	-5.8
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	-5,213	-6.5	11,728	10,436	-1,292	-11.0
Pondicherry	2,123	2,039	-84	-4.0	319	302	-17	-5.3
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	229,904	217,981	-11,923	-5.2	33,256	31,121	-2,135	-6.4
Bihar	12,384	10,772	-1,612	-13.0	2,140	1,659	-481	-22.5
DVC	16,590	15,071	-1,519	-9.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	-210	-3.4	1,108	1,052	-56	-5.1
Orissa	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	-634	-1.7	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	402	402	0	0.0	106	104	-2	-1.9
Andaman - Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	94,558	90,526	-4,032	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	-75	-14.7	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	5,403	5,063	-340	-6.3	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	568	505	-63	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	-193	-12.5	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	369	315	-54	-14.6	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	583	520	-63	-10.8	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	882	801	-81	-9.2	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	9,861	8,992	-869	-8.8	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
All India	861,591	788,355	-73,236	-8.5	122,287	110,256	-12,031	-9.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Projects under 50,000 MW Initiative

2906. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had launched a plan called '50,000 MW initiative' under which 162 schemes have been identified;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these schemes would be implemented in the States also; and

(d) if so, the States in which these schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) On 24th May, 2003, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched a scheme for preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 162 New Hydro Electric Schemes totalling to about 50,000 MW spread across in 16 States. PFRs were completed in September, 2004 for all these projects aggregating a capacity of 47,930 MW.

(c) and (d) These schemes would be developed in the States in which they are located. The State-wise list of these schemes is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Schemes	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	27293
3	Chhattisgarh	5	848
4	Himachal Pradesh	15	3328
5	Jammu & Kashmir	13	2675
6	Karnataka	5	1900
7	Kerala	2	126
8	Madhya Pradesh	3	205
9	Maharashtra	9	411

1	2	3	4
10	Manipur	3	362
11	Meghalaya	11	931
12	Mizoram	3	1500
13	Nagaland	3	330
14	Orissa	4	1189
15	Sikkim	10	1469
16	Uttaranchal	33	5282
Total		162	47930

Inclusion of CESU under R-APDRP

2907. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Central Electricity Supply Utility of Orissa (CESU) is not a private entity but under the control of Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government would give reason for not covering CESU under R-APDRP Scheme as Government continues to neglect nine districts of Odisha under CESU for no valid reasons violating the guidelines under R-APDRP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the Nodal Agency for R-APDRP has so far not received any proposal for sanction under R-APDRP from CESU. Proposal as and when received will be considered as per extant guidelines of R-APDRP.

Power projects awaiting clearances

†2908. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding delay in environmental clearances to power projects have been received; and

(b) if so, the details of power projects' proposals pending with the Central Government for want of environmental clearances during the last three years, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) accords Environment clearance to power projects as per defined procedures laid down through various Notifications issued by them from time to time. At times, concerns have been expressed by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) regarding non-receipt of timely environmental clearances.

(b) As per the information made available by CPSUs, the State-wise details of power projects awaiting clearances from MoEF during the last three years is given in statement.

Statement

Details of power projects awaiting clearances

(As on 31.10.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/ Location	State	CPSU	Status with MoEF
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kawas CCPP, Stage-II (1300 MW), Surat (Gujarat)	Gujarat	NTPC	Revalidation of environmental clearance (EC)
2.	Gandhar CCPP, Stage-II (1300 MW), Bharuch (Gujarat)	Gujarat	NTPC	-Do-
3.	Darlipali STPP (2x800 MW), Orissa	Orissa	NTPC	Awaiting EC
4.	Gajmara STPP (4x800 MW), Orissa	Orissa	NTPC	-Do-
5.	Kudgi STPP (Stage-I: 3x800 MW), Karnataka	Karnataka	NTPC	-Do-
6.	FG Unchahar TPP, Stage-IV (1x500 MW), U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	-Do-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Dulanga Coal Mining Project, Sundergarh Distt., Orissa	Orissa	NTPC	-Do-
8.	Talaipalli Coal Mining Project, Raigarh Dist, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	-Do-
9.	Kolodyne-II HEPP (4x115 MW), Mizoram	Mizoram	NTPC	Awaiting approval of Terms of Reference (TOR)
10.	Loktak Downstream HE project, Manipur	Manipur	NHPC	Awaiting EC
11.	252 MW Devsari HEP, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	SJVN	-Do-
12.	60 MW Naitwar Mori HE Project Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	SJVN	-Do-

Power situation in Goa

2909. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment of power requirement in Goa as on date and further during the next ten years;

(b) the total power available with the State and the details of the sources from where the power supply is made available and the quantum thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has sent any proposal for making the State self-sufficient; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The energy requirement and peak demand of electricity in Goa during April to November 2011 was 2016 Million Unit (MU) and 514 MW respectively. The energy requirement and peak demand in respect of

Goa, according to the forecast carried out by the Central Electricity Authority under 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS), for the year 2016-17 and 2021-22 is given below :

Year	Energy Requirement (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)
2016-17	6880	1083
2021-22	9082	1429

(b) Source-wise details of power generating capacity pertaining to Goa is given below :

Source	Sector	Capacity (MW)
Gas	Private	48
Renewable Energy Sources	Private	30

In addition, Goa has an allocation of 443 MW to 455 MW power from Central Generating Stations during different hours of the day including 26 MW from nuclear stations and balance 417-429 MW from thermal power stations.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from Government of Goa for making the State self-sufficient in regard to availability of power.

Naptha based power projects

2910. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power projects cleared/sanctioned by Government with naphtha as feed stock during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the power generation expected from naphtha based projects;
- (c) the average per unit power generation cost from the said projects;
- (d) whether Government proposes to import naphtha for the purpose;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise; and
- (f) the likely annual foreign exchange outgo, when these projects would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (f) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, techno-economic clearance for thermal projects is not required from Central Electricity Authority (CEA). As such no proposals for thermal power projects are being received in CEA for techno-economic clearance. As per information available in CEA, no Naphtha based power project is under construction in the country.

Rise in electricity prices due to coal shortage

†2911. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of electricity went up rapidly in electricity trading when the news of shortage of coal for the power generation projects surfaced;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent of increase in the prices of electricity by November, 2011; and
- (d) the quantum of electricity trading done in each month from April, 2011 to November, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The price of electricity in the electricity trading market primarily depends on anticipated requirement and availability of power, which in-turn depend on a number of factors. The month-wise details of quantum and price of electricity traded during April to October, 2011 (latest available from CERC) is given below:

Volume and Price of Electricity transacted through Traders and Power Exchanges

Period	Bilateral through Traders		Power Exchange (IEX)		Power Exchange (PXIL)	
	Volume (MU)	Weighted Average Price (kWh)	Volume (MU)	Weighted Average Price (kWh)	Volume (MU)	Weighted Average Price (kWh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April, 2011	2761.8	4.76	1231.55	3.49	140.96	4.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May, 2011	2855.53	4.49	1159.43	2.96	148.82	3.03
June, 2011	2857.06	3.82	1147.44	2.80	101.47	2.99
July, 2011	2857.06	3.90	1114.43	2.97	146.19	3.22
Aug., 2011	4584.09	3.88	1176.54	2.89	99.66	3.01
Sept., 2011	4084.86	3.95	1307.7	3.00	81.45	3.08
Oct., 2011	2453.81	4.22	1244.12	5.40	89.95	5.42

From the data given above, it may be seen that the prices of the electricity traded during the month of October, 2011 were generally higher as compared to the prices in the earlier months. The demand for electricity during the month of October generally picks-up and withdrawal of monsoon affects hydro generation. During September - October, 2011, the thermal generation was also affected due to strike by the workers of Collieries Company Limited, inadequate supply of coal by Coal India Limited *vis-a-vis* the requirement for generation, wet coal, ash dyke problem in Korba STPS, etc. Hydro generation also tapered off in October, 2011 due to withdrawal of monsoon.

Transfer of coal to States

†2912. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Central Government has made a provision that actual transfer of coal to the States for power generation would be done only if 85 per cent power under long term power purchase contract made with DISCOMS would be provided on the tariffs decided on the basis of competitive bidding;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that States are facing problems due to the said provision;

(c) whether Government has received requests from the State Governments to remove this provision and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government would take necessary action to solve this problem?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a)
Yes, Sir. Ministry of Power has added the following criteria for getting coal linkage for power projects (Central/State/Private) in 12th Plan:

"Actual drawal of coal will be subject to 85% of power being tied up through long term PPA with DISCOMs through tariff based competitive bidding (except for PSU projects where PPAs were signed by 5.1.2011)".

(b) and (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh has *inter-alia* informed that with the above amendment in coal linkage policy, the developers who have entered into Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the Government of Madhya Pradesh would not be able to draw coal against the linkages, as they are not left with 85% power for supply through competitive bidding. Accordingly, Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to reduce requirement, to tie-up power from competitive bidding from 85% to 60% for drawal of coal by Independent Power Producers.

(d) There is no proposal to change coal linkage policy which is as per the National Electricity Policy 2005 and Tariff Policy 2006.

Problems faced by Indian power companies in Nepal

2913. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian companies that have invested in hydel joint ventures in Nepal are finding it difficult to export the power so generated to India;

(b) whether this is also restricting country's plan to put in place the proposed SAARC grid;

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with the Nepal Government; and

(d) if so, the status of transmission links between India and Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a)
Since no Indian company, who is involved in development of hydro projects in Nepal, has started power generation as yet, export of power to India does not arise at this stage.

(b) SAARC grid is at conceptual stage presently. However, cross-border connectivity with Bhutan and Nepal exist for exchange of power. More interconnections with these two countries are

at planning/implementation stage. Further, High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) back-to-back interconnection between Behrampur (India) and Bheramara (Bangladesh) is under implementation. Feasibility study for HVDC interconnection between India and Sri-Lanka is under preparation.

(c) and (d) Presently, India-Nepal have number of radial inter-connections at 11/33 and 132 kV level through which 50-60 MW power is being exchanged. For exchange of power on a larger scale from the electricity markets of India and Nepal, Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur 400 kV D/C transmission line (to be initially charged at 220 kV) has been planned through Joint Venture companies, one for the Indian portion and the other for the Nepalese portion.

Power shortage faced by SMES

2914. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the severe power shortage faced by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers 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 Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The information in regard to power shortage faced by SMEs is not maintained by Central Electricity Authority/ Ministry of Power.

Approval of projects under RGGVY Phase-II

2915. SHRI N.K SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects under Phase-II of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposals/Detailed Project Reports of various State Governments pending for Government's approval in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 30 new projects out of 33 identified projects under Phase-II and 12 supplementary projects out of 34 supplementary projects received in Ministry have been sanctioned by the Monitoring Committee in its meeting held on 11.11.2011. The details of 30 new projects and 12 supplementary projects are given in Statement-I & II (See below) respectively. The remaining 3 new projects identified under Phase-II are Dakshin Kannada of Karnataka, Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram of Kerala. The details of remaining 22 supplementary projects are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of 30 new projects sanctioned by monitoring committee in its meeting held on 11.11.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
2	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur-Nagar
3	Haryana	Gurgaon
4	Haryana	Faridabad
5	Haryana	Palwal
6	Karnataka	Udipi
7	Kerala	Alappuzha
8	Kerala	Kollam
9	Kerala	Kottayam
10	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
11	Kerala	Thrissur
12	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

1	2	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
15	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
16	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
17	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
18	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
19	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
20	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
21	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
22	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
23	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
24	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
25	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur
26	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch
27	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
28	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri
29	Tamilnadu	Tirunelveli
30	Tamilnadu	Nilgiris

Statement-II

List of supplementary projects sanctioned by monitoring committee in its meeting held on 11.11.2011

Sl. No	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
2	Madhya Pradesh	Satna

1	2	3
3	Maharashtra	Solapur
4	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
5	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
6	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri
7	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
8	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
9	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
10	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour
11	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar Nagar
12	West Bengal	Darjeeling (DGHC)

Statement-III

List of remaining 22 supplementary projects

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1	Bihar	Araria
2	Bihar	Aurangabad
3	Bihar	Banka
4	Bihar	Bhagalpur
5	Bihar	Bhojpur
6	Bihar	Buxar
7	Bihar	Gaya
8	Bihar	Jamui
9	Bihar	Kaimur

1	2	3
10	Bihar	Kishanganj
11	Bihar	Lakhisarai
12	Bihar	Munger
13	Bihar	Nawada
14	Bihar	Patna
15	Bihar	Purinia
16	Bihar	Rohtas
17	Bihar	Saran
18	Bihar	Sivan
19	Bihar	Gopalganj
20	Bihar	Nalanda
21	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
22	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur

Rural Electrification Policy, 2006

2916. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of providing access to electricity to all households has been achieved under the Rural Electrification Policy, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has invested in new technologies for improving the quality and efficiency of electricity provided thereunder; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The goal of Rural Electrification Policy notified in August, 2006 was to provide access to electricity to all households by the year 2009. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

(RGGVY)(launched in April 2005), a programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and for providing access to electricity to rural households including free electricity service connections to BPL households is under implementation.

As per census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages were 5,93,732 and rural households were 13,82,71,559. Out of this 4,74,162 villages were electrified and 6,01,80,685 rural households had access to electricity. The balance 1,19,570 villages and 7,80,90,874 rural households were not covered.

Under RGGVY, so far, 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages and providing free electricity service connections to 2,26,73,539 BPL households have been sanctioned. RGGVY is one of the components of Bharat Nirman. The Bharat Nirman target for RGGVY is to electrify 1.0 lakh unelectrified villages and release of electricity connections to 1.75 crore BPL households by March, 2012. Cumulatively, under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, the electrification works in 1,00,100 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and free electricity service connections to 1,76,53,705 BPL households have been released in the country. Bharat Nirman target has been achieved.

(c) and (d) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) and Aerial Bunched Cables are being used for electrification of villages under the RGGVY, to prevent theft and pilferage of electricity.

Revision of capacity addition target by NTPC

2917. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC has scaled down its capacity addition target during the Twelfth Five Year Plan from the earlier target of 75,000 MW to 66,000 MW;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress of each of the projects and by when each of these projects are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) NTPC's capacity addition target for 12th Plan period is yet to be finalized by Planning Commission.

(b) In view of reply at (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The details of projects currently under construction scheduled for commissioning in XII Plan are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of various NTPC projects under construction, which are likely to be commissioned in XII Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the project (Fuel)/ State	Capacity (MW)	Likely Year of Project Completion
NTPC's Coal based projects			
1.	Bongaigaon (Coal)/ Assam	750	2013-14
2.	Barh-I (Coal)/ Bihar	1980	2014-15
3.	Barh-II (Coal)/ Bihar	1320	2013-14
4.	Vindhyachal-IV (Coal), Unit#12/ Madhya Pradesh	500	2012-13
5.	Mouda-I (Coal), Unit#2/ Maharashtra	500	2012-13
6.	Rihand-III (Coal), Unit#6/ Uttar Pradesh	500	2012-13
NTPC's Hydro projects			
7.	Koldam (Hydro)/ Himachal Pradesh	800	2013-14
8.	Tapovan Vishnugad (Hydro)/ Uttarakhand	520	2014-15
9.	Singrauli C W Discharge HEPP / Uttar Pradesh	8	2012-13
NTPC's Renewable project			
10.	A & N (Solar PV)/ Andaman and Nicobar	5	2012-13
Coal based JV projects			
11.	Muzaffarpur Exp. (Coal)-JV with BSEB/ Bihar	390	2013-14
12.	Nabinagar (Coal) - JV with Railways/ Bihar	1000	2014-15
13.	IGSTPP, Jhajjar (Coal), Unit#3 - JV with HPGCL & 1PGCL/ Haryana	500	2012-13
14.	Vallur Ph. 1 (Coal), Unit#2- JV with TNEB/ Tamil Nadu	500	2012-13
15.	Vallur Ph. I Stage-II (Coal)- JV with TNEB/ Tamil Nadu	500	2013-14
TOTAL		9773	

NHPC'S power projects in West Bengal

2918. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHPC has decided to install its project in West Bengal, particularly in Darjeeling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for speedy completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NHPC is constructing two hydro-electric projects namely Teesta Low Dam-III (132 MW) and Teesta Low Dam-IV (160 MW) in Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

(c) For speedy completion of these projects, NHPC has taken various steps *e.g.* day to day monitoring of various activities of projects at Project as well as Corporate level, emergency action plan at work sites for safety preparedness in case of high discharges in the river etc. Further, the Government has put in place the following mechanism to monitor the progress of the projects under construction:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is performing the duties of monitoring of the power projects in pursuance of 73 (f) of Electricity Act, 2003. The progress of each project is monitored continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers, critical study of monthly progress reports. Chairperson, CEA holds review meeting with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the hydro projects.
- Review meetings are taken by Ministry regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/Project developers, etc.

Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Programme

2919. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank project worth \$ 800 millions under the Himachal

Pradesh Clean Energy Development Programme, faced grim opposition from local people for keeping their lands and rivers intact;

(b) if so, whether the four proposed dams are in the seismic zone IV, destructive to rivers, and some are being built so close to glaciers that they may accelerate melting of glaciers; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that destruction potential of clean energy programme through such mega projects is avoided, so that farm sector viz-a-viz water potential is sustained continuously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As informed by Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (HPPCL), no opposition is being faced from local populations, for keeping their lands and rivers intact under the Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Programme (HPCEDIP), funded by Asian Development Bank.

(b) HPPCL has clarified that none of the projects are destructive to rivers. Moreover, entire Himalayan region with all its hydropower potential falls in seismic zone-IV and more severe zone-V, for which projects are designed suitably. All the projects being constructed by the HPPCL are designed to withstand earthquakes of magnitude expected in the seismic zone in which they fall. HPPCL has further informed that since construction activity is far from glacier, small in size and very restricted in construction period, it cannot have any negative impact on glaciers. Moreover, since hydropower projects' viability is dependent on glaciers, project construction would avoid any activity which may impact it adversely.

(c) The HPPCL has informed that clean energy programme is not destructive in nature, the projects are not mega in size and there is no threat to farm sector. Moreover, the total land requirement for any of its project is very small and even the reservoir being formed is very small.

Shortage of water

2920. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had directed the Central Government to constitute a committee to conduct scientific research to solve the problem of water shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government on the directives;

(c) whether the Central Government in consultation with State Governments, proposes to take any further steps to meet the shortage of water in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) was set up by the Government to come out with research based solutions for addressing various water challenges in the country. TEC has identified low per capita availability of water as one of the 26 challenges to be addressed under Mission Winning, Augmentation and Renovation (WAR) for Water, launched in August 2009.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All the States/Union Territories were requested to indicate 5 water challenges and locations thereof to address the problem. Out of 187 locations identified by the States/Union Territories, 67 of them were shortlisted by a sub-committee of TEC to address the water challenges. Enterprises and NGOs, involved with water technology, were invited to submit suitable proposals to address these challenges. The proposals so received were evaluated by a Committee of Experts and 13 projects were sanctioned to establish pilot water plants, 4 in Gujarat, 4 in Rajasthan, 2 in Tamil Nadu, and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tripura. Low per capita availability is one of the water challenges being addressed to in these locations.

Projects under international cooperation in S&T

2921. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects approved during 2010-11 under international cooperation in science and technology with various partner countries, country-wise; and

(b) the total annual budget therefor, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science & Technology has approved 209 projects during 2010-11 in science and technology with 23 countries and multilateral organizations. The country-wise number of projects with annual budget for 2010-11 is as follows:

Sl.No.	Country	Projects approved during 2010-11	Budget approved during FY 2010-11 (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Australia	19	788
2	Austria	15	131
3	Brazil	7	128
4	Bulgaria	3	9
5	Canada	7	245
6	Denmark	1	200
7	EU	12	1324
8	Finland	3	344
9	Germany	40	3730
10	IBSA	4	36
11	Italy	6	638
12	Japan	22	95
13	Mexico	1	2
14	Portugal	17	30
15	Russia	23	141
16	Slovenia	7	19
17	South Africa	1	138
18	Sweden	4	201
19	Switzerland	1	11
20	Taiwan	12	54
21	Tunisia	1	3
22	US	2	134
23	Vietnam	1	3
Total		209	8404

Neglect of Indian Institute of Integration Medicine

2922. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is totally neglected by the Ministry; and

(b) whether the Minister is aware that, among its other ailments, it has more than two dozen employees who have not been regularised during the last 12-15 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Sir. On the contrary Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM) in J&K is an important laboratory of CSIR in the area of affordable healthcare and medicinal, aromatic plants.

(b) There is no ailment in CSIR-IIIM, and it has played an important role in the economic development of the region. At present, there is no employee directly engaged by the Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM) who has not been regularised. For the field job and some other activities like security, gardening etc., job work is awarded to a contractor from time to time to ensure the most efficient delivery of service in keeping with requirements.

Dams in earthquake prone areas

2923. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the names and status of dams in the country which are situated in earthquake prone zones;

(b) the age of these dams; and

(c) the recommendations, if any, about the safety of these dams given by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) India has been divided from seismic aspects into four zones II, III, IV and V. Each dam lies in any of the above zones depending upon the location of the dams. The National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC) keeps a record of dams classified as large, as per information furnished by different State Governments from time to

time. As per the updated National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) maintained by: Central Water Commission there are 5125 large dams, of which 4728 have been completed. As a per the updated NRLD, the age-wise profile of large dams in the country is given in Statement (See below). However in the present format of NRLD, the seismic zone-wise information about dams is not available with CWC.

(c) The responsibility of safety of dam rests with the concerned owner of the dam *i.e.* State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or Private bodies. Recommendations on safety, including seismic safety, is given by CWC under Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) on specific cases as and when they are referred to CWC by the dam owners.

Statement

As per the updated NRLD, the age-wise profile of large dams in the country is :

Sl.No.	Age (Yrs.)	No. of Dams
1	0-10	287
2	11-20	605
3	21-30	1248
4	31-40	1289
5	41-50	493
6	51-60	239
7	61-100	239
8	More than 100	126
9	Age unknown	202

Availability of water

2924. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published by the World Economic Forum on water;

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

(c) whether any shortage in availability of water has been estimated during the last decade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the water availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Reports of the World Economic Forum titled "The Bubble is Close to Bursting: A Forecast of the Main Economic and Geopolitical Water Issues Likely to Arise in the World during the Next Two Decades", "Water Security: The Water-Food-Energy-Climate Nexus", etc., highlight the issue of water scarcity and challenges in water resources sector.

Government is aware of increasing demand of water as a result of population growth, industrialization and urbanization. Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, 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.

(c) The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, had assessed total water requirement for various uses in the country as 1180 BCM by the year 2050 against average annual utilizable water of 1123 BCM comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable Ground Water. Further, due to large temporal and spatial variability in availability of water, water stress situation exists in our country.

(d) Water, being a state subject, the State Governments conceive, plan and implement various measures to improve the water availability in respective States. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance for better conservation of water resources.

Integrated water management

†2925. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any policy regarding integrated water management to remove the water crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted the said policy documents;

(d) if so, by when the policy is likely to be implemented; and

(e) how Jharkhand would be benefited in this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Planning Commission has informed that during the 55th meeting of National Development Council (NDC) held on 24.7.2010, it was decided that "The Planning Commission; would prepare an integrated policy for water resources management that would be discussed in the future NDC meeting". In pursuance of the above decision Member (WR), Planning Commission made a presentation to the Prime Minister on 6.4.11 and after the meeting it was decided that :

(i) Ministry of Water Resources in consultation with the Planning Commission should prepare a comprehensive document on water related issues for consideration of NDC.

(ii) Development of State specific action plans in consultation with the States on the lines indicated in the meeting.

On the decisions (i) and (ii) above, Planning Commission has constituted eight Working Groups and one Steering Committee chaired by Member (WR), Planning Commission for the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan to address the issues involved in water management.

(e) The above applies to entire country including Jharkhand.

Indus Water Treaty

2926. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of waters of western rivers *i.e.* Indus, Jhelum and Chenab bartered against the waters of eastern rivers *i.e.* Ravi, Sutlej and Beas under water treaty;

(b) the quantum of losses suffered, notional and actual, by J & K, consequent upon Indus Water Treaty, annually;

(c) whether the J & K Government was consulted while negotiating the said Treaty and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons why no mechanism was evolved to compensate J&K for the losses it suffers due to the Treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The annual average flow of the Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej including their tributaries) and that of the Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab including their tributaries) were assessed during the negotiations of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 as about 32.8 Million Acre Feet (MAF) and 135.6 MAF respectively. The waters of the Eastern Rivers are available to India for unrestricted use. Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use, all those waters of the Western Rivers, which India is under obligation to let flow except for certain specified uses.

(b) No such information is available. The use of the waters of the Western Rivers by India for the generation of hydro-electric power is unrestricted, but governed by the relevant provisions in the Treaty concerning the design, construction and operation of new hydro-electric plants. Agricultural Use from the waters of the Western Rivers upto about 13.43 lakh acres is permissible, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. The present use is about 8 lakh acres annually. Construction of storages upto 3.6 MAF as specified in the Treaty is permissible. No storage has been constructed so far.

(c) As per available information, the principal negotiator of the Treaty on the Indian side had held meetings with the Chief Engineers of J&K State Government in connection with the requirements of water for the State. He had shown several drafts of the Treaty to the States concerned, taken note of their comments and had also reviewed the final text of the Treaty and the Annexures with the representatives of the concerned States including J&K.

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

Renovation and refilling of unused reservoirs

†2927. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to formulate a plan for repair, renovation and refilling of unused reservoirs and to review the repairing work of reservoirs and dams;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their present condition, State-wise and place-wise;
and

(c) the details of proposed steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources has two schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies (i) one with domestic support and (ii) the other with external assistance during the current Five Year Plan period. Under the RRR scheme with domestic support, funds to the tune of Rs. 731.40 crore have been released for 3341 water bodies to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand) Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand). A total of 10,887 water bodies have been taken up under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with external assistance in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa. Further the Planning Commission has been approached for the continuation and enhancement of the scheme of RRR of Waterbodies during XII Five Year Plan.

Government of India has also approved implementation of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with funding from World Bank for rehabilitation of 223 existing dams/reservoirs in the State of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

Water storage projects to control flood

2928. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan document suggests that an ideal solution for flood control is the creation of adequate storage in flood prone river systems;

(b) if so, the efforts made to create infrastructure like reservoirs and dams for storage of water to minimise the severity of flood and subsequent destruction due to it;

(c) whether Government had any dialogue with Nepal for development of storage projects on rivers coming from Nepal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the approximate amount of water which goes out untapped every year due to lack of storage facility in the country and flows down to sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for XI Five Year Plan stipulates that the storage backed projects provide assured irrigation, hydro-power generation, water for domestic and industrial use, and also enable flood moderation.

(b) As per available information, Storage capacity of about 253 billion cubic meter (BCM) has been created in the country so far. The total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 64 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM.

(c) The Government of India is in constant dialogue with the Government of Nepal and keen on implementation of Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sharda (Mahakali in Nepal), Saptakosi High Dam Project on river Kosi and Naumure Multipurpose Project on river Rapti (West Rapti in Nepal), to utilize the surplus flood water for useful purposes. These Projects, on implementation, would provide benefits to the people of India and Nepal, in the form of Hydro-power, irrigation and flood moderation.

(d) As per present assessment, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 BCM. Further, it has been estimated by Central Water Commission (CWC) in the 2009 that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the year 2004 that about 231 BCM of ground water are being utilized for various purposes. Therefore, approximately 1188 BCM on annual average basis could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

Benefits of AIBP

2929. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) have reached in the remote rural areas, tribal areas, etc.;

(b) if so, the benefits that the rural people especially women and tribals are accruing from AIBP;

(c) whether this programme has been reviewed by Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome of this review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed, funded by State Governments from their own resources and as per their priorities. The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the States as per guidelines for completion of ongoing projects. Preferential funding to extent of 90% of the project cost is provided under AIBP to the projects benefiting Drought Prone Area (DPAP), tribal areas and projects in special category states. The Special Category States covers the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttaranchal. The projects in the undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa also treated at par with Special Category States. As such, benefits under AIBP are provided to remote, rural areas and tribal areas.

(c) and (d) The guidelines for AIBP funding are being revised from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development, which presently include north-eastern states, hilly states, drought prone and tribal areas, KBK districts of Orissa, states with lower irrigation development as compared to national average and districts identified under PM package for agrarian distressed districts.

Irrigation dams

2930. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of irrigational dams in the country;
- (b) the average age of major dams;
- (c) whether there is a constant and continuous assessment of the strength and safety of dams; and
- (d) the manner in which the dams are ranked in terms of strength and safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the updated National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) maintained by Central Water Commission there are 5125 large dams, of which 4728 have been completed. Out of the total number of completed dams, 4372 dams are for irrigation purposes, including 244 dams meant for multipurpose.

- (b) As per the updated NRLD, the age-wise profile of large dams in the country is as below:

Sl. No.	Age (Yrs.)	No. of Dams
1	0-10	287
2	11-20	605
3	21-30	1248
4	31-40	1289
5	41-50	493
6	51-60	239
7	61-100	239
8	More than 100	126
9	Age unknown	202

(c) The responsibility of safety of dam rests with owners of dams i.e. the concerned State Governments or Public Sectors Undertaking or Private bodies. The owners are required to carry out periodical dam safety inspections (Pre monsoon and Post monsoon) to assess the safety status of such dams.

(d) No ranking criterion is applied in terms of strength and safety of these dams.

Hydroelectric dams on Brahmaputra river by China

2931. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is constructing hydroelectric dams on Brahmaputra river and its tributaries;

(b) if so, the details of location, size and capacity of the dams;

(c) whether the Central Government is considering to sign a water sharing agreement/treaty with the Government of China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Ministry of External Affairs, a hydro-electric project at Zangmu, having a total installed capacity of about 510 MW, is under construction on the main Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

(c) and (d) During the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao to India, in November, 2006, India and China agreed to set up an Expert Level Mechanism (ELM) on trans-border rivers. The ELM has held five meetings, since 2007, the latest in April, 2011. Government takes up relevant issues relating to trans-border rivers, with the Chinese side through this Expert Level Mechanism. India and China have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Provision of Hydrological information on Brahmaputra River in Flood Season in 2002 which was renewed in 2008. Further, another MoU for the provision of similar data by China to India during the flood season in respect of Sutlej was signed in 2005 and was renewed in 2010.

Pollution in water streams

†2932. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, on the basis of a study conducted by the Central Water Commission, it has been found that 12 water streams areas in 8 States of the country are totally polluted and are not useful for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the length of the aforesaid water streams areas and the States where these are situated in and the towns situated along these water streams having more than one lakh population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring the water quality parameters in river water at various water quality stations covering all major river basins. From the study of the ten years data (2000-2009), it is observed that the water quality parameters in many of the rivers have exceeded the prescribed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) permissible limit due to which the river waters does not appear to be fit for direct human use. The details of which are given in statement-I (See below).

(c) The locations of water quality monitoring stations along with name of state and district at which the water quality parameters have exceeded the prescribed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) permissible limit are given in statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-1

Salient features of Water Quality Hot Spot in Rivers of India

The quality of water is central to all of the roles that water plays in our lives. From the beauty of natural waterways teeming with wildlife, to the vital livelihoods that clean rivers and streams support, to the essential role that safe water plays in drinking water and health - good water quality is fundamental to the network of life and livelihood that water supports. Water is the source of life on earth, and human civilizations blossomed where there was reliable and clean freshwater. Use of water by humans - for drinking, washing, and recreation - requires water free from biological, chemical, and physical sources of contamination. Plants, animals, and the habitats that support biological diversity also need clean water. Water of a certain quality is needed to grow food, to power cities, and to run industries. Due to the fast pace of industrialization and urbanization a lot of effluent and sewage is being generated, for a major portion of which there are no effluent treatments. This has resulted in discharge of this sewage in to the rivers untreated or only partially treated. Besides this rampant use of fertilizers and pesticides, open defecation, lack of solid waste management practices also contributes to surface water pollution.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under the guidance of MoWR attempts to provide the water quality scenario of Indian rivers. The water quality data is based for the average values observed during the last ten years (2000-2009) at 371 monitoring stations of CWC on almost all major, medium and minor rivers in India. In respect of Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) classification has been considered for evaluating the hot spot in the rivers.

The physical and chemical quality of river water is important in deciding its suitability for various purposes, for such the suitability of river water for potable uses with regard to its chemical quality has to be deciphered and defined on the basis of the some vital characteristics of the water. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) vide its document IS: 10500:1991, has recommended the quality standards for drinking water and these have been used for finding the suitability of river water. On this basis of classification, the natural river water of India has been categorized as desirable, permissible and unfit for human consumption.

River water quality is highly variable by nature due to environmental conditions such as basin lithology, vegetation and climate. Standard river water for use as reference is therefore not applicable.

The river systems that have been included in the report include - Indus, Brahmaputra, Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi. The physico-chemical parameters like pH, electrical conductance, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Chloride, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, Sulphate, Total Hardness, Calcium and Magnesium are the main constituents defining the quality of river water in surface water. Therefore, presence of these parameters in river water beyond the permissible limit in the absence of alternate source has been considered as river water quality hotspots.

River water quality hot spot tables of the rivers have been prepared depicting the main parameters mentioned above based on their distribution :

1. Bureau of Indian Standard have recommended a desirable limit of 6.5 - 8.5 of pH in drinking water. High values of pH greater than 8.5 are observed during the Monsoon season water quality stations at Seondha (Sind River) in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh and Gummanur (Ponniyar River) in Dharmapuri district of Tamilnadu state. During the non-monsoon season high values of pH greater than 8.5 at twelve water quality stations are found Seondha (Sindh), Kora (Rind), Garrauli (Dhasan), A.B. Road Xing and Khatoli (Parwati river), Aklera (Parwan river), Barod (Kalisind river), Tekra (Pranhita river), Gummanur (Ponniyar river), Maighat (Gomti river), Bawapuram (Tungabhadra river) and Tilga (Sankh rivers). Gummanur water quality station in Ponniyar River in Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu was reported to have the highest pH values of 9.91 and 8.78 during monsoon and non-monsoon period. These water quality stations found in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

2. BIS has recommended a drinking water standard for total dissolved solids a limit of 500 mg/l (corresponding to about EC of 750 uS/cm at 25°C) that can be extended to a TDS of 2000 mg/l (corresponding to about 3000 uS/cm at 25°C) in case of no alternate source. Water having TDS more than 2000 mg/litre are not suitable for drinking uses. High values of electrical conductance in excess of 3000 uS/cm are observed at three water quality stations Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river, Erode district of Tamilnadu; Tal at Chambal river; Ratlam district of M.P.; Vautha at Sabarmati river, Kheda district Gujarat.

3. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) have recommended a desirable limit of 250 mg/l of chloride in drinking water; this concentration limit can be extended to 1000mg/l of chloride in case no

alternative source of water with desirable concentration is available. One water quality station Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river, Erode district in the state of Tamilnadu has chloride concentration 1656 mg/l and 1175 mg/l during monsoon & non monsoon season respectively.

4. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 1.0 mg/l of fluoride as desirable concentration of fluoride in drinking water, which can be extended to 1.5 mg/l of fluoride in case no alternative source of water is available. River/ground Water having fluoride concentration of more than 1.5 mg/l are not suitable for drinking purposes. Fluoride concentration more the 1.5 mg/l is observed at fifteen water quality stations in the states of Delhi, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, UP., Kerala, Chhattisgarh and A.P. Fifteen water quality stations were recorded as having Fluoride concentration above 1.5 mg/l, the highest is at Thimmanahalli, Hassan in Yagachi river basin in Karnataka (4.08-monsoon and 5.07 - non monsoon).

5. BIS has recommended standard for drinking water the maximum desirable limit of Nitrate concentration in 10.16 mg/l as nitrate N (45 mg/l as Nitrate N03). All the water quality stations of CWC have nitrate concentration with in the permissible limit.

6. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 200 mg/l of sulphate as desirable concentration of fluoride in drinking water, which can be extended to 400 mg/l of sulphate in case no alternative source of water is available. Water having fluoride concentration of more than 400 mg/l are not suitable for drinking purposes. Sulphate concentration more than 400 mg/l is observed during Monsoon season at Tal water quality stations in the state of MP. The water quality station at Tal, Ratlam in Chambal river basin has Sulphate concentration above 400 mg/l in river.

7. The permissible Iron concentration in surface water is less than 1.0 mg/litre as per the BIS Standard for drinking water. The occurrences of iron in surface water beyond permissible limit (>1.0 mg /litre) have been shown on the table as point sources. It is observed that high concentration of iron greater than 1.0 mg/l at twenty two water quality stations has been found in the state of the Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamilnadu Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. There are twenty two stations having Iron (Fe) concentration above 1.0 mg/l in river. The highest recorded iron concentration was in Kumhhari water quality station at Balaghat in Wainganga river basin (16.40 - monsoon, 64.39 - non monsoon). Out of these

of the twenty two stations, eleven were in Bihar-Jharkhand on the Ganga, Sone, Kiul, North Koel, Phalgu, Punpun and Gandak rivers.

8. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 75 mg/l calcium as CaCO₃ desirable concentration of fluoride in drinking water, which can be extended to 200 mg/l calcium as CaCO₃ in case no alternative source of water is available. Water having calcium concentration of more than 400 mg/l are not suitable for drinking purposes. All the water quality stations of CWC have calcium concentration within the permissible limit.

9. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 30 mg/l magnesium as CaCO₃ desirable concentration of magnesium in drinking water, which can be extended to 100 mg/l magnesium as CaCO₃ in case no alternative source of water is available. Water having magnesium concentration of more than 100 mg/l are not suitable for drinking purposes. Relatively high value of magnesium in excess of 100 mg/l is observed at one water quality station Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river, Erode district in the state of Tamilnadu.

10. As per the CPCB classification has recommended 5.0 mg/l concentration of dissolved oxygen for out door bathing. Water having below 5.0 mg/l Dissolved Oxygen concentration is not suitable for out-door bathing in river. Dissolved Oxygen below 5.0 mg/l is observed at 17 water quality stations in the state of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Gujarat. More alarming concentrations were recorded mostly in Chhattisgarh - Darrighat, Bilaspur in Mahanadi basin (0.8 - monsoon, 0.9 - non monsoon), MBPL, Bilaspur in Hasdeo basin (0.3 - monsoon, 0.5 - non monsoon) and Baridhinala, Paschim Singbhum in Subarnarekha river basin (0.8 - monsoon and 0.9 - non monsoon).

11. CPCB has recommended 3.0 mg/l concentration of biochemical oxygen demand for out-door bathing. Water having above 3.0 mg/l BOD concentration is not suitable for out-door bathing in river. Relatively high values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand more than 3.0 mg/l are observed at 36 water quality stations Mawi, Delhi, Mohana, Mathura, Agra, Auraiya, Etawah at Yamuna River; Seondha at Sindh river; Sahijana at Betwa river; Garauli at Dhasan river; Khatoli at Parwati river; Bamni and Bishnur at Wardha river; Pudur at Bharathapuzha river; Kanakpura and T.

Bekuppe at Arkavathi river; Thimmanahallt at Yagachi river; Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river; Gummanur at Ponnoiyar river; Kanpur, Shahzadpur, Allahabad at Ganga; Pingalwada at Dhadher river; Vautha at Sabarmati; Darrighat at Apra river; Ghatora at Seonath river; MBPL at Hasdeo river; Adityapur at Kharkai river ; Baridhinala and Jamshedpur at Subarnarekha river; Kulpatanga at Kharkai river; Gomlai, Kamalanga, RSP Nalla at Brahmani river in the states of UP., Rajasthan, Delhi, M.P., T.N., Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Kerala and Gujarat. Very high concentrations were recorded in Darrighat, Bilaspur in Arpa basin (241.6 - monsoon and 282.4 - non monsoon) and MBPL, Bilaspur in Hasdeo basin (276.3 -monsoon, 259.8 - non monsoon). Thirteen water quality stations in the Yamuna river and its tributaries (Betwa, Hindon, Sindh, Dhasan and Parwati) recorded high concentrations of BOD.

12. As per CPCB guidelines for bathing (outdoor), the Total Conforms Organism (MPN/100m) ' % shall be 500 or less. The main source of Total Coliforms in Indian rivers is sewage discharge, open defecation, cattle wallowing, disposal of animal carcass and unburnt bodies. Most of the Indian River stretches (middle and lower) are high in total coliforms. It has been reported that stretches which are high in BOD have high Total Coliform and fecal coliform.

13. All the water quality stations of CWC have arsenic concentration within the permissible limit prescribed by BIS.

Statement-II

Locations of Water Quality Monitoring Stations

Table: 01

Stations having pH value above 8.5 in River Water

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	States	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	Seondha	Sindh	M.P.	Datia
2	Kora	Rind	U.P.	Fatehpur
3	Garauli	Dhasan	M.P.	Chhattarpur
4	AB Road Xing	Parwati	M.P.	Guna
5	Aklara	Parwan	Rajasthan	Jhalarwar
6	Barod	Kalisind	Rajasthan	Kota

1	2	3	4	5
7	Khatoli	Parwati	Rajasthan	Kota
8	Tekra	Pranhita	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
9	Gummanur	Ponniyar	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri
10	Maighat	Gomti	U.P.	Jaunpur
11	Bawapuram	Tungabhadra	A.P.	Kurnool
12	Tilga	Sankh	Jharkhand	Shindega

Table 02

Stations having Electrical Conductance (EC) > 3000 μ S/cm in River

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Elunuthimangalam	Noyyal	Tamilnadu	Erode
2	Tal	Chambal	M.P.	Ratiam
3	Vautha	Sabarmati	Gujarat	Kheda

Table-03

Water Quality Stations having Magnesium concentration above 100 mg/l in River

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Elunuthimangalam	Noyyal	Tamilnadu	Erode

Table -04

Stations having Total Hardness (TH) concentration above 600 mg/l in River Water

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Tal	Chambal	M.P.	Ratiam
2	Elunuthimangalam	Noyyal	Tamilnadu	Erode

Table -05

Water Quality Stations having Chloride concentration above 1000 mg/l in River

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Elunuthimangalam	Noyyal	Tamilnadu	Erode

Table-06*Water Quality Stations having Sulphate concentration above 400 mg/l in River*

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Tal	Chambal	M.P.	Ratlam

Table -07*Stations having Iron (Fe) concentration above 1.0 mg/l in River*

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kumhhari	Wainganga	M.P.	Balaghat
2	Udaipur	Chandrabhaga	H.P.	Lahulspiti
3	Villupuram	Ponnaiyar	Tamilnadu	Villupuram
4	Kidangoor	Meenachil	Kerala	Kottayam
5	Erinjipuzha	Payaswini	Kerala	Kasargod
6	Hogenakkal	Chinnar	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri
7	Kanakapura	Akravathi	Karnataka	Bangalore
8	Akkihebbal	Hemavathi	Karnataka	Mandya
9	Sakaleshpur	Hemavathi	Karnataka	Hassan
10	Gaya	Phalgu	Bihar	Gaya
11	Koelwar	Sone	Bihar	Arrah
12	Japla	Sone	Jharakhand	Palamau
13	Mohammadganj	North Koei	Jharakhand	Palamau
14	Azamabad	Ganga	Bihar	Bhagalpur
15	Hathidah	Ganga	Bihar	Patna
16	Gandhighat	Ganga	Bihar	Patna

1	2	3	4	5
17	Buxar	Ganga	Bihar	Bhojpur
18	Lakhisarai	Koel	Bihar	Lakhisarai
19	Sripalpur	Punpun	Bihar	Patna
20	Lalganj	Gandak	Bihar	Vaishali
21	Darrighat	Arpa	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
22	MBPL	Hasdeo	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur

Table-08

Stations having Fluoride concentration above 1.5 mg/l in River

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi	Delhi
2	Mohana	Yamuna	Haryana	Faridabad
3	Math lira	Yamuna	U.P.	Mathura
4	Kuniyil	Chaliyar	Kerala	Mailapuram
5	Hogenakkal	Chinnar	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri
6	Thimmanahalli	Yagachi	Karnataka	Hassan
7	Thoppur	Thoppaiyar	Tamilnadu	Salem
8	Azamabad	Ganga	Bihar	Bhagalpur
9	Gandhighat	Ganga	Bihar	Patna
10	Sripalpur	Punpun	Bihar	Patna
11	Damercharla	Musi	A.P.	Nalgonda
12	Bawapuram	Tungabhadra	A.P.	Kurnool
13	Darrighat	Arpa	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
14	MBPL	Hadeo	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
15	Baridhinala	Subarnarekha	Jharkhand	Paschimsingbhum

Table -09*Stations having Dissolved Oxygen concentration below 5.0 mg/l in River Water*

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi	Delhi
2	Galeta	Hindon	U.P.	Meerut
3	Mathura	Yamuna	U.P.	Mathura
4	Bishnur	Wardha	Maharashtra	Wardha
5	T. Bekuppe	Arkavathi	Karnataka	Bangalore
6	Yennehole	Yennehole	Karnataka	Udupi
7	Bantwal	Netravathi	Karnataka	Dakshina kannada
8	Bareilly	Ramganga	U.P.	Bareilly
9	Takli	Bhima	Maharashtra	Sholapur
10	Derol Bridge	Sabarmati	Gujarat	Sabarkantha
11	Luvara	Shetrunji	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
12	Abu Road	Banas	Rajasthan	Sirohi
13	Chitrasani	Balaram	Gujarat	Banaskantha
14	Darrighat	Arpa	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
15	Ghatora	Seonath	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
16	MBPL	Hasdeo	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
17	Baridhinala	Subarnarekha	Jharkhand	Paschimsingbhum

Table: 10*Stations having Biochemical Oxygen Demand Concentration above 3.0 mg/l in River Water*

Sl.No.	Water Quality Site	River	State	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agra	Yamuna	U.P.,	Agra
2	Etawan	Yamuna	U.P.	Etawah

1	2	3	4	5
3	Seondha	Sindh	M.P.	Datia
4	Sahijana	Betwa	U.P.	Hamirpur
S	Auraiya	Yamuna	U.P.	Auraiya
6	Garauli	Dhasan	M.P.	Chhatarpur
7	Hamirpur	Yamuna	U.P.	Hamirpur
8	Khatoli	Parwati	Rajasthan	Kota
9	Mawi	Yamuna	Haryana	Muzaffarnagar
10	Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi	Delhi
11	Galeta	Hindon	U.P.	Meerut
12	Mohana	Yamuna	Haryana	Faridabad
13	Mathura	Yamuna	U.P.	Mathura
14	Bamni	Wardha	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
15	Bishnur	wardha	Maharashtra	Wardha
16	Pudur	Bharathapuzha	Kerala	Palakkad
17	Kanakapura	Akaravathi	Karnataka	Bangalore
18	T.Bekuppe	Akaravathi	Karnataka	Bangalore
19	Thimmanahalli	Yagachi	Karnataka	Hassan
20	Elunuthimangalam	Noyyal	Tamilnadu	Erode
21	Gummanur	Ponniyar	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri
22	Kanpur	Ganga	U.P.	Kanpur
23	Shahzadpur	Ganga	U.P.	Kaushambi
24	Allahabad	Ganga	U.P.	Allahabad
25	Pingalwada	Dhadher	Gujarat	Vadodra

1	2	3	4	5
26	Vautha	Sabarmati	Gujarat	Kheda
27	Darrighat	Arpa	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
28	Ghatora	Seonath	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
29	MBPL	Hasdeo	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
30	Adityapur	Kharakai	Bihar	Purba singhbhum
31	Baridhinala	Subarnarekha	Jharkhand	Paschimsingbhum
32	Jamshedpur	Subarnarekha	Jharkhand	Purba singhbhum
33	Kulpatanga	Kharkai	Jharkhand	Dumka
34	Gomlai	Brahmani	Orissa	Sundergarh
35	Kamalanga	Brahmani	Orissa	Angul
36	RSP Nalta	Brahmani	Orissa	Sundergarh

Assistance to States with inadequate water resources

2933. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have surplus water resources and the States where there is no adequate facility/availability of resources, including drinking water; and

(b) what assistance was provided by the Central Government to non-surplus States during the last five years ending on 31 March, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) National Water Development Agency has made/undertaken preliminary water balance studies for different river basins in the country for identifying possible inter-linking of rivers for transfer of surplus flood water from one State to another. However, no State-wise water balance study has been carried for assessment of States having surplus/deficient water resources.

(b) On the basis of these preliminary water balance studies feasible, inter-linking of river projects have been suggested to the concerned States.

Objection to Tipaimukh dam project

†2934. SHRI JAIPRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has registered its objection to the Tipaimukh Dam Project being built by India over Barak river in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent souring of friendly relationship between both countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of Bangladesh has written to the Government of India on Tipaimukh hydroelectric project and has proposed that consultations on this issue be held between the two sides. India has welcomed the proposal to hold consultations on the issue of the Tipaimukh Hydroelectric Project and has agreed to receive a delegation in this regard. India has reiterated the assurance to the Bangladesh side at the highest level including during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September 2011 that India would not take any steps on the Tipaimukh Project that would adversely impact on Bangladesh. The Bangladesh side has been informed that the project is a hydroelectric project and does not involve diversion of water on account of irrigation.

Interlinking of major rivers

2935. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to interlink major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such rivers connected so far;

(c) the details of amount allocated and spent on linking of rivers during the last two years and this year; and

(d) by when all the rivers would be linked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals for NPP for interlinking of Rivers and to give concrete shape to them. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned states for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned states, namely Par - Tapi - Narmada and Damanganga - Pinjal. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding for preparation of DPR of Par-Tapi Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal link was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister of Water Resources on 3.5.2010. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna(Vijawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 15 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. NWDA has also taken up works for preparation of DPR of 2 intra state links namely Kosi-Mechi Link and Burhi-Gandak -None-Baya-Ganga link of Bihar. No river under has been connected so far under NPP proposal.

(c) The details of the amount allocated and spent by NWDA during the last two years and this year is given below:

Year	Grants-in-aid Released to NWDA by MOWR (Rs. Lakh)	Expenditure by NWDA (Rs. Lakh)
2009-10	2987.00	2994.26
2010-11	3500.00	3500.06
2011-12	3820.00	2113.00
		upto October 2011

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

Sharing of Ravi and Beas water

2936. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the issue relating to sharing of Ravi and Beas water between Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi is pending for many decades;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaspsns therefor;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that the areas where this water was to be supplied for drinking as well as for agricultural purposes especially in Rajasthan are facing drought situation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the matter is pending in the Supreme Court;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31.12.1981 re-allocating the surplus Ravi Beas waters allocated 8.6 MAF to Rajasthan. At that time, Rajasthan was not in a position utilize this entire share. Keeping this in view, it was provided in the agreement that until such time as Rajasthan is in a position to utilize its full share, Punjab shall be free

to utilize the waters surplus to Rajasthan's requirements. Although Rajasthan has been representing to the Central Government, the Bhakra Beas Management Board and Punjab to restore the remaining share of 0.60 MAF, Punjab has questioned the estimated quantity of average flow of 17.17 MAF of surplus Ravi-Beas waters adopted in the 1981 agreement and has so far not agreed to restore this remaining 0.6 MAF to Rajasthan. The Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 (PTAA) enacted by Punjab terminates the 1981 agreement and all other agreements relating to Ravi-Beas. As per the provisions of the Act, all existing and actual utilizations through the existing systems shall remain protected and unaffected.

The 1981 agreement also provided that the Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal shall be implemented in a time bound manner. This canal would enable Haryana to draw 3.45 MAF out of its share of 3.5 MAF in the surplus Ravi-Beas waters as per the 1981 agreement. Despite orders dated 15.01.2002 and 04.06.2004 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its completion, in the light of the PTAA and Presidential Reference on its validity, SYL canal is not completed. As a result, Haryana is able to draw only 1.62 MAF using the spare capacity of the Bhakra Main Line (BML) instead of drawing 3.45 MAF through the SYL canal.

Pursuant to the provisions of 1981 agreement, in a decision taken by the then Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation on 15.01.1982, Rajasthan was entitled to draw 0.17 MAF of its share of surplus Ravi-Beas waters through BML via Haryana subject to the restoration of the design capacity of BML. Haryana has so far not agreed, under the circumstances, to release this 0.17 MAF to Rajasthan.

Delhi's share in surplus Ravi-Beas waters is 0.2 MAF which is being supplied through BML and Narwana Branch.

Jammu and Kashmir depends on the construction of Shahpurkandi dam for drawing its full share of 0.65 MAF. In the absence of completion of Shahpurkandi dam by Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir has been drawing only a part of its share from pumping stations located at Basantpur and Lakhanpur.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The full supplies of Ravi-Beas waters would help extension of irrigation in southern region and drought prone areas of Haryana. The supply of 0.17 MAF of Ravi-Beas waters via BML to Rajasthan would help the Sidhmukh Nohar command of Rajasthan. As informed by the Government of Rajasthan, tail reaches of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project in Jaisalmer and Banner district suffer due to non-receipt of 0.6 MAF of Ravi-Beas water.

(e) to (g) Hon'ble President of India in exercise of powers under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India made a reference to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 22.07.2004, questioning the validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004. Suits have been filed by Punjab and Rajasthan before, the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the construction of BML - Hansi Branch - Butana Branch Multipurpose Link Channel by Haryana envisaging equitable distribution of Ravi Beas waters available to it at present. Haryana has also filed a suit against construction of the Shahpurkandi dam by Punjab praying for its construction and operation by BBMB. In view of its difficulties in getting timely supplies of Ravi Beas waters, Rajasthan has filed a suit praying for the transfer of control of head works at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur from Punjab to BBMB in compliance of BBMB's functions stipulated in the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. Rajasthan has also filed a Suit praying for the supply of 0.17 MAF via BML. As these matters are before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, no action by the Government is possible.

Inter-State water dispute cases

†2937. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of inter-State water disputes pending to be settled;
- (b) the status of each of these disputes;
- (c) the efforts made by Government to resolve each dispute;
- (d) whether any success has been achieved in resolving these disputes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the amendments made by Government in legislations/policies related to water disputes during the last four years and results obtained thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) At present there are 5 no. of inter-State river water disputes referred under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956.

(b) The details of the present inter-State water disputes under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 are as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal
1.	Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	-	April, 1986
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pudducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002 - January, 2003	April, 2004
4.	Mahadayi (Mandovi)	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	November, 2010
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	February, 2006	March, 2010

RBWT forwarded its report on 30.1.1987 under section 5(2) of the Act. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of the Act from the Tribunal. Meanwhile, the Government of Punjab enacted Punjab Termination of agreements Act-2004 on 12.7.2004 terminating the water sharing agreements with the co-basin States in this regard. The Central Government has made a Presidential Reference in July, 2004 on the same before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. The Tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government.

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/ clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. The tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government. Further, party States have also filed Special Leave Petition (SLP) in Hon'ble Supreme Court against the report and decision of the tribunal as mentioned above.

The KWDT forwarded its report and decision under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 30.12.2010 to the Central Government. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/ clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. The tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government.

The Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal has been constituted by the Central Government on 24.2.2010 and the dispute related to Interstate River Vansadhara has been referred to it for adjudication.

The Mahadayi (Mandovi) Water Disputes Tribunal has been constituted by the Central Government 16.11.2010 and the dispute related to Interstate River Mahadayi (Mandovi) has been referred to it for adjudication.

(c) The issue of sharing of Ravi & 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.

(d) As mentioned in reply to (b) above, the RBWT, CWDT and KWDT have given their report and decision under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956.

(e) The mechanism for settlement of water dispute is available in the form of ISRWD Act, 1956. The ISRWD Act, 1956 has not been amended during last four years.

Linking of Betwa and Ken rivers

†2938. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal pending for linking of Betwa and Ken rivers;
- (b) the reasons for delay in starting this project; and
- (c) by when Government is going to start this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) The project proposal is in formulation stage.
- (c) The stage has not yet reached to start this project.

Pachnada dam project

†2939. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special package given to Bundelkhand by the Central Government was to check the drought in that area and the details of the project Government is implementing in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering to start Pachnada dam project which is pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 19.11.2009 approved a special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region for Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10. The package is being implemented with a multi-sectoral approach giving primary focus for water resource sector and livelihood improvement. The sectors identified in the package are given in statement (See below).

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh proposed Pachnad dam on river Yamuna in district Etawah of Uttar Pradesh. The proposed Pachnad dam project has inter-state issues. Central Water Commission (CWC) had convened an inter-state meeting with the officials of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in June 2007 in respect of Pachnad project. CWC had requested Uttar Pradesh to provide a copy of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the proposed project to all concerned States/Departments. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States were also requested to give their comments on the DPR within a month. Subsequently, the Government of Madhya Pradesh intimated CWC in December, 2008 that they do not agree to the project proposal due to rehabilitation and resettlement issues and impact on water availability of other projects. The views of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been conveyed to the Government of Uttar Pradesh with the request to explore the possibility of minimizing submergence in Madhya Pradesh. Modified proposal considering the above suggestion has not been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

The sectors identified in Bundelkhand package are given below:

Sl. No.	Sector
1	Watershed Management
2	Water Resources
3	Agriculture
4	Environment & Forest
5	Animal Husbandry & Dairy

Tremors in Mullaperiyar dam

2940. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of tremors have occurred in the Mullaperiyar dam area in Kerala recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any representation in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) four earthquakes of slight intensity have been located by the National seismological network of IMD in Idukki district of Kerala since 1st January, 2011. Details of these events are given as below:

Date (Year Month day)			Origin Time (UTC) Hr. Min Sec			Lati- tude (Degree North)	Longitude (Degree East)	Depth (Degree (In Richter Scale)	Magnitude (Km)	Region
2011	07	26	07	39	17.0	9.6	76.6	15	3.5	Kottayam- Idukki districts Border Region, Kerala
2011	07	26	08	45	56.0	9.7	76.8	15	3.2	Kottayam- Idukki districts Border Region, Kerala
2011	11	18	00	15	35	9.8	77.1	5	3.1	Idukki, Kerala
2011	11	25	21	44	59	9.7	76.9	10	3.2	Idukki, Kerala

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Recently, Memorandums dated 20.11.2011, 28.11.2011 and 29.11.2011 by Minister for Revenue and Minister for Water Resources, Government of Kerala in this regard were received.

(e) An Empowered Committee for Mullaperiyar Dam constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court, to look into issues raised before it, is examining the issue of safety of Mullaperiyar dam (including seismic safety) through expert agencies and the matter is subjudice.

Diversion of irrigation water

†2941. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water from dams and irrigation projects like 'Aanikat', etc. built on Mahanadi and Brahmani in Odisha is being supplied on massive scale to industrial units instead of agricultural sector;

(b) whether there is serious resentment among people especially among farmers due to this;

(c) whether people are agitated as a result of water being supplied on large scale from the Baitarani River to industrial houses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being contemplated by Government for protecting the people from the clutches of this anti-farmer and anti-people policy of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The State Government of Orissa has informed that water from dams and irrigation projects like anicut built on Mahanadi and Brahmani is not being supplied to industrial units at the cost of agricultural sector. Water allocation to industries is based on the water balance study considering the priority of allocation fixed in the State Water Policy 2007. The water available after meeting the drinking water supply and agricultural demand is being supplied to industries.

(b) The State Government of Orissa has informed that due to misinformation, resentment exists among farmers on apprehension of diversion of water for irrigation to the industries, but the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is committed for water supply to agriculture which has priority over industrial water supply.

(c) The State Government of Orissa has informed that Upper Baitarani Basin is a mineral rich area, rich with iron ore and manganese mines. The industrial demand has increased in upper Baitarani Basin, due to which the people are agitated. However, the industrial water allocation is limited to the quantum available after meeting the demand of drinking water and agriculture.

(d) In Upper Baitarani Basin, the industrial water allocation has been made for 46.213 cusec while industrial water demand is 422.906 cusec.

(e) The State Government of Orissa has informed that water allocation is made to industries with certain terms and conditions such as the industries cannot draw water from 1st April, to 30th June and during lean periods. Industries are also directed to adopt water conservation measures such as water harvesting, recycling etc. For optimal use of the water resources of the State, Orissa prepared the Basin development plan in 2001. Major, Medium and Minor storage dam has been planned in different river basins.

Supply of water containing fluoride

2942. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether drinking water, in one-third of the country's districts, has a very high fluoride content;
- (b) whether there is also very high salinity and nitrate content in one-fourth of the districts;
- (c) if so, whether millions of people are suffering from fluorosis as a result of this; and
- (d) the steps being taken for the treatment of water before it is supplied for consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Number of fluoride, nitrate and salinity affected habitations in various States/ UTs as reported by Min. Of Drinking Water and Sanitation is given in Statement (See below). List of

number of fluorosis affected habitations is enclosed in the same Annexure (reported by States on Integrated / Management Information System).

(d) Water being a state subject, remedial measures for treatment of water before it is supplied for consumption are undertaken by the concerned state agencies. However, when contaminants of certain varieties are detected, the states are advised by the Min. Of Drinking Water and Sanitation to introduce specific remedial measures such as for Nitrate - Ion-exchange, for Fluoride - De-flouridation (Nalgonda technique etc.) and for Salinity - Reverse Osmosis.

Statement

*No. of Fluoride, Nitrate and Salinity affected habitations
(as reported by States on IMIS on 01/04/2011)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of affected habitations		
		Fluoride	Nitrate	Salinity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	459	0	126
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	192	0	0
5	Bihar	3338	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	188	0	123
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman And Diu	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	111	147	65
12	Haryana	27	0	3
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	23
15	Jharkhand	93	1	0
16	Karnataka	3114	1769	861
17	Kerala	109	46	191
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2651	1	261
20	Maharashtra	860	762	482
21	Manipur	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0
25	Orissa	475	28	1117
26	Puducherry	0	0	0
27	Punjab	22	0	31
28	Rajasthan	10319	1106	20211
29	Sikkim	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	3	3	75
31	Tripura	0	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	204	1	449
33	Uttarakhand	1	2	0
34	West Bengal	939	0	504
TOTAL		23107	3866	24522

Revised National Water Policy

2943. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the climate change impact on water resources, the Central Government is formulating a revised National Water Policy in consultation with the States and stakeholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, in the absence of any National Water Policy, the water disputes between States are increasing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has undertaken review of National Water Policy to ensure sustainable and equitable development taking into consideration the likely impact due to climate change. A Drafting Committee has been constituted to draft National Water Policy.

(c) No, Sir. There is a National Water Policy, 2002 and there is no indication that water disputes between States are increasing.

(d) Does not arise.

Old dams

2944. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dams in the country which are more than 100 years old and are still functional;

(b) the details of such dams situated in earthquake prone zone;

(c) whether any procedure and practice are in place to strengthen such dams or to reconstruct them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the updated National Register of Large Dams, maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC), there are 126 large dams in India which are more than 100 years old and still functioning as water impounding structures.

(b) India is divided from seismic aspects in to four zones *i.e.* zone II, III, IV & V and all dams in India are in one or the other seismic zone based on its location.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Codes prescribes procedure/ practice for the same.

Reviewing of National Water Policy

2945. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held a consultative meeting with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in order to review the National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the major findings of the meeting;

(c) whether Government is taking into consideration the recommendations made by PRIs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has held the following consultative meetings with the representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in order to review the National Water Policy:

(i) From Southern States on 16th June 2011 at Hyderabad;

(ii) From North Eastern States on 30th June 2011 at Shillong;

(iii) From Northern States on 14th July 2011 at Jaipur; and

(iv) From Western States on 2nd November 2011 at Pune.

The major recommendations of the above consultative meetings are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the consultation meetings held with the representatives of the PRIs have referred to the Drafting Committee set up to draft the National Water Policy for due consideration.

Statement

Major recommendations of the Consultation Meetings held with the representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions for review of National Water Policy

1. Inter-State water disputes are impediments in optimum development of water resources. Centre must attempt to amicably resolve inter-State water disputes through equitable apportionment in national perspective.

2. A massive campaign for water conservation and efficient use of water resources should be undertaken, particularly among children. Lack of public awareness results into wastage and inefficient use of water and creates water stress situation even in areas having good rainfall.
3. Water bodies are either being diverted for other uses or being encroached. These need to be protected against diversion/encroachment and should be properly maintained by desilting and/or other measures at periodic intervals.
4. There is significant reduction in groundwater level. Groundwater should be permitted mainly for drinking and no free electricity should be given for pumping ground water for irrigation.
5. There should be strict regulation to control water pollution. No effluent or waste water should be allowed to be discharged into river without proper treatment.
6. Water conservation through small dams/check dams etc. should be encouraged. They create a cascade of water pool in the river, which is vital for recharge of groundwater and eco-system.
7. Adequate drainage and sanitation facility should be provided.
8. Illegal and unregulated sand mining from river beds cause changes in river course and bank erosion. Panchayat/local bodies should be empowered to regulate sand mining.
9. Rainwater harvesting should be made compulsory before giving permission for house construction.
10. Flood irrigation should be stopped. Instead micro irrigation should be encouraged. Paddy and sugarcane cultivation, which consumes more water, should be discouraged.
11. Water harvesting and watershed management should be done in the forest areas also.
12. Women must be sensitized in a greater manner as they have greater role in promoting and ensuring water conservation.
13. Water supply should be metered and charged appropriately to inculcate and enthuse sense of water conservation.

14. MGNREGA scheme should promote rainwater harvesting and water conservation.
15. Comprehensive catchment area treatment and watershed management should be undertake to control silt erosion.
16. Adequate funding should be provided for proper maintenance of water infrastructure. The contracts for execution of water projects should have in-built provision of proper maintenance for a longer period, such as 5 to 10 years, as in the case of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.
17. There should be no free water or free electricity. Water and electricity must be appropriately priced to make people realize its importance, else people waste water.
18. Surplus water must be given to water scarce areas. This would solve both flood and drought situation to some extent.
19. Use of micro irrigation like sprinkler and drip irrigation should be encouraged for conservation and efficient use of water.
20. Recycling and reuse of water should be promoted particularly in urban areas and for industrial uses.
21. Desalination should be resorted to convert saline water into potable water.
22. Safe adequate drinking water should be ensured for all.
23. Panchayats/Local Bodies should be strengthened and given the responsibility of managing water resources in their respective regions. They should be empowered and provided adequate funds for conservation and management of water bodies. Necessary technical assistance should be provided to all Panchayats in this regard.
24. Water User Associations should be strengthened and provided necessary resources for managing and maintaining water infrastructure. A part of water charges should be allowed to be retained by Water User Associations.
25. Farmers should be incentivized to construct small ponds in their farms to conserve rainwater in the field itself. MGNREGA should include provision of construction of even private ponds as it helps in water conservation and groundwater recharge.
26. Large storage projects should be constructed to even out temporal and spatial variability in availability of water. Where large storage projects are not feasible, small tanks in large numbers should be constructed.

27. Water quality data should be in public domain so that people are aware of quality of water they use and mobilize support for prevention of pollution.
28. Concurrent project monitoring should be made to ensure timely completion of water resource projects to ensure benefits to the people.
29. Arsenic and fluoride contamination of groundwater should be addressed in a scientific manner.
30. Mining below sea level should be banned, particularly in coastal areas as it causes salt water intrusion. Mining pits should be used as groundwater recharge sites.

12.00 Noon

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER BY THE PRIME MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and through you to this august House my colleague Shri Ajit Singh who has recently been inducted in the Council of Minister as Cabinet Minister of Civil Aviation.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Annual reports and accounts (2010-11) of various corporations, technology development centres and NIESBUD and related papers

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. 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-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5593/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO), Port Blair, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditors 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. 5903/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5904/15/11]
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5905/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5906/15/11]

Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy

Development Agency Limited (IREDA), 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. 5666/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), 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 Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5665/15/11]

Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CIL, Kolkata and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts (Volume I and II) of the Coal India Limited (CIL), Kolkata, 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. 5558/15/11]

Seventh Annual Statement on pending Reports of the Law Commission of India

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventh Annual Statement on pending Reports of the Law Commission of India in Library. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5601/15/11]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution)**
- II. **Annual Report and Accounts (2009-10) and (2010-11) of various companies & related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I
 - (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. EP.1(2)/2010, dated the 24th June, 2011, publishing the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (2nd Amendment) Regulation, 2011, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5855/15/11]
 - (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 2716 (E), dated the 29th November, 2011, publishing the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (fourth Amendment) Order, 2001, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5532/15/11]
- II.
 - (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited (HVOC), 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. 5858/15/11]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the VOICE Society, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the VOICE Society, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
 - (iii)
 - (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Fair Business Practices (CFBP), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Fair Business Practices (CFBP), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

**Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the PCI,
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5881/15/11]

Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the BECIL, NOIDA and related papers

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), NOIDA, 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. 5882/15/11]

MoU between Ministry of Coal and the CIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding

between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Coal India Limited, for the year 2011-12.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5998/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 14th September, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 978, dated the 28th May, 1963, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5644/15/11]

Annual Report and Accounts (2008-09), (2006-07), (2010-11) of various corporations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6001/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2006-07, 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. 5999/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), 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. 6000/15/11]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

**Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various
corporations and institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6018/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6019/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr (U.P.), for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6020/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, 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. 5653/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5651/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5652/15/11]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), 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 Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5650/15/11]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6010/15/11]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), 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 Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6009/15/11]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, 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. 6008/15/11]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6007/15/11]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, 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. 6006/15/11]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi 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. 6005/15/11]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Nainital, 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. 6003/15/11]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, (NASI), Allahabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6004/15/11]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun, 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. 6002/15/11]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, 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. 6021/15/11]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), 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. 6027/15/11]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), 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 Academy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6023/15/11]
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, Assam, 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. 6013/15/11]
- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA), Kolkata, 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. 6015/15/11]
- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6012/15/11]
- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6014/15/11]
- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, NOIDA, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6016/15/11]
- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS), Kolkata, 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. 6011/15/11]
- (xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), 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 Academy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6017/15/11]

I. Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CERC, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the BEE, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Annual Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Electric Corporations and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6145/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), 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 Bureau. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6146/15/11]
- III. 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) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, 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. 5747/15/11]
 - (ii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), 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. 5746/15/11]
 - (iii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), 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. 5748/15/11]
 - (iv) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), 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. 5745/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Faridabad, 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. 5883/15/11]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2011

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2011.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

PETITION PRAYING TO PUT A CHECK ON MANUFACTURING OF SPURIOUS DRUGS IN OUR COUNTRY AND OTHER RELATED ISSUES

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to report to the House the receipt of a petition signed by Shri Rahul Gaur, a resident of NOIDA (UP), praying to put a check on manufacture of spurious drugs in our country and other related issues.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं याचिका समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और अन्य हिमालयी राज्यों में रेलवे नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए प्रार्थना करने वाली याचिका के संबंध में एक सौ इकतालीसवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) सशस्त्र सेना कर्मियों को एक रैंक एक पेंशन प्रदान किए जाने के लिए प्रार्थना करने वाली याचिका के संबंध में एक सौ बयालीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):—

- (i) Fortieth Report on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2009-10)';
- (ii) Forty-first Report on 'Negligent Scrutiny of Claims leading to Excess Payment' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Forty-second Report on 'Uneconomic Branch Lines in Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways;
- (iv) Forty-third Report on 'Idle Investment on a New Line' relating to the Ministry of Railways;
- (v) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Operation and Maintenance of an Aircraft Fleet in the Indian Air Force' relating to the Ministry of Defence;
- (vi) Forty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Non-compliance by Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on the non-selected Audit Paragraphs' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure); and

- (vii) Forty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Revenue Loss Due to Delay in Levy of Toll Fees' relating to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) भारतीय खाद्य निगम से संबंधित पैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों और सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही संबंधी बारहवां प्रतिवेदन; और

(ii) राष्ट्रीय एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड से संबंधित पांचवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों और सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही संबंधी तेरहवां प्रतिवेदन।

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) on 'Deficient Monsoon and steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on the Agriculture Sector'.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTERS

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**Status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12).

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Zero Hour mentions. Shri R.C. Singh; not present. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

**Demand to protect farmers involved in Sericulture in Karnataka
by reversing import duty on raw silk**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, my home State of Karnataka accounts for 50 per cent of the country's total raw mulberry silk production. About 8.15 lakh farmers in the State are dependent on sericulture, producing 8000 metric tonnes of raw silk and 5500 metric tonnes of cocoons every year. This is a major agro-based activity providing gainful employment to poor families with a very short gestation period, but having the potential to generate adequate returns from a very small piece of land.

However, the once thriving silk industry in Karnataka and other parts of the country is in the throes of the biggest crisis in recent years as prices of raw silk have been falling consistently. The situation has worsened after the Union Government, in its Budget proposals for 2011-12, reduced the import duty on raw silk from 30 per cent to a meagre 5 per cent, without consulting any of the silk-producing States.

The livelihood of lakhs of handloom and power loom weavers across the country, many of whom are daily wagers, has been adversely affected due to this decision. This reduction in import duty has also prompted China to resort to large-scale dumping of Chinese silk into our country which will virtually kill our sericulture sector and have a detrimental effect on the small and marginal sericulture farmers.

Therefore, as a part of its Budget exercise for the next fiscal, I urge the Government to protect the sericulture farmers of the country by immediately reversing the import duty on raw silk to the earlier 30 per cent or higher. The Government should also announce a minimum support price for silk and cocoons. Thank you.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna; not present.

Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions, which will be laid on the Table except in the case of Shri Shantaram Naik because he is making a Special Mention on Goa. So, only Mr. Naik is allowed to read it.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Golden Jubilee of Liberation of Goa from the Portuguese Rule

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Today, Goa is celebrating its 50th anniversary. It was 50 years ago, namely, on 19th December, 1961, that Goa was liberated from 450 years of Portuguese rule. Despite foreign rule of such a long period, the Goans retained their religious and customary rights.

Freedom fighters from Goa were assisted by several other freedom fighters from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and other States from time to time.

It was the policy of peace that took some years before Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could say 'Enough is enough'. It was disregarding the opinion of major powers, which were against any operation by India, that Pandit Nehru ordered the military to march into Goa on 18th December, 1961.

After the liberation of Goa, the Goans were given the opportunity, through an opinion poll, to decide between merger into Maharashtra and the status of Union Territory. People, overwhelmingly, voted in favour of getting the status of a Union Territory. Subsequently, in 1987, I was privileged to get an opportunity to raise the issue of Goa's statehood in the other House and the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, went out of his way and responded to concede to the demand of Goa's statehood then and there. This was a gesture on behalf of the Prime Minister of the country which Goa will always remember.

Subsequently, Goa was granted statehood on 30th May, 1987.

*Laid on the Table.

**Demand for release of funds by Central Government to the State of Uttar Pradesh for
maintenance or repair of National Highways**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Uttar Pradesh is a major tourist attraction in India. It earns revenue through its historical monuments like Taj Mahal, Red Fort, religiously important places, etc. Sir, due to recent natural calamities in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the National Highways are in bad condition and there is immediate need to repair them. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had earmarked Rs.900 crore for the year 2010-11 to the State of Uttar Pradesh but has released only Rs.50.50 crore so far. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also wrote a letter in the month of September, 2011, for the immediate release of the remaining amount in order to repair the roads for the welfare of the people, tourists and smooth traffic movement.

Sir, because of the delay in allocation of funds to the State Government, the maintenance/ repair works to be carried out in the State are pending for quite a long time.

To sort out the impasse, the Hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has taken the matter to the senior officials in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and requested to release the remaining amount. Moreover, the same matter was taken to the Prime Minister and it was requested that the funds be released immediately. It is pertinent to mention here that the grim situation was made known to the concerned by providing CDs.

Sir, I appeal to the Government to take necessary steps for timely release of funds meant for maintenance/ repair of the National Highways situated in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**Demand for removal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act
from North-Eastern States of the country**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): The Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian law which is prevailing only in NE Region and J&K in India. This law has given extraordinary powers to the armed forces. The laws also provide immunity from prosecution and deny people the right to remedy. How can laws, violating even the basic right to life, be so 'sacred' and not be expected to ignite upheavals? Many representations were received by the Central Government from different organizations, including NGOs in NE Region, for repealing the Act. The Government also constituted the Justice Jeevan Reddy Committee but, in this regard, the recommendation of the Committee is not being accepted or the Government has not taken any final decision on such matter. It is indeed a fact that violation of human rights by officers and troops is

unacceptable in the Army and every case reported is thoroughly investigated by the Army but it is also a fact that presence of Army in the civil area with AFSPA has affected the respect and popularity of the Army in the NE Region. It is, therefore, imperative to boost civilian institution in NE Region or J&K, including by devolving power to the grassroots and beefing up local law enforcement. Law and order must increasingly be shouldered by the local police. Training and equipping them to take even greater responsibilities must be a priority. Therefore, the Government should take necessary steps for removal of AFSPA and should focus on resolving the various issues of NE Region for durable peace in the region.

Need to introduce high-speed bullet trains in India

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, हिंदुस्तान का रेलवे नेटवर्क दुनिया के सब से बड़े नेटवर्क में से एक है, लेकिन इस वक्त तक हमारे यहां ऐसी रेलवे लाईनें नहीं हैं जिन पर 200 कि.मी. फ्री घंटा या इस से ज्यादा रफ्तार से ट्रेनें चलायी जा सकें न ही ऐसी रेलवे लाईनें बनाने के किसी प्लान पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

राजधानी, शताब्दी और दुरंतो जैसी तेज रफ्तार ट्रेनें बहुत अच्छी खिदमत अंजाम दे रही हैं, लेकिन आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हाई स्पीड ट्रेनें चलायी जाएं जिन्हें बुलेट ट्रेन के नाम से जाना जाता है। लोगों की बढ़ती हुई जरूरतों को देखते हुए और वक्त बचाने की गरज से 250 से 350 कि.मी. फ्री घंटा की रफ्तार से चलने वाली रीजनल हाई स्पीड ट्रेनें चलायी जाएं और ऐसे कॉरिडोर प्लान किए जाएं तो त्रिजयपुरी, टूरिस्ट और ज़ियारती मक़ामात को एक दूसरे से जोड़ दें। दिल्ली-चंडीगढ़-अमृतसर, पुणे-मुम्बई-अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद-दोरंकल-विजयवाड़ा-चैन्नई की विशाखापट्टनम तक एक्सटेंशन, हावड़ा-हलदिया, चैन्नई-बंगलूरु-कोयम्बटूर-अर्नाकुलम-त्रिवेन्द्रम, दिल्ली-आगरा-लखनऊ-वाराणसी-पटना कुछ ऐसे रूट हैं, जिन पर हाई स्पीड रेल कॉरिडोर बनाने की जरूरत है। आबादी की बसाहट और ज़मीन की कमी को मदेनज़र रखते हुए इन हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोरों को ज़मीन की सतह से ऊपर बनाया जाए।

दिसम्बर, 2006 में हिंदुस्तान की वज़ीरे आजम के जापान दौरे और दिसम्बर, 2009 में जापान के वज़ीरे आजम के हिंदुस्तान के दौरे के दौरान जापान ने हिंदुस्तान को हाई स्पीड लिंक बनाने में अपने तावुन और यक़ीन दिलाया था और हिंदुस्तान में बुलेट ट्रेनें चलाने में गहरी दिलचस्पी दिखायी थी। जापान में शुरू से अब तक इन ट्रेनों का कोई एक्सीडेंट भी नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए ये बिल्कुल महफूज़ हैं। मेरा मुतालिबा है कि बारहवें प्लान के दौरान हिंदुस्तान में बुलेट ट्रेनें चलाने का मसूबा बनाया जाए।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : مہودے، ہندوستان کا ریلوے نیٹ-ورک دنیا کے سب

سے بڑے نیٹ-ورک میں سے ایک ہے، لیکن اس وقت تک ہمارے یہاں ایسی ریلوے لائنیں

* [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

نہیں ہیں جن پر 200 کلو میٹر یا اس سے زیادہ رفتار سے ٹرینیں چلائی جا سکیں نہ ہی ایسی ریلوے لائنیں بنانے کے کسی پلان پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے۔

راجدھانی، شہابی اور درنتوں جیسی تیز رفتار ٹرینیں بہت اچھی خدمت انجام دے رہی ہیں، لیکن آج ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہائی اسپید ٹرینیں چلائی جائیں، جنہیں 'بلٹ ٹرین' کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ لوگوں کی بڑھتی ہوئی ضرورتوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے اور وقت بچانے کی غرض سے 250 سے 350 کلو میٹر فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے چلنے والی ریجنل ہائی اسپید ٹرینیں چلائی جائیں اور ایسے کارپوریٹ پلان کئے جائیں جو تجارتی، ٹورسٹ اور زیارتی مقامات کو ایک دوسرے سے جوڑ دیں۔ دہلی-چنڈی گڑھ-امرتسر، ہونے-ممبئی-احمد آباد، حیدرآباد-دورنکل-وجے واڑہ-چنئی کی وشاکھا پٹم ٹک ایکسپریس، ہاوڑا-آگرہ-لکھنؤ-وارانسی-پٹنہ کچھ ایسے روٹ ہیں، جن پر ہائی اسپید ریل کوریڈور بنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آبادی کی بساوت اور زمین کی کمی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے ان ہائی اسپید کوریڈورس کو زمین کی سطح سے اوپر بنایا جائے۔

دسمبر، 2006 میں ہندوستان کے وزیر اعظم کے جاپان دورے اور دسمبر، 2009 میں جاپان کے وزیر اعظم کے دورے کے دوران جاپان نے ہندوستان کو ہائی اسپید لنک بنانے میں اپنے تعاون کا یقین دلایا تھا اور ہندوستان میں بلٹ ٹرینیں چلانے میں گہری دلچسپی دکھائی تھی۔ جاپان میں شروع سے اب تک ان ٹرینوں کا کوئی ایکسیڈنٹ بھی نہیں ہوا ہے، اس لئے یہ بالکل محفوظ ہیں۔ میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ بارہویں پلان کے دوران ہندوستان میں بلٹ ٹرینیں چلانے کا منصوبہ بنایا جائے۔

* [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

**Demand for increasing budgetary allocation in the health
sector and steps to reduce child mortality**

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a matter of great shame for us that every twenty seconds a child dies in the country due to preventable diseases like diarrhoea and pneumonia. Most of the victims die before they reach their fifth birthday. According to a survey done by the NGO, SAVE THE CHILDREN, 1.73 million children die every year before they reach the age of five. Nearly one million of them die in their first month itself. Better health care facilities for every mother and child by increasing the budget allocation for health care to five per cent of the GDP from the current 1.1 per cent can change this shameful picture for the entire nation. There is also a critical role for female health workers to play in the fight to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality. India ranks the lowest in public health care spending and the situation is compounded by poor access to health care and sanitation, low levels of literacy, lack of family planning, the lesser status of women, poverty and inequality, all of which pose a real challenge in providing adequate health care to mothers and babies. There are examples from countries like Bangladesh and Nepal where the Government's commitment and greater investment in community health workers has led to a dramatic drop in the number of child deaths.

I would therefore, urge the Government to resolve to increase its expenditure in the healthcare sector in the coming Budget. It is the need of the hour.

**Demand to ascertain the rate of royalty for coal on the basis of the recommendations of the
Bannerjee Committee Report**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9 में मुख्य खनिजों की रायल्टी दरों का पुनरीक्षण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा तीन वर्षों की अवधि के पश्चात् किये जाने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समय से रायल्टी दरों का पुनरीक्षण नहीं करने से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राजस्व की हानि उठानी पड़ती है। इसी प्रकार कोयले की रायल्टी भी उक्त अधिनियम के आधार पर तय करने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने आठ वर्ष पश्चात् दिनांक 16/08/2002 को रायल्टी दरों को पुनरीक्षित किया, जिससे मध्य प्रदेश को राजस्व की हानि उठानी पड़ी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की यह मांग रही है कि कोयला रायल्टी दरों को मूल्य आधारित किया जाए, जिससे राज्यों को भी सतत रूप से लाभ मिलता रहे। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह है कि कोयला खनिज की रायल्टी की दरें मूल्य आधारित आधार पर पी.के. बनर्जी समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार निर्धारित की जायें।

**Demand to frame a concrete policy for protection of the
rich bio-diversity in the Himalayas**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the vast area in and around the Himalayan region faces a variety of problems that directly affect the local communities and threaten the ecosystem services provided to millions of people in the neighbouring countries. Some of the serious issues that need urgent attention have accelerated forest loss, soil erosion, resource degradation and loss of habitat and biodiversity. Climate change is a major source of worry and needs intensive study because of its potential for severe ecological damage. The ministerial declaration issued by India, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh addressing food, water, energy and biodiversity concerns in the Himalayan region is a welcome range. It is a step forward. Therefore, the four countries in the subcontinent convened the Climate Summit for a Living Himalayas in Bhutan and evolved a consensus based mitigation effort primarily for the eastern part. The task before the signatories is to build institutions that will pursue research and share knowledge. Sustained effort is necessary to achieve the key goals: access to reliable and affordable energy, food and water security, demarcation of connected conservation spaces and sustainable use of biodiversity for poverty alleviation. The Himalayas form a part of the global natural heritage and the UNFCCC must provide substantial funding for research, capacity-building and preservation.

I, therefore, urge the Government to come up with a concrete policy to protect the bio-diversity and ecosystem in Himalayas region.

**Concern over non-utilisation of MPLADS funds in Odisha due to poor implementation of the scheme
in the state**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): My MPLAD fund has not been released as utilisation report has not come from Odisha. I have given a proposal for more than Rs.8 crores. Funds of Rs.7 crores have already been received by the State Government. Project given in 2008 has not been implemented in Jajpur district. In spite of my repeated requests, no review has been done by the State Government at its level. Even work for digging of 84 drinking water tube wells has not been implemented. Odisha State Government circular of digging tube wells and electrification of villages has not been implemented. Without Government orders, there are different rules and differential treatment for different MPs.

I urge upon the Government to direct the State Government for early implementation of such projects and also implement the MPLADS projects through CPSUs.

Demand to take steps to remove procedural irregularities so as to release the Indians languishing in jails in Gulf countries

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise the issue of Indians languishing in the jails in Gulf countries for many petty offences. Many Indians have been caught by the authorities in Saudi Arabia and other countries on the charges such as fleeing from their sponsors, possessing illegal work permits or having no work permits. They have been sentenced and are serving terms in prisons. After their prison terms end, they can return to the home country only if the Indian Embassy issues an Out-pass or an Emergency Certificate. The practice is that the foreign embassy officials visit the prisons, and, after speaking to the prisoners, recommend issuance of Out-passes.

Earlier, the Embassy used to issue Out-passes based on proof regarding electoral identity cards or driving licenses. Nowadays, they are insisting on photocopy of the Indian passports of the prisoners. Sir, most of these unfortunate prisoners have lost their passports or deposited them with their former sponsors from where they have fled, due to exploitation and lack of promised facilities. They are languishing in jails much beyond their normal sentence period of four months. They should be allowed to return to their homeland on humanitarian grounds, if they can produce proof of their identity. The Indian Embassy officials should be directed to visit the prisons in Dammam and other places in Saudi Arabia at more frequent intervals, and, help the poor people locked up there, to return to India.

Demand for special care and financial assistance to women and children affected from natural disasters

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Over the last decade or so, natural disasters have struck India in various forms. Most of these have happened in rural and coastal areas. It has affected the poor, and most specially the women, adversely. Women in rural areas and slums lead a sub-standard life and natural disasters further worsen their living conditions, pushing them almost on the brink of illness and even death.

Calamities are so humungous and so swift that by the time the relief reaches the people, a large number of women and children fall sick and at times even die. With these calamities, poverty

gets accentuated, specially among women. They suffer from food inadequacy, lack of clean drinking water, sanitation, medical care, accommodation and other basic infrastructure.

The trauma of a natural disaster exposes the strengths and weaknesses in relationships, and a dramatic rise in violence against women consistently follows the advent of natural disasters.

Natural disasters and the ensuing relocation and reconstruction efforts present unique challenges to women in developing countries. Successful relief and rebuilding strategies must anticipate these obstacles in order to minimize danger to women's safety and leverage their potential to contribute to the re-development of their communities and countries. In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, threats to women's physical safety increase exponentially.

Poverty in India has a feminist angle because of historical reasons. India is a patriarchal society. Industrialization and education came to India lately.

If we are able to bring women above poverty level, then we can certainly bring the whole nation, its entire people, above the scourge of poverty. It is vital for the wellbeing of the nation as a whole.

I, therefore, urge that special care and financial assistance must be given to women and children in natural disaster relief measures.

Demand to include the cities of Madhya Pradesh in the master plan for availability of power for industrial development in the country

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि औद्योगिक विकास के लिए आधारभूत आवश्यकता ऊर्जा की बेहतर उपलब्धता के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया जा रहा है, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भी शहर को शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश व गुजरात के दो-दो शहर और महाराष्ट्र के तीन शहर शामिल किए गए हैं। तो मध्य प्रदेश से एक भी शहर क्यों शामिल नहीं किया गया? Electric Power Survey के लिए ग्रेटर नौएडा, मुंबई, नागपुर, पुणे, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, सूरत, जयपुर, कानपुर और लखनऊ को शामिल किया गया है। केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रिक पावर समिति ने केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण से बिजली तंत्र के सुनियोजित विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाने की सिफारिश की थी। इसके तहत इस दिशा में कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है।

सर्वे में मध्य प्रदेश को शामिल न करके केन्द्र सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि वह ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान में मध्य प्रदेश को कुछ भी देने को तैयार नहीं है। विकास की दिशा में निरंतर नए आयाम तय कर रहे मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गई है। दूसरी ओर जिन शहरों को सर्वे में शामिल किया गया है, उनमें से अधिकांश में पहले ही बिजली का तंत्र सुदृढ़ है तथा नए सिरे से सर्वे होने के बाद केन्द्र उन्हें और सुदृढ़ करने हेतु वित्तीय मदद उपलब्ध कराएगा।

अतएव मैं भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि बिजली तंत्र के सुनियोजित विकास के लिए तैयार किए जा रहे मास्टर प्लान में मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर, इंदौर, भोपाल और ग्वालियर शहरों को भी शामिल किया जाए।

Demand to take action to strengthen capabilities of Indian army

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I draw your attention to media reports about the unpreparedness of the Indian Army essentially on account of slow pace of its modernisation, shortage of warfare equipment procurement, delay in replenishment/recruitment of officers and lack of infrastructure.

The Indian Army is crippled with a shortage of 12,000 young officers who actually lead its sections and companies in the battle. Its 400-odd infantry battalions are currently functioning with less than half the sanctioned strength of 40 officers.

It is shocking to note that there is a delay of more than a decade on commissioning two critical projects to equip infantry with modern assault rifles, night vision devices and devices for high speed encrypted communication and another Field Artillery Modernisation Plan.

This issue assumes greater significance in view, of the fact that our neighbour China has been aggressively building up along the Leh border and Arunachal Pradesh with connecting roads and rail network, increasing its troops on the border and strengthening capabilities to amass a million troops in a short duration — while we are still grappling with bureaucratic issues.

These deficiencies are extremely worrying, and put the nation at a formidable risk. I urge the Government to take immediate action to strengthen the capabilities of the Indian Army.

Need to initiate steps to bring PPP projects under the purview of the R.T.I. Act

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): The PPP Schemes and Projects now continue as a grey area for invoking the Right To Information (RTI) Act. Huge public money and assets are always

involved in these projects. Though functioning as Quasi-Government Bodies, the PPP entities are unwilling to divulge facts to the public.

Even though the Central Information Commission (CIC) held PPPs as 'public authority' as defined under the RTI Act, because of lack of clarity of some provisions, the courts had to intervene in this area and stayed some of the decisions of the Information Commission. The role of the Private Sector in the growth of the infrastructural facilities is important. But, in the name of private investment, PPP Projects should not be a platform for looting resources through the unholy political-business-bureaucracy nexus. There are around 1000 PPPs in various stages and in diverse segments, including roads, ports, education, health and so on. The Department of Economic Affairs puts the estimated costs at above Rs.3,83,300 crores as on July, 2011. And 50 per cent of PPP funding, during the 12th Plan, is expected to come via the private route. Surely, the idea of transparency and accountability cannot be taken lightly.

Private players participating in PPP projects will come under the definition of 'public authority' as per section 2 (h) of the RTI Act. Here, this includes 'Non-Government Organization substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government'. So, necessary unambiguous clauses should be included in the Act and Rules to bring Projects under the ambit of the RTI Act.

Concern over incidence of cancer in Punjab's Malwa region

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of graver concern that Punjab's Malwa Region (the State's cotton belt), south of the Sutlej river which has ten districts, namely, Bathinda, Faridkot, Moga, Muktsar, Ferozepur, Sangrur and Mansa are fighting battles against hydra-headed health issues: cancer to neural canal defects in infants, uterine, breast among women and cancer of oesophagus, lymphoma and leukemia are prevalent. Seven to hundred cancer patients travel to Bikaner every night in "Cancer Train" (Abohar, Jodhpur passenger) for cheap treatment.

The lush fields hide a scary tale. Farmers live in a disturbing cesspool of toxicity, a result of excessive and unregulated use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Punjab farmers' use of pesticides is 923 g/ha, way above the national average of 570 g/ha (grams per hectare).

Malwa is also Punjab's cotton belt; cotton crops are prone to pests. Farmers here use, at least, 15 different pesticide sprays. Fertilizer use is also sky high: at 380 kg/ha (kilo per hectare). It is the highest in India, almost three times the national average of 131 kg/ha, as per the National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research. Add to that the contaminated water with high heavy - metal toxicity and you have a lethal cocktail. In view of the above eerie facts, I would urge hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to take corrective steps.

RE-AN ISSUE TO RAISE MATTER OF IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे अनेक लोग हैं, जो गोवा में सत्याग्रह करते हुए मारे गए हैं, उनका उल्लेख भी इसमें होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुबह उल्लेख हो गया है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति जी, गोवा मुक्ति आंदोलन में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I gave a notice to raise an important issue during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be discussed with the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... I request you one thing. If you have given a notice to raise some issue during Zero Hour, if it has not been admitted, you please meet the Chairman. Don't raise it in the House because ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: In the State of Tamil Nadu ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree ...(Interruptions)... I agree but ...(Interruptions)... If the Chairman has not admitted, you cannot comment on it here. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the issue was ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take it up with the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... You have given a notice. The notice has not been admitted. I cannot discuss it here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): It is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: उपसभापति जी, गोवा मुक्ति आंदोलन में हमारी उड़ीसा के ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, जिनको स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का दर्जा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए, आप नोटिस देकर उनका मैशन कीजिए, ...(व्यवधान)... मैशन करेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the issue I wanted to raise ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you meet the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... I request all the hon. Members ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... Once you give a notice on Zero Hour, that does not mean that it will be automatically admitted. It has to be verified. It has to be examined whether it comes within the Zero Hour. There is a criterion on what should be admitted during Zero Hour and what should not be. We have also issued a bulletin on what comes under the Zero Hour. So, the Chairman decides which notice is to be accepted and which notice is not to be accepted. If you want to impress upon that this issue is very important, kindly meet the Chairman. If you raise it in the House, it will be very difficult, please.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): But, Sir, you gave an assurance in this House itself. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, you have given an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree that you have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You please meet the Chairman. Let us now take up Special Mentions. Shri Ambeth Rajan, please lay it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the House is not able to know what is happening. You are calling some name. Somebody is saying yes, somebody is laying it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are laying the Special Mentions.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What are they laying, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have permitted. They can say the subject. ...(Interruptions)... They are not doing it. I am not objecting to it. They can say the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That I understand, but in such an important House, when you are giving them a chance, they should be allowed to read at least one line, two lines or three lines. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not said not to say the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): But, Sir, in the Rule Book, it is written that three minutes will be given for a Special Mention. The Rule Book says this. So, while accepting the Special Mention, you should ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House also ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the purpose? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I would like to submit that 'Special Mention' means

"विशेष महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए"। So, what is the purpose of that? Only laying is not going to serve the purpose, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Several times the House agreed and I also agreed that it should be read. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are getting a number of notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because of paucity of time Members themselves said so. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because in this case they are going to get the reply. The Members are anxious to see that this is ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I don't even know what Balagopal has given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, I have not said that you don't mention the subject. Why are you raising it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

They are free to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have a humble submission. One purpose is to get the reply from the Minister and second is that the concerned people of the State should know that so-and-so Member has raised so-and-so issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection if you read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, why the Members are not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because you disturbed the House for a number of days. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, we will take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, this puts psychological pressure on Members.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Panyji, we will take note of your concern. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले कई सत्रों में मैंने देखा है कि स्पेशल मेन्शन को केवल lay किया जाता है। या तो आप यही तय कर दीजिए कि स्पेशल मेन्शन का कोई मतलब नहीं है और अगर मतलब है तो सदस्यों को उसे पढ़ने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। केवल lay करने का सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, I agree.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यह बहुत ज्यादा हो चुका है। हर सत्र में यही देखा जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. We will discuss this.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: हर बार यही कहा जाता है, आप lay की दीजिए, मामला खत्म हो गया। उपसभापति महोदय, lay करने का क्या मतलब है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are doing it by consensus.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, इस सिस्टम को आप बदलिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यह हमारी आपसे प्रार्थना है। आप इस सिस्टम को बदलिए। आप चाहे पांच स्पेशल मेन्शन लीजिए या दस लीजिए, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब इसके ऊपर discussion हो जाएगा? ...बैठिए... बैठिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: इसको स्पेशल मेन्शन नाम क्यों दिया गया है?

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, this issue is beyond party. This is a very important matter of worthwhile and effective functioning of the democratic House. I know that you, in the past, allowed, by consensus, where every Member stands up and says, "I lay" and then sits down. We don't know the subject. Mr. Naidu is right, the public, the State, and even these gentlemen should know that this is a matter of importance. I would request you to go back on this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rules are there. But, in fact, we had done it a number of times. It is

not the intention of the Chair to not allow you to read it. It is done because of paucity of time. Sometimes the Members themselves had said that it should be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, we are taking it up daily.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is our democratic right.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, let the Members read the subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will do one thing. From now onwards, Special Mentions will be taken up before the House rises for the day. You can read it. I have the permission of the Chair to take it up at 5.00 p.m. before the House rises for the day.

Now you lay the Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS* - *Contd.*

Demand for setting up a second states reorganization commission consisting of eminent personalities to create new States in the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, Telangana is agitating for a separate State. The agitation has, however, taken a violent turn. Innocent people have lost their precious lives. The demand is pretty old.

Formation of Andhra Pradesh on the linguistic basis could not be instrumental either for emotional integration or for development. Reorganisation of States on the linguistic basis did not prove to be panacea. The malady is still festering. Vidarbha has been voicing a discordant note on and off. The demand for Gorkhaland is aggressive enough. The discord of the Bodos is vociferous. The border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is painful causing annoyance.

The UP Legislative Assembly has recently passed a Resolution splitting the State into four parts. Uttarakhand has already been carved out of UP. Jharkhand has been carved out of Bihar; and Chhattisgarh, out of Madhya Pradesh.

States should not be too large and too small. Their size should be optimal for effective governance and viable for development. Equitable development is the cry of the people in different parts of the country. The fruits of development should go to all the backward regions and weaker sections of society.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The matter of formation of new States should be considered objectively going into the depth with coolness. This requires a Second States Reorganisation Commission consisting of eminent persons of high integrity, keeping in mind that ours is a federal polity.

I would urge upon the Government to consider this proposition positively.

**Demand for issuing directives to regularize fee structure of casual workers in the news services
division of All India Radio and Doordarshan**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to mention an important issue of Casual Assignees working in News Services Division and Regional News Units of All India Radio and News Set-up of Doordarshan that they are not being paid the standard fees as per provisions made in the Government Notification.

The News Services Division of AIR and News Set-up of Doordarshan engage casual workers for the post of Newsreaders-cum-Translators, Editors, Production Assistants, Stenographers and Group-D Assistants all over the country in different language news bulletins and performing functions similar to that of regular staff. But they are not being paid fees as per the DoPT Order No.53202/16/86-W.C. dated 23.8.1988. The Supreme Court delivered judgement on this issue on 17th January, 1988 that "Where the nature of work entrusted to the casual workers and regular employees is the same, the casual workers may be paid at the rate of 1/30th of the pay at the minimum of the relevant pay scale plus dearness allowance for work of 8 hours a day". But in the case of casual workers in AIR and Doordarshan at the Centre and in the States, the fee being paid to them is much below the minimum wages notified by the Centre and State Governments. Majority of casual workers in news set-up of AIR and Doordarshan is women.

I urge upon the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to look into the matter and issue a directive to regularise fee structure of casual workers in News Set-up of AIR and Doordarshan as per provisions laid down in DoPT Order No.53202/16/86-W.C. dated 23.8.1988.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special-Mention made by Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

Need to contraol consumption of alcohol by youth

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, a news item, under the caption, "Alcohol among global killers", appeared in the Times of India dated 16.12.2011. According to the report, the W.H.O. has stated, "Globally, 6.2 per cent of all male deaths" are alcohol-related, compared to 1.1 per cent of female deaths. Around 3.2 lakh young people, aged 15-29 years, die annually from drinking, resulting in nine per cent of all deaths in that age group."

Experts say that liquor raises the risk of as many as 60 diseases. What is most worrying for India is that the country is home to one of the largest alcoholic beverage industries in the world, producing 65 per cent of the alcohol in the South-East Asia. India contributes to about seven per cent of the total alcohol beverage imports into the region. Though India was among the first countries to raise an alarm against alcohol, yet, it has not been able to put in place an effective anti-alcohol policy, despite article 47 read with article 39 (f) of the Constitution.

In the interest of the nation, the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Government of India, should evolve an effective anti-alcohol policy so as to prevent deaths of youth who constitute the health and wealth of the nation.

Demand for inclusion of provisions of same wages for same work for contract workers by amending the Contract Labour Act

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the Government's attention to the miserable plight of contract workers, which is deteriorating alarmingly. In most cases, contract workers are deprived of the statutory minimum wages, not to speak of social security benefits. They are also victims of worst types of discrimination. For doing the same work, they get less than one-fifth of the wages or even lesser than their counterparts in regular jobs, which tramples upon the basic constitutional principle of 'same pay for same work'.

The Government remains a silent spectator to such a situation. The State Labour-Ministers' Conference held on 22-01-2010 had recommended equal wages and facilities for contract workers doing same or similar work as regular workmen. In the 43rd Indian Labour Conference held on 23/24-11-2010 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister, representatives of the

Government and the workers unanimously agreed on amendments of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act to ensure same wages and benefits for same or similar work. The Labour Ministry had reportedly moved the proposal for such an amendment, but the proposal for amendment has been lying in the Ministries, causing delay. The principle of "same wage for same work" is being ignored, provoking severe unrest.

While pro-business legislative initiatives are announced in haste, without caring for the implications and the cost to the exchequer, there is no such haste for amendment of the Contract Labour (R&A) Act upholding the principle of same wages for same work.

I would urge upon the Government not to delay bringing in the proposal for ensuring same wages and benefits for same work done to the contract workers and to finalize the Amendment Bill in that regard for introduction in Parliament.

**RE-SEEKING PRESENCE OF VARIOUS MINUTES - DURING
THE DEBATE ON AGRARIAN CRISIS**

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister will reply to the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make. You just permit us. Last time we discussed in the Chamber and subsequently even while initiating the debate also, I have submitted to the House and to the Minister, mere Agriculture Minister responding to the debate is not going to suffice. It is not going to help because it is a very important issue having far-reaching consequences. Then, the entire agriculture is in crisis in the country. That is why we have said, Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Panchayati Raj Minister, the Water Resources Minister also should be present while the Minister is giving his reply; otherwise there is no purpose because Agriculture Minister has no power, his name is Pawar, but Pawar has no power. We know that. He has no power. I am not saying it just to disrupt the Minister or upset the Minister's reply. It is a very serious issue. I request the Chair to consider this seriously.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair can't give directions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with all due respect and regard to the

Agriculture Minister, we also understand that the debate also highlighted the point that the Agriculture Ministry as well as the Minister himself is very crippled in taking many decisions to bring agriculture beyond the distress crisis that it is in today. It is not confined to his Ministry alone. So, he is not the only one that will be able to answer many of these questions. Therefore, we had hoped that when the hon. Prime Minister was here, and when the Finance Minister was here, the Minister would be giving his reply, so that the House can come to a certain conclusion. We know that the Chair can't direct and tell the Government, but we are requesting, through you, the Government to understand the gravity of the situation.

Otherwise, the point is not really to make pun. I do not want to use the pun that Mr Venkaiah Naidu used "Mr Pawar without power". I don't want to do that. But he alone is not going to be in a position to answer many of these questions. The question of level of investment in agriculture is not today only with the Ministry of Agriculture. It is with the Planning Commission; and it is with the Prime Minister's Office. The questions of investment in irrigation, investment in infrastructure, export and import are there. All these things are connected. Unless these are all taken into account, you cannot overcome the agrarian distress today. So, therefore, we would request that there should be a collective responsibility of the Cabinet.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want a reply from the Agriculture Minister or not?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want a reply from the Minister. While replying to the debate, we want the presence of the Rural Development Minister and the Commerce Minister.

...(Interruptions)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that? ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem?

SHRI D. RAJA: One minute, Sir. During the debate every one of us demanded a special session to discuss all the questions related to the agriculture distress. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, all that will be discussed either in the Business Advisory Committee or in the meeting of leaders inside the Chamber can't be discussed here.

SHRI D. RAJA: There are questions which are agitating all of us.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The Agriculture Minister alone can give reply to these questions. Other Ministers need to be present here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made a demand; it is for the Government to respond.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम इनका समर्थन करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इसीलिए हम आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इनको आदेश दें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं संरक्षण देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... please, what is the problem? That is the subject that we are discussing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you coming here?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप उनको निर्देश दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: अभी पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर आ गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राष्ट्रीय संकट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अभी तक काफी किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह नेशनल क्राइसेस है। इसका प्रधानमंत्री जी को जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are requesting that in addition to the Agriculture Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... They want the Finance Minister also to be present at the time of giving the reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you direct him to convey this to the Government and bring all the Ministers at 2 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: कई बार एग्रीकल्चर के मामले में यहां चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों के बारे में चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राष्ट्रीय संकट घोषित किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a new request. ...**(Interruptions)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, जब इस मुद्दे पर बहस की बात हुई, तो इस तरह की कोई मांग नहीं रखी गई। सदन की परम्परा है कि जो विशेष जिस मंत्रालय के अधीन होता है उस मंत्रालय का मंत्री जवाब देता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, you are not listening to us. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am listening to you, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Yes, I am listening to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you please meet the Chairman.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, केबिनेट भी collective responsibility से चलती है। किसी बहस में कितने भी मंत्रियों को बुला लो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let all the other Ministers be present at 2 o'clock.
...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister convey this to the Government and bring other Ministers by 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will listen to him at 2 o'clock.
...*(Interruptions)*...

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

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty-six minutes past twelve of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

On situation arising out of present agrarian crisis resulting in suicides in the country

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we are thankful that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has conveyed it to other Ministers in the Government and finally the Finance Minister, the Commerce Minister, the Power Minister and other Ministers are there. It is not because of any false prestige or anything. We wanted them to understand the seriousness of the situation. I only request them to sit through the debate and then intervene at the end and answer if there are any queries.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, for raising the issue of farming community and particularly the problem which is agitating the minds of all of us, that is, about farmer suicides. I am also grateful to all the Members who have participated in the debate and given very valuable suggestions. I recollect, in the last Parliament Session in Lok Sabha and even in this House, on many occasions, we had discussed the issue of price rise particularly of essential commodities, but hardly once or twice we had discussed the problem of the farming community, particularly agriculture. There was no specific discussion on this subject. Whenever the prices of essential commodities, particularly agricultural produce have gone high, whether it was onion for a temporary period, or potato for some specific period, these issues were raised in the House and on some occasions there was a serious discussion too. But I am extremely happy about one thing this time that the whole House was eager to discuss the problems of the farming community which they are facing day-to-day, which ultimately affects the productivity and also production. I need not explain the importance of agriculture, which takes care of the food security for millions of people; provide jobs to more than 58 per cent people of this country and 62 per cent population depends on agriculture. There are a number of issues which are creating problems. Some of the issues are such where we will not be able to get the answer immediately. For example, the hon. Member, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, has mentioned that day by day agriculture is becoming unviable. I fully agree with him because the average holding in the country as a whole has come down to 1.2 hectares per family and 82 per cent farmers have less than 2 hectares of land. When the average comes to 1.2 hectares per family, that means a family of five persons has to look after their day-to-day needs with such a small holding. Out of that 60 per cent agriculture in this country is totally dependent on erratic monsoon. See the figures of last year. Last year, more than 140 districts of this country were facing drought. So if this type of situation happens in any Tehsil, any block, any village, any district, it does affect the farming family substantially. The second issue, which we are observing nowadays, is that already when there is pressure of population on land, there is also onslaught of urbanization on the agricultural land. In 1947, when we got independence, the population of this country was 35 crores, and out of 35 crores, 80 per cent population was depending on agriculture. Today, we have crossed one billion, and out of more than 1 billion, 62 per cent depend on agriculture. Cities are expanding. I recollect, in the city of Mumbai, when we took a decision to develop a new city, twin city, called Navi Mumbai, more than 60,000 hectares of land were acquired in those days, and the entire paddy land has now been converted to build one of the major cities. Now, it is the case not only of Mumbai, but it is also

happening in every city; it is happening even in villages. If you have to construct school building in villages, you have to convert agricultural land. If you have to construct any public institution, you have to convert agricultural land into non-agricultural land. A lot of programmes are being undertaken for construction of new roads, national highways and autobahns. And, all these require agricultural land. And, we see a similar situation in the case of industrialization as well. So, day-by-day, the agricultural land is shrinking on the one side and, on the other hand, the pressure on agricultural land is going up. That, itself, is creating a serious problem for the farming community, particularly, their families.

The next problem, which our farmer is facing, is the problem of low productivity, as compared to other countries. In the last two years, certain decisions had been taken; the State Governments have co-operated; the farming community has worked like anything, and we have succeeded to resolve the problem of food security in this country. But, when I compare India with China on a number of crops; or, compare the production of paddy with France, the per hectare yield is quite low in our country. Even, in sugarcane, when we compare the per hectare yield in South Africa and Australia vis-a-vis India, the position is not very encouraging in our country. So, low productivity is one of the important issues which our country is facing. So, these are the basic reasons why agriculture has become unviable to many, why unhappiness is there among some sections of the farming community, and why we are also witnessing some cases of suicides in many States. The hon. Member, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, has said that nowadays there is a growing feeling among the farming community to leave this profession. I tried to collect information from the NSS. About 40 per cent of those distracted from farming were asked the reason for their disaffection. At the All India level, forty per cent of those who distracted from farming include twenty per cent, who did not find farming profitable, eight per cent thought it to be too risky and two per cent distracted from farming because of lack of social status. These are the general information which we got from the NSS Report. But there are also sizeable sections of farmers who like farming, and the percentage of people, who like farming, is also more than 60 per cent. But there are some States, which we have to take serious note of, where a sizeable percentage of population feels that farming is not profitable. In Bihar, 36 per cent of farmers feel that it is not profitable; In Haryana, it is 30 per cent; Jharkhand, 30 per cent; Karnataka, 28 per cent; Orissa, 34 per cent; Maharashtra, 29 per cent; and West Bengal, 36 per

cent. Also, if we compare the all-India figures, 27 per cent of the farming community feels that it is not at all profitable. And that is the reason. There is a growing feeling in a certain section that they should think about some other profession. One of the important issues has been raised by many hon. Members, about the incidences of suicide committed by the farming community. All of us are worried about the issue of suicide by the farmers and the reason is agrarian crisis. But, I am getting an altogether different information from the States. In fact, I would like to take the entire House into confidence. I think, the time has come for all of us to go into details. First of all, we should try to understand the report and break up of the National Crime Records Bureau, whose figures always disturb this House and many other offices. I will give an example and take you to just one year. Let us take the year 2010. What this National Crime Records Bureau says? The total number of suicides in India is 1,34,599. It is not just about the agriculturists, but of all. Of which, the number of suicides that came from the farming community, from the profession of agriculture, is 15,964.

Now, let us see the categorisation by profession. During 2010, as per the NCRB, the number of suicides by the self-employed and others was 28,152. Housewives—25,058. Others—20,658. The number of suicides by students is 7,379; unemployed—10,033. Then, the figure of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reason that are reported by the State Governments is altogether different.

In fact, I could not understand one thing. The National Crime Records Bureau is giving one figure, which all of us are discussing, on which all of us are worried. When I tried to contact the State Governments and tried to collect the information from them, I get an altogether different information. To tell you on the information that I got from the States, some of the State Governments have accepted on it and said, 'Yes, there are suicides.' But, the number of States that are saying this are going down. For instance, take the case of Andhra Pradesh. For 2006, the total number of suicides due to agrarian reason, reported by the State Government, is 556; for 2007, 493; for 2008, 469; for 2009, 277; for 2010, 188; for 2011, it is 71. So, the trend the Andhra Pradesh Government is reporting is going down.

There is a similar situation in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala. But, there are some other

States; in fact, there are 26 States where the Bureau says that there are instances of suicides. Out of 26, there are 16 States which have communicated to me in writing; in those States, there is not a single case of suicide. I could not understand whom to depend. The Bureau is saying, 'Yes, there are cases in Uttar Pradesh.' The Bureau is saying, 'Yes, there are cases in Punjab.' The Bureau is saying, 'Yes, there are cases in Orissa.' But, the State Government is communicating in writing, 'There might be suicides, but not because of agrarian reason.' Therefore, whatever has appeared or reported is not uniform. I tried to collect the information at least from those States who have accepted that there are cases of suicides to know what the reasons are. The reasons of the suicide by the farmer, reported by the State Government, are manifold. That includes indebtedness, crop failure, drought, social, economic and personal reasons. Considering distress of farmers in some parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, certain decisions were taken by the Government of India and the State Governments. All of you are aware, in 2007, the Government of India took a decision and introduced a rehabilitation package for Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra where the Government of India had provided an amount of Rs.16,979 crores, to be allotted to all these States and these States had taken certain decisions to improve the situation. They had taken certain decisions, like, providing debt relief to farmers, interest waivers, improved credit flow, completion of major and medium irrigation projects, completion of minor irrigation projects, seed replacement programme, check-dams, watershed development programme, rainwater harvesting schemes, minor irrigation, macro irrigation, horticulture development, extension services and so on to improve subsidiary incomes of farmers. These type of programmes have been taken up and implemented by the States where the Government of India has provided such a big amount. The States themselves also have taken up some of their own schemes. Take the case of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had announced a package where they had provided an amount of Rs.1433 crores only for those four-five districts where these type of incidents had been taking place. Similar action was taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Similar action was taken by the Government of Odisha. Similar action was taken by the Karnataka Government as well as the Government of Kerala. So, the Government of India provided the money and the State Governments had also provided the money. And efforts are being made to improve the overall situation of the farming community. In Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra and Kerala,

कृषि क्षेत्र में सुधार लाने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए, उसी तरह से नैशनल लेवल पर भी कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। यह बात यहां भी बार-बार उठाई गई है, and I recollect that we had appointed a Commission headed by Dr. Swaminathan, the eminent agricultural scientist. This was the National Commission for Farmers. We had received its report in October, 2006. After getting the report, the Government of India had sent copies to all the States and prepared a draft of the National Policy for Farmers which had also been communicated to all the State Governments. We had taken their views and, ultimately, we have now announced the National Policy for Farmers. Sir, this was for the first time in the history of this country that a special meeting of the National Development Council had been convened only to discuss the problems being faced by Indian agriculture. All the Chief Ministers had participated in that conference. I am extremely happy to inform you that in that meeting on the 29th of May, 2007, there were many constructive suggestions that had come from the Chief Ministers and the Government of India had taken many decisions and introduced various programmes and schemes. One was the Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana for which Rs.25,000 crores had been provided. This scheme is a scheme where choice has been given to the State to decide as to where the money should be utilised. The scheme is quite flexible and I have been observing for the last four years that practically each and every State has been taking advantage of this scheme and there has been some improvement in certain sectors. Simultaneously, we have taken up many other schemes like the National Horticulture Mission. The National Rainfed Authority has been set up. You have the National Bamboo Mission. The National Fisheries Development Board has been set up. There is a scheme for the revitalisation of crops. Then, there is the National Food Security Mission, the National Mission on Micro-irrigation, improvement of institutional credit to the agriculture and so on. So, not only just one or two, but a series of decisions were taken to improve this condition and substantial money has also been provided. And I am seeing some change in all these areas. Sir, when I say about improving the flow of institutional credit, it is the crop loan which is the most important thing. Why the farmer is going to the private money lender because he is unable to get financial support from the financial institutions, particularly cooperative and nationalised banks. There was a sizeable section among the farming community who himself was defaulter, and just to help them, certain decisions were taken. But the major decision which was taken by this Government is this. I just give one figure here. In the year 2004-05, the total agricultural credit which was provided as a crop loan to the farming

community in the entire country was Rs.46,000 crores; that has reached to rupees four lakh and forty-seven thousand crores in the year 2010-11; and the target for 2011-12 has been rupees four lakh and seventy-five thousand crores. So, we have jumped from rupees forty-six thousand crores to rupees four lakh and forty-seven thousand crores. We have not stopped there. We have made these arrangements, and the farming community has accepted it. Along with this, we have also taken the decision to issue ten crore Kisan Credit Cards up to March, 2011, and that programme is also successfully implemented. We have not stopped there also. We have given a serious thought how to bring down the interest. One of the issues which was raised in the House as an experience of some of our hon. Members is this. When they approach a bank, they receive a communication from the bank that the bank is ready to give money to purchase a car at a rate of interest of eight or nine per cent. Yes, that was the situation. It is true that the crop loan was up to 12 per cent. It was brought down to 11 per cent by the previous regime. From 11 per cent, it was brought down to seven per cent. The Finance Minister is sitting here. In his regime, the rate of crop loan ultimately has been brought down by three per cent in the year 2011-12, and the effective rate for those who pay in time is four per cent, and the amount is up to Rs.3 lakh. This is happening for the first time that the farmer of this country is getting the crop loan up to Rs.3 lakh at the rate of four per cent. So, this is the major decision taken by this particular Government.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN *in the Chair.*)

Sir, hon. Members have raised many other issues. One of the important issues raised was about the Minimum Support Price for farm produce. We have taken many decisions about this also. It is true that the cost of cultivation was creating problem for the farmers and that is why actually farming was becoming uneconomical. Serious thought was given to it. Practically, every year, there is an improvement in it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would just like to add only one point. I took this decision yesterday in the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Southern Zone, and just a week before that, in the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Eastern Zone that banks have been instructed to provide Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. Currently, it is 10.4 crores, but the gaps which exist are to be covered. So far as the rate of interest is concerned,

the demand was that it should be brought at four per cent. Yes, we have not been able to bring it universally, but those farmers who are paying in time are entitled to have four per cent rate of interest for this year. Many other issues connected with the economy I have already replied when I tried to respond to the queries of the hon. Members in my response to Supplementary Demands debate, in my response to debate on inflation. The Agriculture Minister is responding. If you permit me as the Agriculture Minister is responding and if you can allow me on some other occasion, we can make an effective intervention if it is called for.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am happy the Finance Minister has come and he is intervening. But my only request is why it should be 4 per cent only this year. This 4 per cent interest rate should be given to farmers universally. This is number one. Number two, Sir, if the farmers are in a good shape, they will definitely pay and will make prompt payment. They are in a bad shape. That is the reality of the situation. So, please allow 4 per cent interest rate because that will go a long way for the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be done as a policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let us not enter into a debate, Sir. Only one point I would like to submit most respectfully is that the banks' money is depositors' money. The minimum rate on which we are borrowing money from the borrowers is at an average rate of eight-and-a-half per cent. We are providing interest subvention through various schemes and one such scheme is short-term crop loan up to Rs.3 lakh where we are providing 4 per cent rate of interest. We are providing concessional rate of interest from the banking institutions to export sector, to small, medium and micro enterprises with 4 per cent interest rate of the total lending of the banking system under DRI. We are also providing lower interest rate to certain socially disadvantaged sections. What you are talking of, maybe, is an ideal situation. But you have to keep in mind today's fiscal position. This is to provide CRR at the rate of 24 per cent, and SLR of the total amount which they are getting. If you add the cost of borrowing and cost of lending, you will appreciate that it would not be possible at this juncture of the economy to make it universal. But as we have been able to do it from higher percentage, as Agriculture Minister has indicated, we have brought it down to 7 per cent and for short-term crop loan up to Rs.3 lakh we have brought it down to 4 per cent for regular paying

farmers, let us stick to that. As and when situation improves, things could be considered. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be very difficult. ...*(Interruptions)*... Excuse me, I am an old parliamentarian. I know the practice. You allowed me only in my case to intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... I requested the LOP because I have an urgent meeting to attend. This has never been the practice even in this House where one Minister is on his legs, the other Minister is asked to spsak. And when he clarifies, and if he is to answer what is the question, then the whole debate gets derailed. It is not the practice.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If the Finance Ministry reduces the interest rate, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I was trying to tell that in the previous regime of NDA Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the interest rate was brought down from 11 per cent to 7 per cent. And this regime of UPA led by Dr. Manmohan Singh's has brought it down to 4 per cent. We have not stopped there only. But those who were really defaulters and were unable to get money because they were defaulters — everybody is fully aware — a major scheme has been implemented which is about the waivers, debt waivers which benefited about 3 crore 60 lakh farmers involving debt waiver and relief of Rs.65,313 crores. That is the latest information.

So, particularly about the crop loans, series of decisions have been taken for the last four years. The second issue which was raised here was about the Minimum Support Price. Here also, a number of decisions have been taken on practically every crop. Now, take the case of wheat. In 2004-05, the Minimum Support Price for wheat was Rs. 640 per quintal, in 2005-06 it was Rs. 700, in 2006-07 it was Rs. 850 raised by Rs. 150. In 2007-08 it was Rs. 1000, in 2009-10 it was Rs. 1100 and in 2011-12 it was Rs. 1285. So, practically, in six years' time period we have doubled the agricultural wheat price by certain decisions. Similarly, take the case of rice, paddy. In 2004-05, it was Rs. 560 per quintal, in 2006-07 it was Rs. 620, in 2007-08 it was Rs. 745, in 2008-09 it was Rs. 900 and in 2011-12, it is Rs. 1080. These decisions are not restricted to only wheat and rice. It is also applicable for — and similar decisions were taken for oil seeds, pulses, cotton and sugarcane. So, in one way, we tried to provide a good price to each and every item which has been produced by farming community. Also, one important point has been raised here about the fertilizers prices and availability. Till last year that problem was not there. I have to accept this year that the problem day by day is getting serious. I am getting a lot of complaints from the farming community and even from the Agricultural Ministers of different States because of non-availability of fertilizers. On quite a big

quantity of fertilizer, whether it is urea, whether it is DAP, whether it is MOP or whether it is Complex, we have to depend on import, and unfortunately, there are four or five countries which are producing MOP and DAP and they have practically set up a sort of cartel and they have practically dictated 100 per cent more price at all levels. But there was no choice. Fertilizer is a major requirement of the farming community. If you have to increase the productivity and production we have no alternative. That is why ultimately, Government of India has decided to pay higher price and the fertilizer subsidy, from year to year, the change is shown upwards. In 2006-07 it was Rs. 65,000 crores, in 2007-08 it was Rs. 90,000 crores, in 2008-09 it was 1,15,000 crores, in 2009-10 it was Rs. 80,000 crores and in 2010-11 it was Rs. 95,000 crores. Government of India has taken such type of financial burden and tried to provide fertilizers to the farmers. But, this year I have to accept one thing. There is a shortage. Availability is limited but we are trying our level best to purchase under Ministry with the help of State Government, to provide a sufficient quantity to the State Governments as per their requirement. Only there were some delays and that is why certain sections of the farmers are taking advantage of this situation but I am sure we will take corrective action about this also.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आप क्या करने वाले हैं, यह बताइये।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is no choice. Ultimately, we have to import further. In fact, we have sold to a few other organisations, then, they had to give additional orders and Government of India will provide whatever the subsidy and losses to them. There is no third alternative and that is why certain decisions have been taken. Then, availability of electricity was also a problem but I have to accept one thing. Practically, each and every State Government is providing subsidized electricity for agriculture. It is true that there are certain Governments which are not in a position to provide for 24 hours. But actually, for eight to nine hours, most of the Governments are supplying power at a cheaper rate to the farming community. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Dhindsa, has said that Punjab has been neglected. I am sorry to hear this. But, I have to accept one thing that Punjab, Haryana, Western UP, Andhra Pradesh are some of the States which always help to this nation to resolve the problem of food security. Substantial quantity of procurement is essentially made in these States. That is why we also take a positive approach towards all these States.

I recollect, about two years back, just to save crop, Punjab and Haryana Governments had to spend more money. There was a serious problem with regard to availability of water and power. So,

they bought power from outside and paid more money. When we heard this and when we got this information, for the first time, the Government of India had taken a decision to contribute heavily to these States. And, Sir, the Government of Haryana was provided, in 2009-10, Rs. 400 crores just to meet the additional cost which it had incurred for power. The Government of Punjab was paid Rs. 800 crores grant only for that purpose. And, similar decision was taken for the State of Bihar for diesel. So, these types of decisions have been taken by this Government.

Sir, States of Punjab and Haryana have been producing wheat and rice for years together and helping the nation to resolve the problem of food security. But, the continuous rotation of wheat and rice cropping in these States has affected the productivity of Punjab and Haryana agriculture land. The water level has also affected. So, the Government of India has decided to concentrate on the Eastern India for rice production. Sir, Eastern UP, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam and West Bengal have been selected and a special scheme for the improvement of productivity and production has been introduced in that belt. I myself have taken it up at my level in the Chief Ministers meeting. I myself have taken a series of meetings with Agriculture Ministers of all the States, a number of things have been provided to them and we will see that the Second Green Revolution programme which we would like to take it up in the Eastern India is getting good response. I am sure, in a year or two, we see, along with Punjab, Haryana and the Western UP, these States also supply sufficient quantity of foodgrains, particularly rice, to the country.

Sir, one more issue has also been raised here that we are not spending sufficient money on research. Sir, the Indian Council for Agriculture Research is the prime organization which is essentially working in the area of research in agriculture sector and also agriculture education. It is true that previously limited funds were provided to it. But unless and until we give a tremendous strength and support to research and develop new varieties, new technology and see that it reaches to the farmer, we will not be able to improve the productivity and production. And, that is the reason why we have provided more money to the ICAR. In the year 2007-08, the total money provided to the ICAR was Rs. 1,434 crores. In the year 2011-12, it has gone to Rs. 2,800 crores. This is the Plan allocation. As far as Non-Plan allocation is concerned, for 2007-08, we had given Rs. 903 crores and this year it is Rs. 2,151 crores. So, these types of a number of decisions have been taken in the last

few years. And, that is the reason why we have seen some change in the production and productivity. All these pro-active decisions taken by the Government of India, with full co-operation from the State Governments and hard working by the farming community, agriculture growth rate — Mr. Shivanand Tiwari said that it is less than 2 per cent; unfortunately, his information is not correct — in the first four years of the Eleventh Plan was 3.2 per cent and this year it has crossed 6.2 per cent.

So, I think, it is the result of these series of actions. The agricultural sector, the farming community of this nation, over the years, has demonstrated influential global strength of the growth in agricultural production. Their yields have tripled and food production has achieved 245.57 million tonnes last year, which was 51 million tonneG in the year 1951. So, we have seen that there is definitely a change.

The one thing, which I am observing nowadays, is that for numbers of years when the question of food security and food basket came we have always been thinking about Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. But, now, new States are coming forward. Today, the State of Chhatisgarh is day by-day becoming a major supplier of rice to the country's kitty. Today, Orissa is also becoming one of the major suppliers of rice to the country's kitty. The State of Madhya Pradesh is also daybyday becoming a major supplier of wheat, like, Punjab and Haryana to the national kitty. I am observing similar situation in West Bengal also. If we improve our procurement system, I am sure that other States will also provide quite a big quantity of foodgrains to the national kitty.

One of the points, which has been raised by many hon. Members, is regarding the MSP. At many places, farmers have to sell their agricultural produce below MSP. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana never complain that they have to sell their produce below MSP. One of the reasons for this is that the substantial procurement in the States of Punjab and Haryana is managed by the State Corporations. The Food Corporation of India has certain limitations. The Food Corporation of India is unable to procure from each and every village. These types of responsibilities will have to be taken by the State Governments. Whatever be their acquisition cost, the" expenditure for these acquisitions will be borne by the Food Corporation of India, and, ultimately, by the Government of India. That's why I do appeal to all the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments that they should take initiative and they should try to purchase at the minimum support price, they should provide some machinery

where there should not be distress sales of the farm produce. And, if the States are going to take this responsibility, I am sure, we will see that the situation is going to be altogether different and farmers will get MSP for their produce.

As I said, the foodgrain production has been substantially improved. I am stopping there. If you study the cotton, the production of cotton has gone up to 42 million bales, the production of sugarcane has gone up to 339 million tonnes, the second highest in the world. For years together, our total production of pulses has been 14 million tonnes. We have practically been importing about 4 million tonnes of pulses, which were costing about Rs. 18,000 to 20,000 crores. But last year, we have produced 18 million tonnes of pulses and, I am sure, this year also we will be able to maintain the production of 18 million tonnes, which is the requirement of the nation. There is quite an improvement in the production of oilseeds also. Today, the production of wheat is the highest in India. The production of fruits, vegetables, cotton, and sugar is second highest in the world. We have not stopped there. We have produced and we have started entering in the international market. In the year 2011-12, the Government of India has allowed to export two million tonnes of non-basmati rice, out of that 13.57 lakh tonnes have already been exported. In the year 2010-11, 21.83 lakh tonnes of basmati rice was exported and the Government of India also allowed export of two million tonnes of wheat, out of that 2.53 lakh tonnes wheat has been exported. The Government of India also allowed export of two million tonnes of sugar and out of that certain quantity has already been exported. Unlimited quantity of onion was allowed to export. India is also exporting mangoes, bananas, grapes, pomegranates, and India is becoming one of the important players in the area of export in the agricultural produce. The Government of India also allowed 65 lakh bales of cotton last year. This year, I am grateful to my colleague, the Minister of Commerce, that she has allowed us to export unlimited quantity of cotton. 20 lakh bales of cotton have already been exported this year. One of the major issues which the whole world is facing and our country is also facing is the problem of climate change. We have to work in this area. We have to continue our research. For that purpose, we have more than 18 institutions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research where more than 5,000 scientists are working. We have given a mandate to them that they should concentrate on the subject of the impact of climate change on the Indian agriculture — on animals, on crops, everywhere. We have also provided them with infrastructure and equipments. Whatever their requirement for research is, the Government of India is ready to provide them. We have not stopped

there. We have decided to set up some new institutions. One of the points raised here was that the Government of India is giving too much importance to some of the foreign seeds. Dr. Vorlage issue was raised. Dr. Vorlage, an eminent scientist and one of the recipients of the Nobel Prize, was responsible to resolve the problem of the food security of the world. His association with India was quite intimate. Dr. Vorlage was such a scientist that he was a personal acquaintance of many farmers in Punjab And Haryana and some other States. So, Dr. Vorlage always tried to help India to improve its production and after his death, the Government of India has taken a decision to set up a Vorlage Institute for South Asia for Research in Wheat and Maize. The Headquarter of this Institute will be near Ludhiana, in Punjab. There will be two other institutes under this Institute. Their centre will be at Pusa in Bihar, concentrating on the Eastern India. The third institute will be in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, for concentrating on the needs of the Central India, particularly, wheat and maize growing belt of the country. So, this year, we have decided to set up these two institutes along with the National Institute for Biotic Stress Management in Raipur, Chattisgarh. That decision has also been taken. The National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management will be set up in Malegaon, Pune District. The Indian Institute for Agricultural Biotechnology will be set up at Ranchi, Jharkhand. I am extremely grateful to all the State Governments, whether it is Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra or Punjab. All of them have provided a piece of land at a nominal cost and all other infrastructure for these institutions. I am sure that these institutions will, definitely, show a new path and save the farming community from the impact of the climate change on the Indian agriculture. Sir, I do not want to take more time. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, when he quoted about Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and rightly, he reminded us that everything else can wait but not agriculture. This has been the Government's approach, it is today's approach and it will be 'today's approach.' Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, operation successful but the patient died. The Minister has given a very exhaustive reply; I must accept it, but he did not answer the questions. The questions are: How do we meet this challenge? What are the new ideas? What are the new plans? Sir, with regard to the general demand of the special Session ...*(Interruptions)*... the hon. Minister did not respond. This is number one. Secondly, with regard to the Swaminathan Commission's recommendations about the support price, adding 50 per cent to the cost of production, and then deciding on the MSP, there is no response from the Minister. Thirdly, about fertilizers, the Minister is expressing his helplessness. About stopping the suicides, he has no idea. About my question

regarding the Agriculture Income Insurance Scheme, he did not mention anything. The issue of expansion of the rural godowns, cold storage chains, also did not find a place in the Minister's response. Sir, increase in infrastructure, is the need of the hour. The very purpose of my requesting for the presence of the Finance Minister, the Commerce Minister, the Power Minister and other concerned Ministers was not to see their pretty faces. I have been seeing it every day. The issue was, we thought that they will understand the seriousness of the situation and after applying their mind in their respective departments, they will try to push the reforms wherever they are necessary. That is the purpose of requesting all of them to be here.

Sir, I have a figure with me. In a reply given to the House by the Finance Minister, he has said, 'the amount of concessions given to industry is Rs. 4,14,000 crores and the agriculture subsidies provided is of Rs. 1,40,000 crores.' It means, 62 per cent of the population is getting Rs. 1,40,000 crores. He did not mention the percentage of population dependent on industry. I am not against industry. But, at the same time yardsticks should be applied to agricultural community. These are the important issues on which the Minister did not respond. I hope the other Ministers would intervene and say something about export and import also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): My request to the Members is, please only put questions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the Minister gave a very exhaustive reply. I would like to thank him for that. But, as my senior colleague, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, has raised many points, I don't want to repeat those points.

Sir, the issue is of agrarian crisis or what I would describe 'distress'. How do we get out of it? There are various measures that the Minister has outlined. They are good measures. If they succeed, there will be some improvement. But is that adequate? Sir, we had also requested the Finance Minister's presence, the Commerce Minister's presence. I am happy, and I want to thank them for being here. The issue is, unless you are able to increase your public investments in agriculture in a big way, unless you are able to augment irrigation in a big way, unless you are able to provide the storage facilities and the marketing infrastructure to the farmers, this crisis and this distress cannot be seriously addressed. Now, Sir, I think, the entire House will agree with me that there is something

that we will have to address, and, if that has to be addressed, it has to be a multi-pronged approach, a multi-disciplinary approach, with all the Ministeries involved. We would like to know from the Agriculture Minister, with all his vast experience, etc., as to what are the suggestions and recommendations his Ministry has made. You are now discussing the Twelfth Plan. Much of the discussion is over on it and it is already coming into operation. What are the outlays asked for increase in public investments in agriculture? How are we doing it? That is the first question.

The second question is this. The hon. Minister has himself answered a question in this House and that was on the 30th of November, 2007. It was Starred Question No. 238 where he had used the data provided by the NCRB for the farm suicides in our country. Today, he has talked of the data that is provided by the State Governments. Now, Sir, the NCRB data somehow, after November 2007, is not being used to give this data at all while this Government uses the same NCRB data for other issues like suicides of students, suicides of others, etc. Now, Sir, as per the NCRB data, 15,964 farmers committed suicides in 2010 alone; and if you take the figure from 1995 to 2010, 2,56,913 farm suicides have taken place. Sir, the point here is, not to wait for the family to get an autopsy done for which the family has to pay. They would rather say it is not a suicide and not pay that money for autopsy. Unless you do that, it is not recorded as a distress suicide.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yechuryji, please put the question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My question, therefore, Sir, is that let us not quibble over the figures. The point is, it is a serious matter if such a large number of farmers are committing suicides. Now, I come to my third question. Mr. Minister, you have yourself mentioned that you now have roughly around 600 lakh tonne of rice and wheat in your Central godowns. This works out to more than one-and-a-half times the buffer norm for this period. Now, you have this extra stock. We know from our experience that there is extra stock that has been rotting, say, in Andhra Pradesh; about five lakh tones of rice are rotting there. Now, the hon. Minister knows it better than me that three-fourths of the food subsidy goes towards storage. You are spending a huge amount of money on storage. Instead of spending that money on storage, save the money on subsidy, release the extra foodgrains to the States at BPL prices, strengthen the Public Distribution System and help the people.

I hope the hon. Minister would be replying to these three queries that I have raised.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri D. Raja. Put only questions.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir I would like to raise a question.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, there cannot be a discussion again.
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wanted to raise this question in the presence of the Finance Minister but he has left the House. Nevertheless, let me put the question.

Sir, the biggest problem in our agriculture, or the biggest reason for the agrarian distress, is the substantial decline in public investments. When Mr. V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, it was at one of its highest. I understand that it was 14-plus per cent. I may be corrected by the Minister if I am wrong. Now, some Members have asked for a separate budget for agriculture. If this cannot be accepted, I would request the hon. Minister to explain that. In principle, we have agreed that six per cent of GDP could be spent on education and two-three per cent of GDP in the health sector. In the same manner, is the Government contemplating fixing a benchmark, a certain substantial percentage of GDP, to be spent for increasing public investments in agriculture?

Secondly, when we talked about the Green Revolution, it was not all about hybrid seeds or inputs; it was about the State intervention. The State, at that point of time, had intervened to create market access, to provide seeds, to provide institutionalized credit to farmers. Now, the State intervention is also declining and it is talking about the PPP model. The State is placing the farming community at the mercy of multi-national corporations, and that is what the Minister had indicated. This is a very serious issue.

3.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, put the question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Our farmers cannot be placed at the mercy of Monsanto and Cargill. It is a question of State intervention. Does the State have the political will to intervene in the situation and safeguard the interests of the farming community?

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Why are you not taking particularly the name of ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, sit down, Mr. Pany. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, take your seat, Mr. Raja. You are not supposed to reply to that.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: वहां किसान मर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, बैठिए। गर्म मत होइए। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो सवाल उठाए गए थे, उन्होंने बहुत विस्तार से उनका जवाब देने की कोशिश की है। मैं माननीय एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी के इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत हूँ कि एक स्पेशल सेशन खेती की समस्या के बारे में विचार करने के लिए बुलाया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 26 परसेंट किसान ही खेती को छोड़ना चाहते हैं, बाकी लोग खेती करना चाहते हैं। महोदय, प्रतिशत के हिसाब से 24 परसेंट कम लग रहा है, लेकिन अगर संख्या के दृष्टिकोण से आप देखेंगे तो लगभग 17-18 करोड़ किसान खेती को छोड़ना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, यह कोई साधारण समस्या नहीं है। ये लोग खेती को क्यों छोड़ना चाहते हैं, इसके बारे में आपने जानकारी नहीं दी। महोदय, आज 26 प्रतिशत किसान खेती को छोड़ रहे हैं, आगे इनका प्रतिशत बढ़ सकता है।

इसलिए आपके जवाब से यह लगता है कि खेती के सामने बहुत भारी संकट है। आपने यह भी बताया कि एक समय 86 हजार करोड़ रुपया हम दे रहे थे, अब चार लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा पैसा हम उसमें दे रहे हैं, तो उसकी उपलब्धि क्या हो रही है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं? मनरेगा या बाकी दूसरी योजनाओं को भी आप खेती के काम में लगा रहे हैं। उससे क्या एसेट्स क्रिएट हो रहा है और कितना लाभ मिल रहा है? तीसरी बात, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार, किसानों की हालत के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी जवाबदेही है। उसको spurious बीज मिल रहा है, उसको

spurious खाद मिल रही है, इसके अलावा जो सरकारी एजेंसीज हैं, किसानों के लिए जो आप योजनाएं चला रहे हैं, उन योजनाओं का भी लाभ उनको नहीं मिल पा रहा है, बीच में ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): तिवारी जी, प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास साधन नहीं हैं, उनके पास लैब्रटरी नहीं हैं कि वे बीजों का टेस्ट ठीक से कर सकें, खाद सही है या नहीं इसका भी टेस्ट कर सकें। जब तक आप नीचे स्तर तक इस सभी सुविधाओं से लैस नहीं करेंगे तो जो spurious बीज, spurious खाद उनको मिल रही है और दूसरी चीजें उनको मिल रही है, उनकी जांच नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं अन्तिम बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आप कई तरह का कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसमें जो लोग किसानों को ठग रहे हैं, उनको नकली बीज दे रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से सब फसल मारी जाती है और उनको आत्म हत्या करनी पड़ती है। अगर आप उनकी सजा का पूरा प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे और यह अधिकार आप राज्यों को नहीं देंगे तथा केन्द्र के हाथ में रखेंगे तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे होगा? इसलिए खेती के सामने आज जो चुनौती है और देश के सामने जो चुनौती है उस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने के लिए मैं भी मांग करता हूं कि एक विशेष सत्र बुलाया जाए। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर अपनी सहमति प्रदान करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल, सिर्फ एक ही प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत गलत बात है। जब डिबेट में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं तो आप इससे क्यों इंकार कर रहे हैं कि एक ही पूछेगा। As a Member, I have the right to ask the question. ...(Interruptions)... As a Member, it is my right. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से जवाब दिया है। इस पर माननीय सदस्यों के सवाल काफी सही थे। आत्महत्या के कारणों पर तो विस्तार से बताया गया है लेकिन उसके निवारण का एक भी तरीका नहीं बताया कि यह आत्म हत्याएं कैसे रोकें। मेरे छोटे-छोटे से सवाल हैं। जो लोहा पैदा करता है वह अपनी कीमत तय करता है, सीमेंट पैदा करने वाला अपनी कीमत तय करता है। लेकिन कृषि उपज पैदा करने वाला कीमत तय नहीं कर पाता, जो सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी है। गेहूं का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, चावल का है, दलहन का है, तिलहन का है, लेकिन कच्ची फसलों का कोई भाव सरकार के द्वारा तय नहीं हो सकता है और उसी का आप पूरा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। जैसे टमाटर है, प्याज है, आलू है, हरी सब्जियां हैं। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि खाद्य प्रसंस्करण का तरीका बढ़ाएं, कोल्ड स्टोरेज बढ़ाएं, वह आप नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप यह सुविधा भी नहीं दे रहे हैं कि वे उसका प्रोक्योरमेंट कर सकें...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): प्रश्न पूछिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सर, मैं बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात कर रहा हूँ, मैं बिल्कुल ग्राउंड रिऐलिटी की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए मजबूरी में टमाटर का सुबह का भाव दूसरा होता है, दोपहर का भाव दूसरा होता है, शाम का भाव दूसरा होता है और रात का भाव दूसरा होता है। मेरी कंस्टीट्यूंसी में इस समय आलू सत्तर पैसे किलो बिक रहा है। लेकिन जो आम गृहणी दिल्ली की है वह आलू को 9 से 11 रुपए से कम पर नहीं खरीद रही है। वहां पर आलू किसान परेशान है और यहां पर आलू खरीदने वाली महिला परेशान है। प्याज पैदा करने वाला नासिक में परेशान है और वहां आत्महत्या कर रहा है, लेकिन प्याज खरीदने वाली महिला यहां दिल्ली, मुम्बई, कोलकाता और चेन्नई में परेशान है। संतरा पैदा करने वाला किसान उधर परेशान है, यहां खाने के लिए स्वाद ही नहीं पता कि उसका क्या स्वाद है। अंगूर वाला किसान हिमाचल में परेशान है, लेकिन यहां गरीब लोग अंगूर का स्वाद नहीं ले पा रहे हैं तथा खरीद नहीं पा रहे हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): यह स्पीच का टाइम नहीं है, आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: यदि एक किसान के यहां पांच लोग रहते हैं, किसान के यहां ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैंने जो टाइम दिया है उसका मिस-यूज मत कीजिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: आप मनरेगा में 120 रुपये दे रहे हैं, अगर घर में केवल पांच लोग हैं और पांचों खेती में काम कर रहे हैं, तो वे 600 रुपये रोज का अपने खेत में काम कर रहे हैं। महीने में 18000 रुपये का तो वे अपने खेत में काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this, Mr. Baghel? आप प्रश्न पूछिए नहीं तो, I will say, "Nothing will go on record". Please ask the question.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: अगर कोई 70 साल का किसान है तो उसे ट्यूबवैल पर सुलाया जाता है जिससे कि चोरी न हो पाये, उसे खलिहान में सुलाया जाता है कि कहीं आग न लग जाये। अगर किसान का 7 साल का बच्चा है, तो उससे भी काम लिया जाता है कि वह खेत पर रोटी लेकर आये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I did not call you to make speech.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: किसान के घर में जितने लोग हैं, अगर एक परिवार में केवल पांच लोग हैं, अगर वे खेत में काम कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not called you to ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: वे लोग 18000 रुपये की तो मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। उनकी 18000 रुपये महीने की इन्कम ही नहीं है। अगर 18000 रुपये महीने की इन्कम हो, तो वे खेती का काम ही नहीं करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is taking undue advantage. It is not correct.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: क्या आप कच्ची फसलों के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण का, कोल्ड स्टोरेज का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude. You ask the question; that's all. Now, Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक किसान की फसल घर में नहीं आ जाती है तब तक...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठ जाइए। This is not going on record.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this?

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैं क्या करूं।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। श्री मैसूरा रेड्डी।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किन्नम वर्मा: सर, आप मुस्करा कर बोलेंगे, तो वे बैठ जायेंगे। आप गुस्से में बोलते हैं, तो वे कैसे बैठेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): वर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। श्री मैसूरा रेड्डी।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the main cause for the agricultural crisis is the insufficient income required to meet the consumption needs of the farmers. That is why, ...(Interruptions)... the farmers are insisting and demanding also that whatever the expenditure is there, for that, 50 per cent profit should be added. That is also there in the Swaminathan Committee's report. That Committee was also appointed by the same Government. What steps were taken in this regard? Because of this thing, there is a gap between rural and urban income and there is a gap between agricultural and non-agricultural income. To bridge this gap, they are demanding that there should be a remunerative price for their produce. What steps were taken by the Government on recommendations given in Swaminathan Committee's report regarding the remunerative prices? I want the hon. Minister to reply on this point.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): I just wanted to ask one question. What is being done in terms of allocation for additional silo storage, cold storage, block level weather forecasting and ground water replenishment expenditure?

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): सर, बाढ़ में और सूखे में किसान की जो फसल नष्ट होती है, तो एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट उसकी भरपाई करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करता है या नहीं करता है?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, given that the focus of this discussion was on farmer suicides, most of which are taking place among cotton farmers in the Vidharbha region and the regions adjacent to Vidharbha, in the otherwise extremely wide-ranging and informative reply by the Minister, there was almost no mention of the cotton sector and the reasons for which, people are dying in the cotton sector and what steps the Government proposes to take in the cotton sector, may I request the Minister to add to our wide knowledge of Indian agriculture by telling us specifically of what is happening, or, what you proposes to do about the cotton sector which is responsible for almost all the farmer suicides in this country?

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात से बहुत अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं कि जब किसान प्राइमरी सोसाइटी से चाहे शार्ट टर्म लोन लेता है या लॉग टर्म लोन लेता है, तो उसके इश्योरेंस का पैसा सोसाइटी से कट जाता है। जब किसान 4 per cent पर कमर्शियल बैंक से क्रेडिट कार्ड द्वारा लोन लेता है, तो वहां पर भी उसका इश्योरेंस का पैसा कटता है। यह इश्योरेंस पॉलिसी ऐसी है, जिसके कारण किसान को क्रॉप फेलियोर का रिटर्न नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री जी इस प्रकार की किसी इश्योरेंस पॉलिसी के बारे में पूर्ण विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि जो किसान का individual क्रॉप फेलियोर पर पैसा कटता है, वह इश्योरेंस का पैसा उसको मिल सके?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, the last clarification by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. Others can send their questions in writing to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? There is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

PROF. M. S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has covered extensively, and, has also mentioned that for the first time, either in the colonial India or Independent India, we have a National Policy for Farmers, which was placed in Parliament in October, 2007. I would like to suggest if we can have time, in the coming Session, for a detailed

discussion on the National Policy on Farmers. Many of the questions, in fact, have been printed, but, I am sorry to say, things are yet to be implemented. (*Interruptions*) One of the important suggestions, which I would like the Minister to consider some time, and, which we recommended also, is that the 'Krishi Bhawan' should be renamed as Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in order to make everybody sitting in that building aware of the fact that they exist for the farmers' well being. That mindset change has to be done. For example, 10.4 crore Kisan Credit Cards have been issued. We asked as to how many such cards have been issued to *mahila kisans* because, increasingly, there is womanization of agriculture in our country, particularly in the hills. They have no gender desegregated data except they said, women are not given these cards because they don't have patta of land in their names. There are so many issues of this kind, which we should discuss in detail. But I would like to compliment the Minister for his comprehensive analysis. Thank you.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठिठसा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस विषय पर बोलते हुए अपने भाषण में भी कहा था कि मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत एक्सपीरिएन्स आदमी हैं और स्वयं किसान हैं। मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा जवाब भी दिया, लेकिन मैं उस बात को नहीं दोहराना चाहता हूँ, जो वेंकैया जी न कही है कि बहुत से ऐसे सवाल पूछे गए थे, जिनका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि आप जो MSP फिक्स करते हैं, उसे फिक्स करने का क्या साइंटिफिक तरीका है? आपने यह तो बता दिया कि इस साल में इतनी हुई है और इस साल में नहीं हुई। मैंने उस दिन भी पूछा था कि क्या आप डॉ. स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? आपने इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। मेरा एक प्रश्न और था कि जब किसान की फसल पूरी तरह से तबाह हो जाती है, तो आप उसको 1500 रुपए पर एकड़ देते हैं, इसके बारे में आपने बिल्कुल नहीं कहा कि आप इसको और बढ़ा रहे हैं या उसका क्या तरीका है?

मैं एक और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ, जिसके बारे में सदन के दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी पूछा है। सर, आपने ठीक कहा है कि खासकर पंजाब और हरियाणा में पानी का लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि उसके लिए डायवर्सिफिकेशन की बात चलती है। अगर आप MSP दूसरी क्रॉप्स पर, कमर्शियल क्रॉप्स पर फिक्स नहीं करेंगे, तो डायवर्सिफिकेशन नहीं हो सकती। आप आलू की बात ही ले लीजिए, पंजाब में कोई भी आदमी आलू नहीं खरीद रहा है, लोग सड़कों पर आलू फैंक रहे हैं। वहां पर कोई आदमी एक रुपए किलो के भाव से भी आलू नहीं खरीद रहा है, तो फिर किसान आलू की बुवाई क्यों करेंगे? आपने इस बारे में भी कोई हल निकालने की बात नहीं कही है कि आप इसका क्या हल निकालेंगे?

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, just one question. There is serious depletion of groundwater level. Groundwater is going down very severely. The tubewells are the source for

most of the water for the irrigation. Is there any specific plan of the Government of India for recharging of the depleted underground Aquifer?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a small question. Credit is very important for farmers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Since he has yielded, you put the question immediately.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Yes, Sir. Only 32 per cent kisans are getting timely and adequate credit and others are forced to go to the moneylender's house. This is one of the biggest problems being faced by the farmers throughout the country. You are giving Kisan Credit Cards, but kisans are facing this problem. Please address this issue. Only 32 per cent kisans are getting the institutionalized credit and others are forced to go to the moneylenders.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: One of the important points which hon. Member, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, has raised is about the suicides, and essentially the suicides in cotton-producing areas. It is true that Vidarbha is a major cotton-producing area in the country. Practically, the largest cotton area in the country is in Vidarbha, Khandesh, Marathwada. If you see per hectare yield of cotton in Vidarbha and per hectare yield of cotton in Gujarat, Gujarat produce about six quintals per hectare and Vidarbha produce about 1.2 quintal per hectare on an average. The main reason is, it is the rain-fed cotton. It requires at least two to three watering. If you succeed to provide them two to three watering, you will definitely get very good yield. But the entire Vidarbha, it is rain-fed cotton and that is why the yield is not up to the mark. The solution is that the farming community from that area has to shift from cotton to some other crop. The State Government is trying to convince them and introducing some scheme where they would like to see that the farmer is shifting from cotton. Yes, if water is there, he should definitely go for cotton. There are no two opinions about it. But if insufficient rain is there, availability of water is not there, cotton is a very very risky crop. It requires a lot of investment, and if you don't get good returns, it will be difficult to survive. As I said, in Gujarat, for instance, if today the market price is 4,200 rupees per quintal, the Gujarat farmer is getting 4,200 x 6 quintals and the Vidarbha farmer is getting 4,200 x 1.2 quintal. So, definitely, his gross income is not

up to the mark. The cost of cultivation is somewhat near to that and that is why I think such a serious situation is developing there. The solution is that we have to convince the farmer from that area to shift to some other crop. That type of a programme the State Government is going to start.

Mr. Naidu has raised many issues. It is true that I have not said about the cold-storages; it is true that I have not said about the warehouses. There are schemes. In fact, the Food Ministry has introduced a scheme. I have just not got the figures with me. My colleague is sitting here, he will be able to tell. In many cities, massive programme of construction of warehouses has been taken up on PPP model and there is a very good response except in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. We have gone in detail as to why there is no response in Gujarat and Maharashtra and the reason is that the cost of land is very high and that is why there was no proper response from these States. But from rest of the country, there has been a good response and good work is going on. I am absolutely sure, in two to three years' time, the availability of warehouses will not be the major problem. So, we have already started implementing that type of a programme.

Secondly, about the cold-storages, there are some schemes under the Horticulture Mission where we provide some financial support to the entrepreneurs who want to set up the cold-storages. Similarly, we are also providing some money from the Food Processing Ministry for those who want to set up the cold-storages. Cold-storages are quite successful in some of the States like Uttar Pradesh. For instance, their occupancy is more than 90 per cent. But there are some States also where the occupancy is below 40-45 per cent. There, the viability of the cold-storages is in a difficult situation.

Power is an equally important issue as far as cold storage facility is concerned. Power is not available 24 hours in most of the States. That is why cold storage is not that successful. But we have no choice. If we have to save the losses, especially post-harvest losses, we have to encourage cold storage. These types of schemes are already under implementation.

Another issue, which has been raised here, is what exactly we are doing for marketing and what we will do if there is drought. A point was raised by Mr. Yechury regarding the data of the NCRB. We have taken a different approach. All this information will definitely take a lot of time. As far

as the issue of figures, which the NCRB is communicating to all the State Governments, is concerned, it has communicated it till last year. It is not correct that it has not been communicating every year. It is communicating every year. The State Governments are saying that they are communicating it in writing. Yes, there are cases of suicide. But it is not because of distress. The State Governments say that there is some other reason. It might be family reason or it might be crop failure. I think crop failure causes distress.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But it is definitely not because of happiness.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I got it one by one from 16 States. I have a letter with me. They have said that there is not a single case of farmer's suicide in their State. I have to ultimately depend on States. I should not say that agriculture is a State subject. I have to depend on State Governments. I cannot say no to them. On the one hand, the NCRB says that it is 15,900. On the other hand, the State Governments say that it is 800. There is such a vast difference. My appeal to the Chair and to the House is that let us appoint a House Committee of both the Houses. Let us visit States.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I support it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We support it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Everybody is supporting it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we would like to thank the hon. Minister for making this suggestion and, through the Chair, we would like you to please convey to the Government that we accept the Minister's suggestion. Let the House Committee be appointed to actually investigate and find out the real situation on the ground. I am formally proposing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think the whole House agrees.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I am very happy to accept this suggestion. In order to try to understand their problem, we have to visit villages and families. I am not saying that we should go and visit each and every family. Let us select a committee and come to conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ultimately, these recommendations will be useful to improve the agriculture sector of the nation. It will be a great service to the country. That is why I am ready to accept this suggestion. I do not know its formality.

One point, which has been made here, is that in case of drought the Government is not giving compensation. In fact, there is a difference between "compensation and assistance. It is difficult for any Government to accept each and every point of whatever the loss is. Recently, the Government of India has taken some decision to improve the aid to the farmers who are in distress. I think that will be communicated to them.

About separate budget for agriculture, this issue was raised on many occasions. In fact, there are some practical difficulties. Today, we are providing some money, some budgetary provision, for generation of power. It is difficult to tell the Power Minister that I am providing separate budget for that and it will not be part of that particular Ministry. Take the case of irrigation project. While implementing it, water is used for drinking purpose. It is used for cities. It is used for villages also. How to differentiate which percentage is going for agriculture and which percentage is going for drinking water purpose. That is why it is practically difficult to provide a separate budget for Agriculture like Railways. This is the position.

One more issue, again and again has been raised is about the M.S. Swaminathan Commission recommendations and 50 per cent crop cost.

This recommendation made by the NCF was not accepted by the Government due to the reason that Minimum Support Price recommended by the CACP from the objective criteria considering the variety of factors and hence prescribing and increase of, at least, 50 per cent on the crop may disturb the market mechanical linkage between MAC and cost of production, and it may be counter-productive in some States. That is the reason that this recommendation has not been accepted.

I do not want to take more time of the House. There are certain issues which have been raised by the hon. Members. I am available to them for any discussion. If they want, I am ready to communicate with them in writing also.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one minute. The Swaminathan Commission's recommendation with regard to support price is the main issue. About the special session to discuss the agrarian crisis, he did not respond. About lowering interest rate also, he did not respond. As a protest, we are walking out of the House.

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

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: The Agriculture Minister did not respond to the question of availability of credit at lower rate of interest rates and also about the money lenders. Therefore, we are also staging a walk out.

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

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): हम भी आपसे सहमत नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम लोग भी वॉक आउट करते हैं।
(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य कक्ष से बाहर चले गए)

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

This Bill further to amend Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 is going to herald a very significant transformation in the Broadcasting Industry. Honourable Members may be aware that the process of digitalization of analogue network has already been undertaken by many countries in the world like the USA, the UK, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, etc. Digitalisation will ensure several benefits for every stakeholder. The most important benefit flows to the common man, viewer, who is the most important stakeholder. Digitalization will enable the consumer to exercise a la carte selection of channels, get better picture quality, access to Value Added Services. For the Broadcasters and Cable Operators, who are both Service Providers, the system will ensure transparency, fairness and allow complete addressability resulting in increase in subscription revenue and reducing their dependence on TRPs.

Honourable Members will be very happy to know that we have charted out a detailed road map for this process of digitalization to be completed by 31st December, 2014. It shall be implemented in the country in four phases.

Sir, proposed introduction of digital systems will enable Regulatory Agencies to exercise supervision over illegal activities indulged in by some unscrupulous elements. Honourable Members are aware that it is no secret that we have all been agitated over the carriage of certain non-permitted channels in certain areas that have been difficult to control so far. With complete addressability, this matter can be addressed effectively.

I am sure Honourable Members would have a large number of useful suggestions, and I look forward to hearing them and incorporating those in the rules which will follow thereafter.

The question was proposed.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have been asked to speak on the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 which has to be amended. I have to substitute for my senior colleague who had to rush out. So, I am sure, I will not be able to contribute with as much contents as my colleague would have done. But I have tried to grab some points just to facilitate whatever proposal is there in the Bill. I think, it was a much desired Bill which has been delayed for a while because one aspect which has been growing tremendously is viewership. Viewership of television channels, viewership through television usual, DTH, viewership through cable operators, viewership through Internet channels, is one aspect which has been growing, and in a country like India which is huge, there is a demand to regulate it; there is a demand to position this. If we get back to the history of cable operators, it started much back in 1990. That was during the Gulf War when Saddam Hussein had attacked Kuwait and that was a time when CNN was beaming what was happening there. And that created a demand.

कुवैत में जो हो रहा था, उसको पूरी दुनिया ने देखना चाहा। उस समय भीतर के भीतर भी बहुत-सारे ऐसे केबल ऑपरेटर्स थे, जो घर-घर में केबल चलाकर पिक्चर्स दिखाते थे, हिन्दी सिनेमा दिखाते थे और अंग्रेजी सिनेमा दिखाते थे। जब वह डिमांड पैदा हुई तो उसके बाद उन लोगों ने डाउनलोड किया और सरकार से लाइसेंस लिया। उसके बाद उन लोगों ने सी.एन.एन. जैसे चैनल्स दिखाने शुरू किये और पहली बार देश में लोगों ने इंटरनेशनल टेलिकास्ट देखना शुरू किया।

That is how the demand for a Satellite TV or, for that matter, cable television grew. And all this was followed by Star TV which was launched in the country and, thereafter, by 'Z' television. It

became a big network that people started following it up. But the whole idea, the purpose of this Bill, which I can understand, is to get an encrypted transmission to appoint, and the digital thing, the analog, can be retranscribed and reprojected. This is, possibly, for a better reception, for a better viewership, and I think this is much desired. This is done on the basis of the TRAI recommendation; a timeframe has been established, that this has to be done in a particular timeframe. It is the timeframe which was established earlier and which has been rechanged. Now, the Bill is being introduced; it would be passed and, then, by 2014, I presume, it is going to be concluded. I think it is very ambitious.

Section 4 of this entire Act takes into account all the aspects which could be there, and I think it is a very exhaustibly printed document wherein each and every aspect has been taken into account and in the times to come, it is going to be effective, especially when you have talked about 'free-to-air channels'; you have talked about notifications in various cities, States and right up to the block level. So, it is a very ambitiously planned Act and, I am sure, in times to come, it is going to be a very effective instrument in transmitting things. Sir, whenever there is a change, there is always a protest and people are not very sure what is the change about. But, I am sure, in this case also, it may have some stiff resistance from cable operators because you are going to regulate them, and the number which, possibly, the Minister will say, is enormous, and the number of people who are being accessed to the cable operators is very huge. So, possibly, there could be a resistance; I am not exactly privy to the resistance there, but you will recall that when we had introduced the CAS in the NDA regime, there was a lot of resistance, but, today, we all find that CAS decision has ultimately come up and that DTH and other things have progressed so much that every one has a quality reception at home and the choices are plenty. But, of course, at that point of time, there was a lobby because it concerns the very important transmitters, the people who transmit the whole thing, when the people in-between broadcasters, followed by those people who have the intermediary channels, and I believe there were situations when the reception and the banks on which they have to be transmitted — I am very sorry, I do not know the technical words involved in it — but the transmission would be obscured because some people would not decide to pay the broadcasters. The broadcasters would demand more money, and these things have got regulated over the years. One does not really have the proof, but one believes that such things were happening, Sir. Today, of

course, it has grown. मुझे ख्याल आता है कि इसमें I have a very personal experience and that is even when I came as a Member of Parliament to Delhi.

जब मैं पहली बार 1996 में जीत कर आया, तब मैं पंडारा पार्क में रह रहा था। उस समय जो केबल ऑपरेटर था, वह वहां का स्थानीय था। उस समय आपने देश भर में देखा होगा कि केबल ऑपरेटर्स ने पूरे देश में अपना-अपना एरिया बांध रखा था कि इस एरिया में मैं हूं, दूसरा आदमी इस एरिया में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता है या तीसरा आदमी प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता है। They don't allow competition amongst themselves. They allow a monopolised area, whether it is in a village or in a town or in a city. This is a very peculiar thing that they have monopolised areas. I remember that when I was staying in Pandora Park, the gentleman who was providing the service was a cable operator. He would not give me enough channels; he would not give me right reception. Every time I used to threaten him that I would not pay him and one month I didn't pay him. So, he cut off my channels. I was a Member of Parliament and I couldn't do anything. I went to the Tilak Nagar police station and I said, "Sir, he is not giving me a good reception and he is not giving me good service. When I said that I would not make payments for it, he cut off my channels". The police people said, "We can't help it because this area has been earmarked for this cable operator. So, whether he gives you a good reception or he doesn't give you a good reception or whether you are a Member of Parliament — I went as a common man — we can't do anything". I still remember, as a poor Member of Parliament — first time I was in Parliament in 1997 — I was helpless and my wife was very upset with me and said, "You have become a Member of Parliament and you can't even get a cable connection restored". So, I had to use all my contacts in police to get my cable connection restored. This is a small example. This monopolisation of cable operators continues. Absolutely, everyone wants to make money. Everyone wants to have a situation where he can control. So, I am sure, all these provisions — when we have gradually moved to DTH, when we can have better transmission, when we have a situation where we can control things — are desirable provisions.

But, Madam, I want to know a few things. This is a new technology which is going to come. यह एक नया तकनीकी है, जिसे आप लोगों के बीच लागू करेंगे। Once it is a new technology there would be money involved in it and then you are trying to get it encrypted and from the encrypted it would come

to us. We have seen the DTH box. It is working wonderfully and even in remote areas where people can afford it, they are really enjoying it. Once you put the cable operators under this there would be a box or some medium or a device which has to be positioned at the end of the whole system. Now that would mean some money. Again, the cable operators are usually those who wouldn't have DTH. They would be a combined group of people in an area and I think that class is very large. So, who would bear the cost of the new device? Is it again passed on to the customer? Or, is the cable operator going to bear it? As far as DTH is concerned, as far as I can understand, the numbers are less. So, you can sell it at a higher cost. But once it comes to cable operators, in a big building there could be 60 or 70 or 80 or 100. Now if every individual has to pay, the multiplier effect in the cost would be enormous. So, we would like to understand whether this transmission box which converts into back-end and back-end to reception or whether this reception box or whatever instrument which you have proposed will have a system. Is it to be paid by the customer or the cable operator? Or, will the broadcaster share it? This is an aspect which needs to be addressed.

There is not much in this Bill which we need to disagree with. I can tell you, Madam, the Government and the people in the Government that we must allay all these fears that the Opposition is always there to obstruct. Here is a provision which you have brought. हम लोग देख सकते हैं। We are not obstructing. We are saying that it is good and you must strengthen it. You must give clarifications and come back with whatever is good for the country and this is exactly what the Opposition wants to do. Unless and until you realize that we also have a role to play, as long as you take away the space of the Opposition, we will have to go to the Ramlila Ground or we will have to go to the airports or we will have to go to other places. So, let the Opposition have its space, whether it is on the issue of agriculture or on the issue of renewable energy or on issues which are of national importance. Please don't take away the space of the Opposition. We are always here to play a very constructive role, as far as this Bill is concerned. I am sure, with these provisions getting enacted and implemented in one year, it is going to be very beneficial because the customers and those people who are the viewers are most important for us. We are all working together for the last man in the last village of the country. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आज माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने केबल टेलीविजन नेटवर्क (रेगुलेशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल,

2011 पेश किया है, जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे देश के लिए एक बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, यह बिल 1995 में आया था और 10-11 वर्षों के दौरान जो कमियां सामने आईं, उन कमियों को सामने रख कर अब यह केबल टेलीविजन नेटवर्क (रेगुलेशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल अमेंडमेंट के साथ पेश हुआ है।

महोदय, केबल टेलीविजन नेटवर्क एक बहुत बड़ा सेक्टर है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के माध्यम से इतने बड़े सेक्टर में जो एक संगठित क्षेत्र है, उसको संगठित करने का एक बड़ा प्रयास किया गया है। यह बहुत सराहनीय कदम है। इससे इस देश की जनता को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होने वाला है। महोदय, आज हमारे सामने एक बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे सामने यह समस्या है कि हमारे देश में कितने केबल ऑपरेटर्स हैं, इनकी सही संख्या की जानकारी हम सब को नहीं है। इसी प्रकार, हमारे देश में कितने टेलीविजन सेट काम कर रहे हैं, इसकी भी सही जानकारी नहीं मिल सकती है। कोई कहता है कि इस देश के अंदर 11 करोड़ टेलीविजन सेट काम कर रहे हैं, कोई कहता है कि 12 करोड़ काम कर रहे हैं, तो कोई 15 करोड़ होने की बात कहता है, लेकिन सही जानकारी किसी के पास नहीं है। लेकिन, यह बिल जो मंत्री महोदया लेकर आई हैं, उससे यह सही और स्पष्ट जानकारी इस सरकार और देश के सामने होगी कि कितने केबल टीवी नेटवर्क इस देश में काम कर रहे हैं और कितने टेलीविजन सेट इस देश के अंदर काम कर रहे हैं, जिनको लोग देख रहे हैं।

महोदय, इस बिल के अंदर यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि सभी केबल ऑपरेटर्स को रजिस्ट्रेशन करना होगा। जब उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना होगा, तो उसके कई लाभ होंगे। इससे ये जानकारीयां तो सामने आएंगी ही कि हमारे देश के अंदर कितने टीवी हैं और कितने केबल नेटवर्क हैं, लेकिन इनके साथ-साथ जो दूसरा फायदा होने वाला है, वह यह है कि सरकार को भी इसका रेवेन्यू का लाभ मिलेगा। जब सरकार को इसके रेवेन्यू का लाभ मिलेगा, तब इस सेक्टर के अंदर काफी बदलाव आएंगे।

महोदय, जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस केबल टीवी नेटवर्क सेक्टर में चार stakeholders हैं। उनमें पहली सरकार है, दूसरे केबल ऑपरेटर्स हैं, तीसरे broadcasters हैं और चौथे, जो कि सबसे ज्यादा important हैं, वे हमारे consumers हैं या हम सब लोग हैं जो टीवी देखते हैं। महोदय, मैंने बिल को पूरी तरह से पढ़ा है और पढ़ने के बाद यह महसूस किया है कि इस बिल के आने से चारों stakeholders को इसका लाभ मिलने वाला है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब आप रूल्स बनाएं, तो उनको बनाते समय आप इन चारों stakeholders का ध्यान रखें ताकि इनको किसी प्रकार का नुकसान न हो। ये शंकाएं व्यक्त की जाती हैं कि consumers को नुकसान होगा, केबल ऑपरेटर्स को नुकसान होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सबसे बड़ा consumers sector है, उसको किसी प्रकार का नुकसान न हो, इस बात का आपको ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया और हमारे रूडी साहब ने भी उसका समर्थन किया है, जिसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। एक अच्छी चीज़ आयी है, जिसका उन्होंने समर्थन किया है और उन्होंने इसे एक बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम बताया है। इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महोदय, डिजिटीकरण की प्रक्रिया को सरकार चार भागों में करना चाहती है, यह दिसम्बर, 2014 तक पूरे देश में लागू हो जाएगी। पहले यह अगले वर्ष जून तक हमारे चारों महानगरों में लागू होगा। यह पूरा होने के बाद देश की 10 लाख की आबादी वाले शहर इस से कवर होंगे और अंतिम चरण में दिसम्बर, 2014 तक यह पूरे देश में लागू हो जाएगा।

महोदय, आज Analogue system के अंदर बहुत सी खामियां हैं। इस में consumer के पास विकल्प नहीं है। आज का consumer सब तरह के प्रोग्राम्स देखना चाहता है, लेकिन जैसा कि रूडी साहब ने कहा Analogue system के अंदर केबल ऑपरेटर्स की दादागिरी चलती है। उन का एक एरिया होता है और जो प्रोग्राम्स दिखाना चाहते हैं, वही दिखाते हैं। उन का limited channels का package होता है और वह consumer को वही limited channels देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिजिटीकरण होने के बाद एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन आएगा और इस का लाभ consumer को मिलेगा। डिजिटीकरण होने के बाद consumer खूब सारे चैनल्स देख सकता है और इस की कैपिसिटी हजार चैनल्स तक हो सकती है। Analogue में पिक्चर सही नहीं दिखती, कार्यक्रम सही नहीं दिखते, सही चैनल्स नहीं दिखते, लेकिन डिजिटीकरण होने से पूरा देश सारे चैनल्स देख सकेगा और इससे प्रसारण की क्वालिटी भी बहुत बढ़िया होगी।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कई बार अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ और सुनता हूँ कि कुछ टी.वी. चैनल्स अच्छे कार्यक्रम नहीं दिखाते हैं। लोग उन्हें नहीं देखना चाहते हैं। इस डिजिटीकरण के बाद consumer के पास यह option रहेगा कि वह कौन से चैनल्स देखना चाहता है। जो चैनल्स वह नहीं देखना चाहता, वह उन्हें छोड़ सकता है। महोदय, ऐसी आशंका भी की जा रही है कि इस अमेंडमेंट के आने से इस क्षेत्र में लगे नौजवान बेकार हो जाएंगे। मैंने पूरा बिल विस्तार से पढ़ा है और पढ़ने के बाद मैं आज आत्म-विश्वास से कह सकता हूँ कि इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद किसी प्रकार का बुरा प्रभाव उन लोगों के काम पर नहीं पड़ेगा। आज जो केबल टी.वी. का काम शुरू करना चाहते हैं, वे registration कराने के बाद अपना काम शुरू कर सकते हैं। उन के लिए कहीं कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है। इसलिए आज ये सब बातें कहना निराधार है। महोदय, मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ, इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद केबल ऑपरेटर्स को लाभ मिलेगा। आज करीब 20 परसेंट उन पर कैरेज फी लगती है, वह इसके बाद नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। यह फायदा भी केबल ऑपरेटर्स को होगा।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आज टी.वी. चैनल्स आपस की प्रतिस्पर्धा में इस प्रकार के प्रोग्राम्स दिखाते हैं जोकि अश्लील होते हैं। इस का हमारे समाज पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। साथ ही आज जिस प्रकार से वेस्टर्न कल्चर का प्रभाव हमारे समाज पर पड़ रहा है। अगर मैं कहूंगा कि आप ऐसे प्रोग्राम्स पर

रोक लगाइए तो सब लोग इसे सेंसरशिप कहेंगे, लेकिन यह सेंसरशिप का नहीं बल्कि देश हित का सवाल है। इस देश हित में आप यह रास्ता निकलें कि हमारी संस्कृति बचे और हमें टी.वी. चैनल्स पर अश्लीलता देखने को नहीं मिले। महोदया, अभी कई चीजें हमारे सामने आई हैं, जैसे रूडी साहब कह रहे थे कि बॉक्स लगाना पड़ेगा, बॉक्स का पैसा कौन देगा, कौन लगाएगा? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह सेट-टॉप बॉक्स लगेगा, तो उसमें प्रतिस्पर्धा इतनी जबरदस्त होगी कि इसके रेट्स अपने आप डाउन होंगे। मुझे याद आ रहा है, जब मोबाइल फोन शुरू हुआ था, तो उस वक्त मोबाइल की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा थी कि सस्ते से सस्ता मोबाइल भी तीस हजार रुपए तक मिलता था। मैंने जब यह स्वयं सर्वप्रथम लिया था, तो उस समय उसके तीस हजार रुपए लगे थे। आज जिस प्रकार से इस देश के अंदर मोबाइल क्रांति आई, उससे इस देश के अंदर मोबाइल के भाव काफी गिरे हैं। इसी तरह से यह जो नई चीज शुरू हो रही है, निश्चित रूप से जब कंपटीशन बढ़ेगा, तो इसके भाव भी गिरेंगे और जो शंका व्यक्त की जा रही है कि उसका पैसा बढ़ेगा, कौन देगा, वह शंका भी दूर होगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक दो-बातें और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हो सकता है, माननीया मंत्री महोदया, यह विषय इस बिल से जुड़ा हुआ न हो, लेकिन मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ और मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आज किसान के लिए इस देश के अंदर टेलीविजन के माध्यम से कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। थोड़ी देर पहले आज हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी किसानों के बारे में हुई बहस का जवाब दे रहे थे। यह सही है, आज किसान के लिए सोचना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन किसान के लिए आज कोई भी चैनल काम नहीं कर रहा है। जब प्रथम हरित-क्रांति आई थी, उस वक्त बड़ा योगदान रहा कि हमारे देश के अंदर दूरदर्शन पर एक प्रसारण "कृषि-दर्शन" चालू हुआ था, जिसका लाभ लोगों को बहुत मिला। उस वक्त इतने टेलीविजन नहीं हुआ करते थे, बहुत कम होते थे, लेकिन आज आप जब इस प्रकार का एक अच्छा बिल लेकर आई हैं, जिसके द्वारा आप एक क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने जा रही हैं, तो इस देश का जो सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा गांवों में रहता है, खेती करता है, हमें अन्न देता है, हमारे देश के खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति करता है, उसके लिए आज सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

महोदय, यह दूसरी हरित-क्रांति है, जो हमारी यूपीए की अध्यक्ष माननीया सोनिया गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में आ रही है। इस दूसरी नई हरित-क्रांति के लिए आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि कृषि के लिए एक चैनल चालू किया जाए, जो 24 घंटे इस देश के लिए काम करे, किसानों के लिए काम करे ताकि किसान जब चाहे उसे जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए कि आज उसे कब बीज बोना चाहिए, कब खाद देनी चाहिए, कब पानी देना चाहिए, अगर फसलों में कीड़े लग रहे हैं तो क्या देना चाहिए। जमाना बदल गया है। आज किसान के पास मोबाइल टेलीफोन है, आज किसानों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि किसान मोबाइल के माध्यम से उस चैनल से पूछ सकता है कि मुझे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहिए और उसे उसका उत्तर मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में मांग करता हूँ कि

आप किसानों के लिए, कृषि के लिए विशेष तौर पर एक चैनल चालू करवाइए, जो 24 घंटे नहीं, तो कम से कम 12 घंटे तो काम करो।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज टीआरपी के लिए बहुत लड़ाई चल रही है। यह जो टीआरपी के लिए लड़ाई चल रही है, उसमें हमारे जो इतने सारे चैनल हैं वे प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए अनेक प्रकार से ऐसी पिव्चर दिखाते हैं, जिससे इस देश की संस्कृति को बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। आज टीआरपी के लिए 800 घरों में बॉक्सेस लगे हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर यह टीआरपी तैयार होती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो मंत्री महोदया बिल लेकर आई हैं, इस बिल के आने से टीआरपी का दबाव भी कम होगा? क्योंकि, इस बिल के आने से यह पता लगेगा कि कितने लोग टेलीविजन देख रहे हैं, कौन-सा चैनल देख रहे हैं, जिससे आने वाले समय में जो इस देश के अंदर टीआरपी के लिए सिस्टम बना हुआ है, वह कम होगा और इस बिल से फायदा होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में मैं एक बार फिर अपनी मंत्री महोदया को दिल से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और हमारी माननीया यूपीए अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी जी को और हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी अगुवाई के अंदर माननीया मंत्री महोदया एक बहुत शानदार, क्रांतिकारी बिल लेकर आई हैं। इस बिल के आने से सरकार को लाभ होगा, consumers को लाभ होगा, केबल ऑपरेटर्स को लाभ होगा, Broadcasters को लाभ होगा, सभी लोगों को लाभ होगा। मैं उपेक्षा करता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली के लोग जो कार्यक्रम देखते हैं, वही कार्यक्रम हमारे देश के गांवों में, दूर-दराज के इलाकों में बैठे हुए लोग भी देख सकेंगे। इतना कहकर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे केबल टेलीविजन नेटवर्क (विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है कि कानून बने। हम केबल ऑपरेटर्स और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कानून बनाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें लागू करने की मंशा जरूर साफ होनी चाहिए। केबल ऑपरेटर्स, अपने केबल नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विभिन्न कार्यक्रम दिखाते हैं। पूरे देश के उपभोक्ताओं की आम शिकायत है कि जो चैनल्स दिखाए जाते हैं, उन्हें पूरे परिवार के साथ देखना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इसके लिए केवल केबल ऑपरेटर्स को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि जो लोग कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं, वे कार्यक्रम बनाकर इन केबल ऑपरेटर्स को दे देते हैं, इसलिए कार्यक्रम बनाने वालों को भी इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा। भारत, प्राचीन संस्कृति और सभ्यता का देश है तथा इस संस्कृति और सभ्यता के साथ खिलवाड़ न हो, इसे देखने की जरूरत है। केबल ऑपरेटर्स द्वारा जो चैनल्स दिखाए जा रहे हैं, उनमें सुबह और शाम के समय ऐसे कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होने चाहिए, जिन्हें उपभोक्ता अपने पूरे परिवार के साथ देखें, क्योंकि लगभग सभी चैनल्स पर कभी-कभी ऐसे दृश्य आ जाते हैं कि यदि परिवार के सभी लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं, तो बुजुर्गों को वहां से उठाना पड़ता है। ऐसे चैनल्स पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, आज यदि हम अपने यहां केबल लगवाते हैं, तो जिन भाषाओं को उस क्षेत्र के लोग जानते हैं, उस भाषा के चैनल्स तो वे देते हैं, लेकिन वे कुछ ऐसी भाषा वाले चैनल्स भी जोड़ देते हैं, जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कंपनियों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं और जिन्हें उस क्षेत्र के व्यक्ति नहीं समझते हैं, लेकिन उन चैनल्स का पैसा भी उनको देना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार की बहुत सी शिकायतें सामने आई हैं।

उपसभापति जी, केबल नेटवर्क वाले उपभोक्ताओं को नाराज़ कर देते हैं। अगर कोई 100 चैनल्स लेना चाहता है, तो ये उसे 300 चैनल्स दे देते हैं। अगर कोई अपनी भाषा के 50 चैनल्स लेना चाहता है, तो ये उसे 150 चैनल्स दे देते हैं और पैसा भी 150 चैनल्स का ही लेते हैं। इसलिए यह देखना जरूरी है कि यदि कोई उपभोक्ता 100 चैनल्स ही लेना चाहता है, तो डिजिटल नेटवर्क वाले 100 चैनल्स का ही पैसा काटें, 150 चैनल्स का पैसा न काटें। इस बात को देखना अति आवश्यक है।

उपसभापति जी, जो digitalization की बात कही गई है, उससे सही आमदनी का हिसाब लगेगा। इसके लिए 5 करोड़ सैट टॉप्स बॉक्स लगाने पड़ेंगे, जिन पर 20 से 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे और इस कार्य को चार चरणों में पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। वर्ष 2014 तक digitalizations करने की योजना है और प्लान यह है कि पहले महानगरों में digitalization करेंगे, उसके बाद क्रम से दूसरे छोटे-छोटे शहरों में digitalization करेंगे। केबल ऑपरेटर्स विभिन्न प्रकार के चैनल्स दिखाते हैं, लेकिन नेशनल चैनल्स नहीं दिखाते हैं। टी.वी. के माध्यम से ही सारा प्रचार किया जाता है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने अवांछनीय प्रोग्राम न दिखाए जाने के लिए कोई इंतजाम किया है, क्या कोई बोर्ड बनाया है या वे बिल्कुल फ्री हैं कि जो चाहें, वह दिखा सकते हैं? कोई हस्तरेखा देखने वाला आता है, कोई राशिफल बताने वाला आता है, कोई अंगूठी पहनाने वाला आता है कि इससे इतना फायदा होगा। इस प्रकार लोगों को अंधविश्वासी बनाया जा रहा है। मान्यवर, ऐसी चीज़ों के प्रसारण पर रोक होनी चाहिए, जो समाज, जनता और देश के हित में नहीं है। टी.वी. का विषय जनसम्पर्क का है और technology का सही इस्तेमाल देश और समाज के हित में होना चाहिए, लेकिन आज उलटा हो रहा है। एक लाइन समाचार दिया जाता है और फिर से उन चीज़ों का प्रचार शुरू हो जाता है।

मान्यवर, यह चिंता का विषय है कि शहरों, गांवों और कस्बों में रोज़ खुदाई होती है, लाइनें डाली जाती हैं और छः महीने बाद अथॉरिटी कहती है कि रास्ता खाली कीजिए, सड़क तोड़नी है, तार हटाए जाएं और फिर उसी तरह से काम चलता है। इससे कुल मिलाकर कॉस्ट बढ़ती है, क्वालिटी खराब होती है, इसलिए मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो अधिकारी हैं, अगर उनको अपने विवेक और discretionary power का इस्तेमाल करने

दिया जाए, तो उसे कारण भ्रष्टाचार होगा। हमें Distributor की कुछ न कुछ चिंता करनी चाहिए। चाहे केबल लाइन डालनी हो, गैस पाइप लाइन डालनी हो या टेलीफोन लाइन डालनी हो, मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार कुछ trenching तय कर दे कि जिन्हें इस्तेमाल करके ही लाइन डालें, जिससे बार-बार सड़कों का टूटना और बनना बंद हो, कॉस्ट का बढ़ना बंद हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे।

मान्यवार, आज जो सरकारी चैनल - नेशनल चैनल हैं, वह गांवों में दिखाया जाता है, लेकिन गांवों में डिश नहीं होती है। उस नेशनल चैनल पर बहुत सी बातें नहीं दिखाई जाती हैं, जिससे गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों और मजदूरों को कुछ सीखने को मिले, उनको भी फायदा हो, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि नेशनल चैनल पर भी ऐसी बातें दिखाई जाएं, जिससे गांवों में रहने वाले व्यक्ति भी उसको देख सकें और उसका फायदा उठा सकें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill is replacing the existing Ordinance. The steps taken by the Government to regulate the Cable T.V. operations in the country are good. I am supporting it. As part of our policy to regulate the Cable T.V. operations and the maximum utilisation of the new technology in the field of electronics, it is the recommendation of the TRAI to switchover from the analog system to the digital system, DAC System. Through this recommendation, it is expected that the television viewers in the country will get maximum channels and the maximum possible better services. As per the latest figures, we have about 89 private players in the television field in the country. There are 550 television channels, and out of that, 115 are paid channels. Sir, when this new system is coming, we are having some apprehensions. Naturally, everyone will have some apprehensions. Earlier, we used to get cable television through local cable television operators. Now, we are switching over to a new system. The apprehension is that the cable television system will be monopolized by a few. Now, in the digital cable television field, we are having some major players. We have very big companies. The DTH companies are there, which are directly controlling the entire system. Sir, in a medium State like Kerala, we have more than 25,000 cable television operators. What will be the fate of these cable operators, and thousands of people who are working under them? What will be the fate of these small and medium cable television operators in every village? I could not make it out from this Amending Bill as to what will be the fate of all these people. Sir, this monopoly is coming through the Bill itself. There is a provision in the Bill for the pay channels to charge fee accordingly. That means, seasonally, they can charge more. For example, when the Cricket World Cup is there, these pay channels can charge very high fees as per

their wish. So, there is no provision to control this kind of tendency— I do not want to use the word 'looting'— adopted by the DTH companies. Another thing is that DTH is a very costly thing. Some cable TVs are operating from their main server and some are working through the DTH services. I do not know what exactly will happen to all these cable TVs. DTH services are priced at Rs.2500 with their own staff. If we calculate for a State like Kerala, an amount of Rs.2500 crores is needed for changing over to the new system. But we can think of a new cheap system like Aakash and like our iPod. It is not even like iPod or Samsung Galaxy. We make Aakash Tablet at a very low cost. For DTH also, low cost instruments should be there. Otherwise, it will be a monopoly thing and will be costly for the people.

Sir, coming to Free to Air Channels, even in Delhi there are provisions for FTA channels. Even there is compulsory provision for showing of Doordarshan, Lok Sabha TV, Rajya Sabha TV, etc. At many places we are not getting it. Even in many places we are not getting Malayalam, Tamil and other regional channels. Many companies are there. I am not giving the names of the DTH companies. They are asking for higher amount to broadcast some of the regional channels. For example, for a Malayalam channel in Delhi, they are charging Rs.10 lakh or Rs.20 lakh. In other channels this kind of monopoly is there and we are not getting information relating to us. This is like a question of right to information. We are not getting channels that way.

Sir, another thing is that arbitrariness may happen. The rule making is yet to be done. There is a provision for registration. If some officer is not registering, there is a question of arbitrariness. There is also a provision for suspending or cancelling the licence. Even there is a provision of seizure of equipments by the authorities. For ten days the seized equipment can be with the officer. It can be seized for an indefinite period with some judicial pronouncement or intervention. So, this type of arbitrariness should be avoided. There may be different interest. We know some State Government officers may have their own interests and a local operator's instruments can be seized. This type of arbitrariness should be avoided.

Chapter 5, Section 19, of the original Act talks about prohibition of transmission of certain programmes in the public interest. Since the Minister is hearing all these things very patiently, I request her to pay attention to the news items on channel spreading hatred among people. The Government is not looking into the details. The latest example is about the Mullapariyar issue going

on between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In the morning also I was trying to raise this issue. On Mullapariyar issue some channels are showing that some Tamilians are attacked by the Malayali people. It is mainly such types of news which are creating problems. This type of news creates some kind hatred and tension among people. This is a very serious issue. I do not know why the Government is not looking into this kind of issues. The editors of the channels and newspapers have to be called. This type of stories creating tension among people should be avoided. There is a provision in the original Act. Otherwise also it is there. The hon. Minister and the Government have to look into this kind of matters. It should not be in this case only. Otherwise also in India this type of issues are very much developing. So, that aspect has to be taken care of in this Bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir for giving me this opportunity to speak on The Cable Television Networks Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2011. This Bill is a major step that the Government has initiated enabling the digitization of the analog TV network. It was enacted to regulate cable television network operations in the country in order to bring about uniformity in the operations, avoid unwelcome programmes that are available to users and to make use of potential technology so that users can avail information and entertainment. However, I would also like to express my concerns that more steps should be taken to address several concerns that are plaguing the broadcasting sector. This Bill is a commendable step that the Government has initiated as it brings India on par with countries like the United Kingdom, USA, Korea and Taiwan. I think that the whole country, especially the consumers will be pleased to have the opportunity to choose their right choice in the selection of channels in viewing better quality pictures, getting good quality signal and reception, getting Value Added Services like Video on Demand, etc. through this Bill. This Bill will usher in a system of transparency for service providers. This system, especially, will encourage the growth of subscription value and reduce dependence on TRPs. I am glad that action will be taken on illegal activities, given the provision of complete addressability. I welcome the move as it takes into account the proper collection of taxes for the Government also. Here I would like to express my concern about the cost of set top box. The cost approximately of a set top box is Rs. 2500. I am quite sure that people from the poorer sections of society would be

unable to reap the benefits of this Bill unless some concrete measures are taken in this step. I am not sure whether the Ministry plans to ensure that set top boxes will be available at a cheaper rate. Also, cable operators will have to recover the cost. If the Ministry would clarify this issue, it would be a great welcome step. Perhaps the scientific and detailed survey of people availing cable TV and the corresponding reasons why they are not able to receive these benefits in rural areas especially, will be instructive in determining the state of affairs. It would also be greatly beneficial if awareness programmes about digital cable TV will reach the less privileged sections of the society. I would like to know the details of training programmes, if at all any, that were initiated to ensure the smooth transition from analog cable TV to digital cable TV. With private players entering the broadcasting domain, there is no doubt that consumers now have wider options and quality of telecasting has improved. However, the prices will also go up. So, we must take into consideration the reach of the policies that are made and whether they can cater to economic interest of the people at large. I am also concerned if broadcasters have the option of pricing. Abrupt increases in rates before particular events are something that is quite undesirable. I hope that the Minister carefully identifies channels that should come under the basic tier, taking into account the variety of benefits TV channels have. It should include channels that are educative, informative and entertaining. Here, I would like to address the Minister. Again, my concern is about the objectionable content in the TV channels. In the cinemas, only if we go to cinema theatres, it is causing problems at the cost of our own. But in the small screen, which is in our own house, most of the children and women especially in the house spend more than three to four hours a day. All the TV channels, all the TV serials invariably are doing a brain wash of women. They are really brainwashing the mother-in-laws and the daughter-in-laws. Gone are those days. Women are now financially independent. In those days when they were not financially independent, maybe the mother-in-laws would tend to treat their daughter-in-laws badly. But even now, it is shown as if they are poisoning their daughter-in law or they are sending away their mother-in-laws. Women are depicted very badly like this. I was literally quoting some of the TV ads also last time. I would like to quote one more ad now.

It is, literally, a man is chasing a woman, is taking water from her body and drinking! If you look at the advertisement, it makes you feel that the advertisement is going to be about a condom; but it is an advertisement about soap. It was banned only after it was telecast again and again on television. I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister — I was earlier a member of the Censor

Board that whatever was banned on the big screen is all shown on small screen. This is literally spoiling the children and women in the house. So, what I would like to suggest is this. India is one. Every State has its own culture. So, I would like to suggest for a regulatory mechanism with a set of rules can be framed, State-wise. Umpteen channels are coming up and umpteen serials are being telecast. So, literally, we cannot screen each and everything. But, a group of people can, randomly, watch these channels and, if any content goes against the rules and regulations prescribed, action can be taken against them. I would like to give an example, Sir. On the big screen, if women are beaten up, if they are slapped again and again, we ensure that those scenes are deleted from the movie. But, when it comes to small screen, literally, there is no mechanism to ban such things. I really would appeal to the Minister to take this opportunity, when she is bringing such a nice Bill, such regulatory system should be set up for small screen also.

Sir, younger children go on watching the dubbed version of programmes in channels like Pogo, etc. The main problem I would like to say, as a language teacher, is that the lip movement in the dubbed version and in the real picture is totally different. Parents go to work by leaving their children at home and allow them to watch television. What the children do is, they try to follow the lip movement in the programme, but when the lip movement is not forthcoming, they are not able to follow the language. So, most of the young children between the age group of 1 and 3 face the problem in speaking unless and until they go to school. So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister, at this juncture, that special channels for children should be started by the Government so that our culture —we are very rich in our culture — is truly reflected. I also request that these children channels should be in our regional languages which would help in the development of our children.

With these observations, I welcome the Bill and appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill before the House. Thank you.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

I support this Bill with some reservation. Reservation is on account of some apprehension about the impact of the Act on the employment opportunities in the cable television sector, thousands of employees are working in this sector. There is a general tendency of monopolization of

cable network. Some big players are monopolizing cable television in cities. There are three or four big players. It is in their hands. In the rural area, vast majority of players are cable operators. Under one cable operator, five or ten or fifteen people are employed. What will happen to them?

Another thing is about the cost of the Set Top Box. It has already been stated that it costs Rs. 2,500. Sir, how many people in rural areas can afford this? And, what the Government's doing and how it is going to provide free Set Top Boxes to the rural people? Or, who will bear this expenditure — either the cable operator or the channel? I am asking this because ordinary consumer cannot bear this expense.

As far as TRP is concerned, there will be some unanimity and scientific pattern to fix the rating of the programmes. That's very good. That is one of the major benefits. Then, as it has already been raised, who is going to fix the rate of channels? Is it the Government or the TRAI who will fix the rates? I think, when it is completely under the DTH, the channels are going to fix the rates. Of course, there is a provision that they have to provide some free channels, which includes the doordarshan and some other channels. But for all the prime channels, they will fix the rate. It cannot be accepted. There must be some mechanism. I think, it cannot be the TRAI, which will fix the rates, because the TRAI is basically telephone regulatory authority. I think, under the I&B Ministry itself there should be some mechanism to fix the rates of channels. And, there should be an ombudsman to redress the complaints regarding pricing and quality.

The hon. Minister, I think, is also contemplating to evolve a content regulating mechanism. Some discussions are going on, in this regard. Though there is a voluntary mechanism of the channel operators, but it has not proved to be so effective. So, the Government, along with this Bill, must also consider to bring forward a Content Regulation Bill as early as possible.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to express my views on the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011. As I speak on this Bill, I would, first of all, like to share some of the achievements made in Tamil Nadu, recently. The State of Tamil Nadu, under the chief ministership of Madam Jaya Lalithaji is the first State in India to successfully operate a

government-run major cable network. We have about one crore thirteen lakh cable connections. We give almost one hundred channels at the cost of Rs. 70/- only. This is the cheapest rate in the country. Earlier, it was Rs. 250-300 per month. Now, it is only Rs. 70/- per month, per household. Many States, including Andhra Pradesh and other neighbouring States are conning to Tamil Nadu to study the experiment, successfully done by Madam Jaya Lalitha's Government. There are about 30,000 cable TV operators in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has given them a social and legal status to operate channels. An unorganized sector, largely comprising of rural educated and semi-educated youths is, now, given an organized status, a legal status. Every State is looking upon the experiment in Tamil Nadu and waiting in the wings to follow the suit.

Secondly, some of the provisions of this Bill are encouraging and some are worrying. The Bill talks about a digital addressable system, within six months.

My worry is, that would involve a large cash outflow for each cable TV operator and each household. We do not produce that kind of Set Top Boxes and Digital Addressable Systems in India in large scale now. The major beneficiary of this Bill may be China, South Korea and, to an extent, Taiwan. I request the hon. Minister to think of manufacturing those equipment at low cost within India and provide those Digital Addressable System equipment to the cable operators and to the receiving ends, maybe, at a subsidised cost, or, you can collect them on a monthly basis. That will ease the burden of the cable operator.

Then, it talks about the seizure of the equipment. I request that before a drastic step of seizing the equipment of the cable operator is taken, he should be given an opportunity to correct himself or to amend himself. We know how the Government officials behave in the rural areas and semi-urban areas. Let the cable operator, who has invested so much of his hard-earned money and who has found self-employment, be given an opportunity to correct himself. Maybe, out of ignorance, he might have done something wrong. Give him an opportunity before a drastic step of seizing his equipment is taken.

Finally, Sir, to avoid cartelisation and to avoid gang operations, I think you must set an upper limit for the total number of connections a cable operator can have. It can be anything, but you fix an upper limit so that there won't be a monopoly, there won't be criminalisation and there won't be large

companies involved in this. On the other hand, this will democratise the system. We should understand who a cable operator is. A typical cable operator is a young man, educated, entrepreneurial, who has little money. He could not find a Government job or better job anywhere else; so, he has found self-employment for himself. He is a self-employed person. He is reducing the burden of the Government. He is investing his time, money and experience. So, we should help him to run his industry profitably. That is why, I am suggesting that you should put an upper limit so that the number of cable operators will be many in this country. This will democratise the system and a large number of self-educated, self-employed youth will be benefited. These are my views. Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, there are rare occasions when we can stand up and support a Bill which is brought forward by the Government. So, at the outset, let me congratulate the Government and support the Bill. Sir, this initiative was long overdue. This should have happened some time back. Nevertheless, you brought in the Ordinance and now you are bringing the Bill, it is good. Having said that, I wish to strike a note of caution about the whole thing. Sir, here the Government should ensure that the pricing of each channel is regulated not by the channel owners or the service providers but by some other authority which would be impartial. This caution was expressed by somebody that during sports days or cricket days, the charges of the Sports Channel sky rocket. So, these things should not happen because then, they become seasonal. Therefore, the Government, at this stage, should intervene and regulate the minimum and maximum price for each channel on monthly basis, quarterly basis, as they may feel. But there has to be a Government regulation on pricing; otherwise, the basic purpose of having this Act will be defeated, because at the end of the day, the 'last consumer, that is, the person sitting at home will be spending much more from his pocket for seeing the channel. Sir, another good thing about this Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill is that the 'carriage fees' which the channels now have to give to the cable operators will be perhaps marginalized or will be nullified. This is a good thing. But that advantage has to go to the consumer. If the 'carriage fees' has been reduced or negated, then who is benefited? It is not that the channel should not be benefited; but the end consumer, the end-user should also be benefited. There is no such provision in the Bill which says that that advantage should go to the consumer. Here the Government has to ensure that this happens.

Sir, another problem is the installation of set-top boxes. The set-top seems to be a must in this system. The moot question is, how would you produce so many set-top boxes? The reason why I am asking this question is, I come from Mumbai, and, in Mumbai, we had 'CAS' system which was introduced some three years ago. Even now there are not enough set-top boxes that would suffice the need of the island city of Mumbai, forget about the rest of the nation. It is the situation in the island city of Mumbai, even though we don't have those type of set-top boxes. Then how and when are we doing it? Are we likely to import these set-top boxes from China and Korea, the cheap cost set-top boxes? If we import them from there, then what is the guarantee of their quality? Now since we have brought this Regulation, we should ensure that there is an indigenous industry in India which is capable of making so many set-top boxes. Perhaps, the television manufacturing companies will be able to provide this service. But that set-top box should come at a minimum cost. It should not cost much. At present, the cost is not reasonable. It should be cheapest and of best quality which the China products provide. Sir, this is one thing I would like to bring to your notice.

Then, Sir, I was reading Section 10 of this Bill. It raises my eyebrows. It is because many times the intention of the Government is not as clear as it seems on the piece of paper. It is the second paragraph of Section 10 which says, "If any authorized officer has reason to believe that the provisions of section 3, section 4A, section 5, section 6, section 8, section 9 or section 10 have been or are being contravened by any cable operator, he may seize the equipment being used by such cable operator for operating the cable television network." Sir, on the face of it, it looks a good provision. However, there is every possibility — and I have reason to have this fear — that it will be utilized to meet the political ends. Here, it is left at the discretion of the officer who is going for inspection to decide as to what is good, what is bad, what is ugly, what is lawful and what is not lawful. Now, if he goes and confiscates the equipment, stop the transmission in that area, then what will happen to the viewers? What is the guarantee? There is such a possibility. I am not questioning it or I am raising a doubt about it. But there is such a possibility. Suppose a political meeting of an opposition party is taking place in a particular area and if your officer goes in that area and confiscates the equipment, then that area will not get any transmission during that time. What happens in such a situation? You may perhaps say, one can go to the court and lodge a complaint. But the *post mortem* does not really provide the immediate remedy. Therefore, I have doubt to believe that such provisions will defeat the basic purpose of the Bill. Therefore, instead of giving this

authority to an individual or an officer, a committee could be formed that would consist not only of officers but also local social workers and senior people who would go there and check whether any provision of the Act has been violated. Having said that, I sincerely wish that this Act comes into force. For that, rules must be framed under this Act and they must be enforced immediately.

I am a Member of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and I have come to observe that many laws are passed with a good intent but the rules are not framed for the next four or five years. This should not happen here. It is already late. I hope you get it done as soon as possible.

Then, Sir, this is not only about a Set-top Box. On this Set-top Box, because of the digitisation, you can do many other things. You could have access to the Internet. Not only this, shopping could be done through these Boxes. That happens in America and England. The local shopping networks would be more interested in getting it done. Let them chip in the cost of this initiative. They are going to be benefited. So, they should also contribute something towards the development of this system.

Sir, I think, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a very powerful Ministry and it impacts everybody's life. So, if the Minister so desires, she could get it done.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, it is Goa Day today.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a very powerful Ministry. I wish the Ministry, indeed, was very powerful and the hon. Minister was equally powerful. She has all the powers but, unfortunately, she has not been using those powers.

The cable network or the print media derive power from the freedom of expression which is enshrined in our Constitution. But how far are we going to stretch this freedom of expression? That is the moot question. Is it so flexible as to have no limits at all? It needs to be seen whether there is any responsible limit to be laid down by the media themselves. I see that Government has taken steps through which certain restrictions have been put on the exercise of these powers by the electronic media, and they have been very elaborately and nicely put. The only point is that they must be implemented. Somehow, an impression has gone that there is no law to control the electronic media and they think that they can show whatever programme they want, in whichever manner they want. I

had mentioned this even last time, but today, I would like to specifically mention that we have got what is known as a 'programme code' which is laid down in law. That programme code says that no programme should be carried in the cable service which offends, is against good taste or decency, contains criticism of friendly countries, contains attack on religions or communities, or has visual works contemptuous of religious groups, or promotes communal attitude, contains any obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos, and half-truth, is likely to encourage or incite violence, contains anything that goes against the maintenance of law and order or which promotes anti-national attitude, etc. There are other guidelines. Each guideline is being violated everyday by the electronic media and no action is being taken against them. This is called 'code'. When it is called 'code', it appears to be voluntary. But this is not so. Section 6 provides for punishment for violation and this punishment extends up to two years of imprisonment. You can imagine. Therefore, I request that a monitoring cell should be set up in the Ministry of Information to monitor daily telecast of programmes and see what are the provisions here which are violated. In fact, nobody would like to touch media for the belief that it may turn out to be against the provisions of freedom of expression. Law is there and we have to be within its limitation. These programmes, day in and day out, spread superstition beliefs. Our Constitution bans programmes and telecasts which spread and propagate superstition beliefs. Why should our Government tolerate these superstition beliefs?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

Then again, common people are misguided about job and marriages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I was just speaking on freedom of expression and you are curtailing my freedom of expression. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only five minutes for you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is my maiden speech on Goa Day. Regarding jobs and marriages, some laptop astrologers sit and ask about people's date of birth, their birth timing and then tell them when they are going to get married and when they are going to get jobs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I will take one or two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then on healing of sickness, any type of sickness can be cured through these programmes. When science has not developed to such an extent as to cure some illnesses, these people who appear on TV programme claim to cure all sorts of diseases. Are we going to be carried away by such pronouncements and let our common people be misguided by them? In reality shows, talented children cry on the show. It is pitiable. Just because of few marks, they are discarded. Sometimes film actor and actresses come in these reality shows. Suppose a film is going to be released on Friday, they appear as guests' to promote their film. Fine, there is no problem. But I saw Anna Hazare in one of these reality shows. Anna Hazare appeared in such a show. Why? What did he want to promote? Let anybody answer. There was some meeting after one week. To promote that meeting, Anna Hazare appeared in that reality show, just like film actor and actresses. Can you imagine this? ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Why is he trying to politicizing the whole issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: He cannot do so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you conclude? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Okay, Sir, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there is a small clarification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, you have already spoken. After the Minister's reply, I will give you a chance to seek clarification. Otherwise, you may have to seek clarification again. Now, hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I am extremely grateful to all our nine hon. Members of the House who have given their very important suggestions on this path-breaking legislation for digitalising cable TV network and having the sunset hour by the 31st December, 2014. As I said earlier, several countries have already done it, and India, I hope, will be able to keep to its time frame.

The hon. Members have expressed, firstly, their concern that it should not mean any additional cost to the consumer. As I said in my opening remarks, the consumer is going to be the principal beneficiary of the process of digitalisation. He will get a much better viewing. He will have access to many more services which today are provided by the Direct-to-Home (DTH) operator. He will also be entitled to a tariff fixing, which hon. Members have rightly expressed concern about, because in the absence of a regulator for the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, the TRAI (telecom regulator) is empowered to recommend the legislative framework for our Ministry as well as do the tariff capping for individual channels. Some rates have already been floated by the TRAI. The consumer is expected to be safeguarded by allowing, in this case, a *la carte* choice. Today, they have to choose the bouquets. After paying the bare minimum of the cable operator, they have to take a full bouquet of a broadcaster. We are now going to ensure, in the digital framework, that he would be able to choose, along with all the free-to-air channels, *la carte* channels as per his choice and as per the tariff capping by the TRAI.

Some hon. Members, especially Dr. Raut and some others, expressed a concern that at the time of a sporting event or any special event, the rates may go up. These rates will be fixed for anything from three months to six months at a time. So, it will ensure no sporadic escalation of the tariff.

As far as the cable operator is concerned, our friend from Kerala also said that there are 25,000 cable operators there and somebody said that they may lose out in employment. They are the next most important concern for the Ministry. In the past, we were not able to digitalise as fast as we could in earlier years because we could not ensure the cable operator a level-playing field. We have now ensured the same by some enabling mechanisms. The Government had approved HITS. The House knows about the HITS policy, an enabling policy, of sending digital signals from a Headend-In-the Sky to MSO, as also to individual cable operators, thereby ensuring that the last cable

operator, on a maximum investment of about Rs.2,50,000 to Rs.3,00,000, can go digital if he wants direct digital signals from the Headend in the Sky.

Cable operators are also being threatened by the DTH operators. We have one million new connections every month. They are putting a great pressure on the cable operators. So, this process of digitalisation will allow those cable operators, who want to remain as independent entities, to go digital and compete with the Direct-to-Home operators.

Many hon. Members, and Mr. Naik specifically speaking about it, expressed a concern about the content on television. Two-and-a-half years ago, when I joined this Ministry, I did have prolonged discussions with broadcasters. There were two issues which they put up as the maximum points for their discontent about good content. One was carriage fee. They had to pay large sums of money, Rs.10 crores, Rs.20 crores, Rs.30 crores, etc., to get on to a cable network, or, to get on to even to a DTH.

The second was the race for TRPs. We talk of superstition, obscene content or fly-by-night operators, and, they always say, unless we get TRPs, we don't get advertisements. I think the biggest advantage of this whole process of digitalization is going to be in this context. The world over, people depend sixty five per cent on subscription and only thirty to thirty-five per cent on advertisements, whereas, we have been, till now, depending primarily on advertisements, and, our subscription system has not been addressable. It has only been there by word of mouth. Not only has the Government lost, the broadcasters are at a loss, and, they have not been able to spend their resources on content issues, which we definitely need to see improved. It is because of the expenses involved in carriage fee and their race for TRP. Both these issues are going to be really addressed by the digital system.

The digital system will allow almost a thousand channels per system. We can ensure that Doordarshan, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, and, other free-to-air channels are shown necessarily, and, they will all be in good content. A cable operator, who gets about 80 channels, has to take money for the first twenty channels because they are mostly clearly viewed and so they have to be paid for. Very often, we see that even the mandated channels are not shown when they should be shown.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): May I intervene? I need a clarification, Madam. It was mentioned that there are only 7,000 households in country where those TRP boxes are kept,

and, on that basis, a completely, I would say, skewed TRP measure comes into the public, and, that determines advertisements. What is the system which the Government proposes to democratize this so that it genuinely reflects people's choice of programmes?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I did not speak at length on the TRP system and the steps which we are taking along with the industry because it did not really come under the purview of this Bill which is before us today. But I just mentioned the TRP factor because TRP has been the bane of what we call obscene or superstitious programmes. Since the dependence for revenue will be less on TRP and more on subscription, we hope that the TRP will play a lesser role. Just to answer the hon. Member's question, the Government has been told very clearly by the industry that they did not come in to a process, which is a private arrangement between the industry and the broadcaster, but because, we are the broadcasters indirectly with Doordarshan and also we give advertisements of Government through DAVP — we had the Dr. Amit Mitra Committee Report, which was accepted by the industry — I would like to assure the House that we are directly, indirectly or through persuasion working on both the broadcasters and the industry and it is for us to see that we have a more credible, more transparent and more reflective system of the choices of audiences across the length and breadth of our country in the future. Now, I would like to reply to a few more points which were raised by our hon. Members. बीएसपी के हमारे मैम्बर, श्री वीर सिंह ने जो कहा, उन दो मुद्दों का जवाब मैंने पहले ही दे दिया है कि दूरदर्शन के चैनल हम लोग देख सकेंगे। जब पूरा सिस्टम डिजिटल हो जाएगा, तो वे बिना किसी रुकावट के ये सब mandate channels डाल सकेंगे। जो चैनल्स फ्री टू एयर हैं, वे भी उनमें शामिल होंगे और उनकी viewing सबसे अच्छी होगी।

इसके अलावा, आपने यह चिन्ता जाहिर की थी कि इसके बहुत ज्यादा चार्ज न किया जाए तथा आपने यह पूछा था कि सेट टॉप बॉक्स कहां से आएंगे? मैं हाउस को बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री काफी अर्से से उस एसोसिएशन के साथ बातचीत में है, जो सेट टॉप बॉक्स बनाती है। अधिकतर सेट टॉप बॉक्स पार्ट में इम्पोर्ट किये जाते हैं और फिर वे असेम्बल किये जाते हैं, लेकिन एक इंडस्ट्री बाकायदा ग्राहक बन रही है, जो सेट टॉप बॉक्स बनाने के लिए तैयार है। जब इस तादाद में बॉक्स बनेंगे, यानी छः करोड़ से भी अधिक बॉक्स बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तब हमें उम्मीद है कि उनकी क्रीमत हजार या बारह सौ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। और न सिर्फ यह एक आयटम है जो कि consumer को देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन प्रावधान किये जा रहे हैं कि वह उसे instalments में खरीदे

या वह set top box किराए पर ले सकें और अगर किसी को अपने set top box के बारे में complaints हैं, तो वह वापिस भी किए जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इंडस्ट्री के लोग आश्वासन चाहते थे कि एक बार यह बिल पास हो जाए तो वे लोग जो पैसा लगाएंगे, क्योंकि सारा पैसा इंडस्ट्री के जरिए आएगा, इसलिए वे भी चाहते थे कि बिल पारित हो जिस से उन को तसल्ली हो जाए कि यह काम आगे होने जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I have one query, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Raut, let her complete her reply please.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: You can ask me later.

We have been in touch with the industry, organisation of all the set-top box manufacturers and they have assured us that in a time-frame, with some duty impetus, they will be able to give us the required number of set top boxes. All the financial issues which have been raised by the cable operators, by different sectors of the industry are being looked at by a Group of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary, and within a time-frame, they will be giving as their report.

Narendra Budania was quite right in saying that आज ही हम लोगों ने इतना लम्बा डिस्कशन किसानों की स्थिति पर, उन के suicides पर, उन को राहत कैसे पहुंचायी जाए, आदि पर किया है, लेकिन दूरदर्शन के अलावा शायद आज कोई दूसरा चैनल नहीं है जो किसानों के बारे में, कृषि के बारे में या कृषि से जुड़ी technology के बारे में, उन के लिए खास प्रोग्राम करे। इस बारे में ब्राडकास्टर्स के साथ बात हुई है तो वे यही कहते हैं कि हमें टी.आर.पी. परमिट नहीं करता। सर, जब digitalization के जरिए ज्यादा चैनल्स संभव होंगे तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि हमारे niche channels को भी लोग ज्यादा बढ़ावा देंगे और मुझे इस बात की उम्मीद है कि किसानों के मुद्दों को लेकर, महिलाओं के मुद्दों को लेकर, छोटे entrepreneurs के मुद्दों को लेकर भी अलग-अलग niche channels हम आने वाले समय में देख सकेंगे। सर, मि. बालगोपाल ने कहा कि कीमत ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए, चैनल्स की कीमत एकदम नहीं बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए। मैंने कहा कि 6 महीने के लिए एक वक्त तक कीमत निर्धारित की जाएगी।

श्रीमती वसन्ती स्टान्ली ने भी कहा कि कुछ मॉनीटरिंग होनी चाहिए और there should be some capacity building. I would like to inform the hon. House that we have already, from the Ministry, started a training programme which is being conducted by a public sector undertaking (BECIL) for cable operators. We have also planned out a consumer awareness campaign which will be launched by the Ministry and all stakeholders.

5.00 P.M.

The other point Vasanthiji made was that there should be constant monitoring. I would like to inform, as I have done on earlier occasions, that the Ministry was monitoring 150 channels 24x7. We have, in the last few months, increased the channel monitoring to 300 channels. There are a lot of complaints which have not come to us from consumers, but the Electronic Monitoring Department of the Ministry has generated many concerns and they have been sent to the self-regulatory body of both the advertisers as well as the cable operators.

I would also like to point out in response to a point raised by Mr. Achuthan. He was worrying how the people would lose their jobs who work for the cable operators. They are losing their jobs. As I said, cable operators are not being able to keep up with the competition being given to them by the DTH. Increase in rural viewing also will enable them to continue in their job because cable operators will be empowered to show digital signals.

This process of digitalisation I feel would have a major impact on regional channels. They do not get on to national carriages. They cannot pay the high fee. There are small channels catering to different States. When you have a large number of digital channels with any operator, I think digital channels will be greatly facilitated by this. There are a lot of other points which I have minutely noted.

Before Dr. Chandan Mitra leaves, I would like to inform him this. He has been very concerned about channels which are not permitted. These channels are sometimes shown and we have not been able to exercise a control as fully as we can from Delhi because they come under the State Governments. After this amendment, whenever there will be digital signals of the channels which are not legally permitted in our country, we will be able to intervene. That will take care of many issues which are today going unaddressed.

An hon. Member gave an example of the news related to the dam issue between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. I would like to inform you that on these issues the State Governments have been asked to form State-level Monitoring Committees. Unfortunately, only 11 States have so far formed such committees. There are only a hundred-plus District Monitoring Committees. Naturally this has to be done at the level of district and States. That is why under the Cable Regulation Act you have the

provision of designated officers. If a cable operator, in any way, shows a programme which hurts either religious sentiments or affects the unity and integrity or security of our country, they can go to the office of the cable operator and act under those circumstances only and not in any other manner.

Sir, I think I have taken into account most of the issues raised by the hon. Members. In any case, I have almost a verbatim account of what they spoke. I would like to inform my friend, Mr. Shantaram Naik, that I am not a powerful Minister. Nor is this Ministry, as Mani Shankar Aiyar said, should be wound up. I was one who supported him because this Ministry has autonomous bodies under it. We do tightrope walking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): You are unable to appoint the CEO of Prasar Bharati.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I cannot let it go unanswered. Prasar Bharati is an autonomous body. The appointing authority is headed by the hon. Vice-President, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Its second Member is the Chairman of the Press Council. And its third member is a representative of the President of India. So the Minister of Information and Broadcasting does not appoint any Chairman of any body.

I am extremely grateful to all the Members of the House who spoke and even those who gave us their silent support. I assure the House that we would do it within the timeframe. It is for the first time that we have all the Stakeholders on board. There may be individual concerns which we will keep addressing as we move along. All the stakeholders, including the Government, the cable operators, the MSOs, the broadcasters, and the viewers are on board with us for digitalisation. This is a step forward. Mr. Rudy, you're quite right it's a step above partisan politics. This Bill will truly be for our country, India, and for all of us Indians. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I have a very small clarification. Madam, it is excellent and we are all with you on this account. There is a system of registration which you would put for the operators. In case, that registration does not take place, or, is rejected, or, is compounded, who would it go for appeal? This is one aspect. If registration is denied then he has to go for an appeal.

Second, it is about aesthetics. In provision 4B, you have said that the 'public authority would

allow digging of places and allowing wires to operate. All over the country we see wires hanging all around. If we want to legalise a system where you find cable operators putting wires in every house, every building, and even public institutions like the Archaeological Survey of India, I think it would become very dangerous for public places because we are already having a lot of urban problems having these wires.

So, if you could tell something -that we need a regulation not to allow a public display of cable operators' instruments hanging all over the country is something which we need a clarification.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I have to raise one question. As per the Bill, the hon. Minister has said by September, 2014, this whole thing has to be implemented all over the country. Now, in that situation you need to have Set Top Boxes in almost every household. What is the manufacturing capacity? How are you going to complete this task in the given time, or, any foreign companies or any Indian people having foreign collaborations? If so, who are they?

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): It is a suggestion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): No time for suggestion.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Okay, no suggestion. I will seek a clarification. Sir, in the last two years, we have seen some of the channels which are notorious for showing "dooms day" that on this day the world is going to end. Last year also there was a panicky situation spread across by one of the channels that on this particular the world is going to end. So, how to regulate these kind of channels because it creates panicky all over the country and create a lot of problems in the society.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: This is about power to transmission of certain programmes in public interest. The Minister replied that concerned States have to do and have to formulate some committees. But at all India level these channels are giving all stories, not only in regional news but in national news also. So, it is a question of harmony between the States and some wrong news coming from Tamil Nadu to Kerala; and some wrong news going from Kerala to Tamil Nadu. So, whether the Government will do something to control this kind of news items being broadcast in the country. This is what I wanted to ask.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I would like to respond to Mr. Rudy's question. There is a provision for an appeal to the Central Government in the case of registration. If a registration is denied to a cable operator, if it is rejected, the provision of appeal is to the Central Government.

We are trying for the right of way. That was one of the requests of the cable operators. This is not something which we can work from the Centre. We have assured the cable operators that we will take up this matter with the States and with Municipalities. I see that some kind of right of way in an easily fashion is given to the cable operators.

As far as Dr Bharatkumar Raut's question is concerned, the Indian domestic production of Set Top Boxes is about 10 million per year. Our requirement for three years will be about 60 million Set Top Boxes. So, the rest will have to be met either through import of components and assemble them here or import them to begin with.

As far as controlling news channels are concerned, we have two self-regulatory bodies working. There is a Bill put up on the website regarding the regulatory authority. But, in the meantime, we have the National Broadcasters Standards Association for the News Channels and BCCC for the entertainment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : The question is :

That the Bill further to amend the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I move :

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we take up the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, Act No. (XIV of 1948), was enacted on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in United States of America and came into force on 7th July, 1948. The said Act provides to establish a Corporation by the name of Damodar Valley Corporation.

The functions of the Corporation under Section 12 of the Act, *inter alia*, provides for the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and sanitation, the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, the promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar River and its tributaries and channels, afforestation and control of soil erosion, promotion of public health and the agricultural, industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation.

As per Section 4 of the said Act, Damodar Valley Corporation shall consist of a Chairman and two other part-time Members, one from Jharkhand and one from West Bengal. As per Section 6 of the Act, the Secretary and the Financial Advisor of the Corporation shall be appointed by the Government of India. The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

Over the last more than 60 years, a number of changes have taken place in the activities of the Damodar Valley Corporation in tune with the industrial development of the Valley. The demand for power by the industry, especially coal, steel, railways and its other consumers has gone up considerably. DVC has built power plants and stepped up its generation capacity over the years. Thus, the Damodar Valley Corporation has grown into a large generating company with its own transmission and sub-transmission network. Generation, transmission and supply of electricity have, however, emerged as major activities of the Damodar Valley Corporation overshadowing other objectives. As against installed capacity of 524 Mega Watts till 1961, Damodar Valley Corporation has an operational capacity of 3,857.2 Mega Watts as on 26th November, 2011. It proposes to add 1,000 Mega Watts till 31st March, 2012. Damodar Valley Corporation proposes to expand the transmission and distribution system concomitantly with above generation plans.

In view of the above, a need was felt to make Damodar Valley Corporation broad-based and more professional by reconstituting it with four full-time members and six part-time members vis-a-vis one full-time member and two part-time members at present.

Although Damodar Valley Corporation is not a Company or a public sector undertaking, the structure of the Board is proposed to be changed so that it has three independent members who can give independent and professional advice on its functioning.

Further, one representative from the Central Government has also been proposed. The representatives of States of Jharkhand and West Bengal have been retained. This would strengthen the accountability of Damodar Valley Corporation management to the participating States and the Central Government.

After approval, the reconstructed Damodar Valley Corporation will have the following members: -

Full-time Members

- (iii) a Chairman who shall be the Chief Executive Officer;
- (iv) a member (technical);
- (v) a member (finance);
- (vi) a Member-Secretary (in-charge of general administration and business development);

Part-time Members:-

a representative from the Central Government;

two representatives, one each from Jharkhand and West Bengal; and

three independent experts, one each from the field of irrigation, water supply and generation or transmission or distribution of electricity.

It has also been proposed to abolish the posts of Secretary and Financial Advisor.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives. With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the august House for consideration and passing.

The question was proposed.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak on the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Sir, I must say that I tried to dig into the original Bill which was passed in 1948. It was not the Parliament which passed it; it was the Constituent Assembly of India which passed it. Yesterday and today, I went through some of the arguments and suggestions which came up during that debate and they are very interesting. I can go on speaking for hours on how it was developed. Actually, it was the idea of the Maharaja of Burdwan in 1943 and it was an American, Mr. Voorduin, who proposed that the complexity of the Damodar Valley Corporation is akin to the Tennessee Corporation in the US and that the multi-faceted problems of the Tennessee Corporation in the US could be replicated here. It was in 1933 that the Tennessee Corporation Act was passed in the US by President Roosevelt and he said, "It will be a sort of a project which can be replicated in the third world countries". That is how it came about. It was started in 1943 and it was passed only in 1948.

Sir, let me just give a little idea because we are talking today of power generation. Power generation was only an ancillary at that time. Today, it has become a big business because of shortage of power in this country. Let me give a little of what Shri N.V. Gadgil, the then Minister, who piloted that Bill in 1948, had to say. He said:

"This scheme is based on the principles of a multi-purpose scheme, and it is only fair that I should deal with some of those principles as briefly as possible. Before I do that, just to give an idea as to the gigantic nature of this enterprise, I may mention the area that will ultimately be affected for good by the scheme when it materialises. Roughly the area of Damodar basin at the mouth is about 8,500 square miles; up to its confluence with Barakar river it is about 6,960 square miles; and the drainage area that can be controlled by the dam would be 6,620 square miles. The total control storage capacity will be 4,700,000 acres and the submerged area would be roughly 145 square miles..."

He went on to say that about 50 lakhs of people would be affected. Then he said:

"As against this, some people will have, so to speak, to be expropriated or uprooted from the soil and that would be round about one lakh of people."

Sir, let me also say that this Bill was the brainchild of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself. He

wanted this and he gave a lot of money for starting this. Let me also add a little. Shri N.V. Gadgil, while speaking on the subject, said:

"..the flood incident in the year 1943 when the great city of Calcutta — it is Kolkata now — was cut off from the rest of the country for some days together. An expenditure of about 75 lakhs of rupees had to be incurred by the railway alone in diverting the traffic. It was estimated that the annual loss in terms of money on account of the uncontrolled nature of the waters of this great river Damodar is 25 lakhs a year."

Twenty-five lakhs of those days, if you really look at it, today means ten times or 100 times more than that.

What I am trying to get to is that we have not been really looking at the problem. The floods are still not abated. You have not been able to contain it. You have gone into power generation. You have been able to build — Rs. 52 crores were sanctioned in those days — only three dams, while at that time, it was proposed that eight dams will be built. That is why the problem of flood is still there. You have not been able to sort it out. There is a desilting problem. There is also the problem that every third or fourth year you have floods and the condition of those people becomes miserable. You have not been able to address that problem. You want to make these small little changes which are only cosmetic in nature. Then you feel that you will be able to sort it out. That is not the case. There are three Members of that Constituent Assembly who have been very helpful to him in this venture. He says, "I have got two esteemed hon. colleagues; one is my old friend, Dr. Ambedkar, and it was he who initiated the scheme and it was the other friend and my colleague, hon. Shri Bhaba, who continued the effort". That is the sort of Bill that we are discussing today. May I also mention that he also talks about Prof. Ranga, who has been in assistance to see that this scheme which was originally a Tennessee scheme from the US, will be able to bear fruits? I will also mention a few more things. He, in the end said, "I do not want to detain the House, but I earnestly feel that this measure is the first of its kind in the right direction of eliminating poverty in this country which is really a fundamental problem. Having earned self-Government, the emphasis is now on good Government and the test — what we are talking today about good governance and all that, was what used to be discussed in 1948 — of good government is that people must have sufficient food, sufficient clothes

and feel that justice will be done under the Government". He also said, "The result of this not only will be prosperity dawn on the Province of Bihar — it was Bihar then and now Jharkhand — and Bengal, but as I have often said, the prosperity is infectious and it will spread from the waters of the Hoogly and will make our land as noble and worthy as we have described in our National Anthem".

Now let me go to some of the woes. The Minister mentions that they have been able to go to the extent of generating 3,400 or 3,500 megawatts or whatever and it wishes to go to 12,000 megawatts. Now they had all the opportunities. This Valley has all the ingredients to make a generation company really survive and flourish. It has coal; it has hydel; it has water; it has everything. But they have not been able to do it. What you really want to do is that you want to make it more autonomous. It was autonomous even then. President Roosevelt, on the Tennessee Corporation and what has come about, said, "We want three people from the US who are experts. That is, one Chairman and two experts to do it. And that was all replicated here. How can it make a difference? So, what are the woes of the Damodar Valley Corporation today? They may be a little contentious. People may not like it; but let me go to the details. Sir, there are 11,000 employees of this Corporation, and they have sites in Jharkhand. Two-thirds of this area comprises Jharkhand, — this used to be, originally, Bihar — and one-fourth in West Bengal. The headquarters is in Kolkata. And, most of these employees, white-collared employees, if they are told to get themselves transferred to these sites, they are not interested. It is over 1,000 kms away. They are all working there; it is over-staffed. And they have 14,000 pensioners to look after. They do not have the money. The outstanding from the West Bengal and the Jharkhand SEBs is more than Rs.2,500 crores. The borrowings from the bank amounts to Rs.1,100 crores, which they have not been able to pay. And, you feel that if you have permanent people like that and you make these cosmetic changes, then, everything will be okay. Now, all those people working there in Kolkata, — I am not saying that you shift the Head Office because that becomes a little political; it can remain as a Head Office — all those who do not have work should be shifted to the site. They are not interested in shifting there. They do not want to be transferred, and you cannot transfer them. Those are the woes. How will you be able to address them?

Sir, as I have already mentioned, what they are talking about is a mere restructuring. What they are doing is a restructuring of the DVC Board without addressing the issues that I have mentioned. If all these people are looked after, everything is taken care of, and you put in more

power plants, which can be done, then, I am sure that the DVC — this was also the brain-child of Pandit Nehruji — can really attain the height which they want. Now, how are they going to look after the Corporation because there is the problem of outstanding? This cannot be solved unless financial assistance is given to the DVC. So, instead of talking about mere cosmetic changes, if they say that this is what they are going to give as a financial package, then only, it can sustain itself. And, don't forget that the afforestation programme, which was also to have been taken up, has not been taken up by these people. So, the DVC had also to take up the afforestation programme, the de-silting programme, the new dams to be built there; only four have been built. All these need more money. It is only then that restructuring and all that you are trying to do can happen. Will the Minister look into all these aspects? He talked about recommendations. There have been a lot of recommendations, and the recommendations have been more on the financial angle than a mere change that you have a Chairman and two permanent Board members.

And that can sort out the problem. It would not be able to do it. You need a package. You need more financial inputs from banks. Then only would you be able to achieve the 12,000 MW that you are wanting to do along with sorting out the problems that I have mentioned, like, if people who do not have work in Kolkata — and there are thousands of people there with no work — are not posted there, it would not really do any good to the DVC.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, at the outset, I support the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill. I feel that it is very necessary at this moment because the Damodar Valley Corporation has taken up many social projects and if they want to complete all those projects, then, it requires a special type of board which should take up all these programmes.

Sir, it is true that it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's brainchild. Now, we have had three programmes; one, power generation; two, irrigation arrangements, canals, etc.; and, three, flood control. But silting is the major problem with all the canals. I belong to that area. Every year, we have been facing two problems. One is that the Damodar Valley Corporation is using these canals and trying to desilt them, but unfortunately, this is not happening. Desilting is a must and it should be given priority. In the earlier days, a large number of villages in parts of Jharkhand and West Bengal

cultivated their lands using water from the Damodar river canal. But now, we see problems being faced from the managerial side and also from the union side. I have known some people from the unions there and they have been saying that they have a serious financial crisis. I feel the Minister should pay proper attention to this so that it can be solved.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a few things for his consideration. Presently, the DVC is authorized to bill provincial tariff determined by the CERC which is based on 70 per cent of the capital expenditure, as considered by CERC and, therefore, lower than as claimed by the DVC. Sir, the whole problem is this. Either the Government should give them much more financial assistance or it should allow the DVC to enter into the capital market. If DVC does not enter into the capital market, it will be very difficult for them to arrange sufficient money to run their corporation properly. I can tell you, Sir, the DVC has been meeting their equity deficit by huge short-term borrowings from various banks. They went in for a borrowing to the extent of Rs.2400 crores. These borrowings have resulted in future financial burdens of huge interest rates on DVC, not to speak of uncertainties to meet the repayment commitments. As per the provisions of the DVC Act, the DVC approached the Government of India for the capital contribution of Rs.4,817 crores on account of equity deficit in projects which was recommended by the Ministry of Power, Government of India, the MoEF & the GOR.

Sir, I feel that the time has come when out of the above dues against JSEB's total dues of Rs.3,497 crores including DPS of Rs.1,356 crores, JSEB has accepted, so far, dues of Rs.1,728 crores for which the DVC has approached the Government of India with the recommendation of MoP for the recovery of accepted dues from the Central Plan of Jharkhand State in terms of securitization scheme of the GOC. My submission is to consider the two options—one, either the DVC should be allowed to go into the capital market to collect their money requirement, etc., or, in the alternative, the Government of India should give them the adequate financial help. Otherwise, instead of making the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a reality, very shortly, we will be seeing that the potential of it would be unutilized and that would not be useful for the people of Jharkhand or for West Bengal, because all the canals would be silting in such a way that it would not be useful for irrigation purpose or for the purpose of power generation or for anything else. They have certain projects, which are

mentioned by them—aforestation, school, social work, etc. How can that be done? If they have to do these things, it requires—I would like to say it again and again—the financial help.

Secondly, I feel that for the restructuring of the Corporation, restructuring of the Board, they are taking persons from the State Governments of West Bengal and Jharkhand; they have men—they have said that some of the experts are also to be taken into the Corporation, from these two States, in the Board because Jharkhand and West Bengal are mostly affected by this project. Therefore, the persons who could be taken into the Board should be either from Jharkhand or from West Bengal. Both the State Governments are to be consulted in all these movements.

I would like to add another very important point. Farmers have a lot of problems. Some times, they would like to put their grievances before the DVC. The DVC's headquarters is in Kolkata; it is true. But, the DVC also has office in the place of their work in Jharkhand also. If the farmers want to explain what problems they have been facing, they have no avenue. I suggest that while you form the committees, why should you not think of taking some representative from the farmers so that they place their grievances in the DVC's headquarters?

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for the opportunity. I would like to express my observations with regard to the Amendment Bill. Also, I would like to comment on some misinformation about the DVC. Sir, it is clear that we are inheriting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's dream. It was the brain-child of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But, unfortunately, through the last sixty years, it has become the nightmare of West Bengal and Jharkhand people. It is because of the attitude shown by the Government and the DVC authorities for the last six decades. Sir, really, a confusion is prevailing throughout the Valley as to what is the real intention of the Government while it is going to amend this Bill. Sir, I am moving some amendments. What is the real intention of the Government behind moving this amending Bill? Though it is clear, but people are very much confused and they do not support it. They do not want this type of restructuring.

Sir, the DVC was meant for multi purposes. As some hon. Members have already raised some issues like the first task of the DVC was irrigation, including flood control. Sir, before 1948, river Damodar became the agony of West Bengal. Now, even after 60 years, it remains the agony of West

Bengal. While irrigation and flood control was the priority target, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's instruction was so, but the Government and the management have shifted that priority. Now, they are going in for power. I am aware of the power crisis prevailing in India. So, power generation should be given some importance. But, as far as DVC is concerned, the main task of DVC is not power generation. They can go in for power generation, but at the same time, it should give top priority to irrigation and flood control. It should give top priority to irrigation and flood control in order to reduce people's sufferings.

Sir, apart from irrigation and power generation, afforestation, soil-conservation, all these areas are seriously neglected. The DVC has ceased to do that.

Now, coming to the formation of the Board, I fully support my hon. colleague from Congress Party, Shri Bhattacharya's suggestion that these two whole-timers — the expert whole-timers of different subjects — we have two whole-timers of electricity and irrigation — should be nominated after consultation. Without consultation does not mean anything. Before giving them appointment, you can consult with the State Government. But after giving appointment, when their services are placed under that management, they are the loyal servant of that organisation. There is no question of serving the interests of the concerned Government. Sir, the situation has gone to the point that at the time of releasing water, the concerned State Government, particularly West Bengal — West Bengal is suffering much on that count — is not consulted. No warning is given to them. That is the main problem. So, districts after districts, four or five districts are devastated. It is not a one year phenomena. It is the phenomena of every year. In the lean season, they are supplying water for irrigation of dhaan. But when the rabi season comes, they can't supply water. In the lean period, they can't supply water. But when the rainy season comes, the quantity of water is so much that it devastates district after district. At least, three-four districts are suffering every year. Now also it remains the agony of West Bengal. ...(Time-bell rings)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only two minutes more.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: There is no speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, there are speakers. Only two minutes more. There are five speakers.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: The second thing I request to the hon. Minister is that in the case of hydel power generation when you are going to construct a new hydel power generation project, the concerned States give land and 12 per cent share of power generated is given to them free of cost. Now DVC wants land. Who is going to give you land in such a situation? I know three-four years back the then chairman requested the Government of West Bengal for land and the Government arranged the land in consultation with the local people and peasants in two districts of Burdwan and Bankura. But the problem is that power will go to other States. Yes, that is no problem for us. The land is given by the State people, people of that particular State. Yes, we are ready to give that if the tillers agree. I would like to propose to our hon. Minister that like the hydel power station, please allow 12 per cent of that power generation from that particular unit to that particular State. ...(Time-bell rings)... Then there will be some incentive for the State. ...(Time-bell rings)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, हो गया।

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Only two minutes. Sir, a comment has been made here that thousands of workers work in the headquarters and they do not want to get transferred. I am legally associated with one union. I know this is not correct information because DVC has banned the recruitment. In 1980 there were about 14,000 employees and now it has been reduced to 11,000 employees. There is no regular recruitment but they are recruiting contract workers. ...(Interruptions)... There is no power station where there is demand for leaving from Kolkata. ...(Interruptions).. Once employees of Kolkata Headquarters are given the notice of transfer, they have never objected. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): श्री शशी भूषण बेहरा। बेहरा जी, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम तीन मिनट है, You can take five minutes but not more than that. ...(Interruptions)... Your party's time is three minutes but you can take five minutes.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): I thank you, Sir. I stand here to speak on the Bill though a lot has been discussed in the background note of the Damodar Valley Corporation. Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore also spoke a lot on this. This amendment is being made to the original Act of

1948 and in between more than 60 years have passed. In 2007 an amendment was introduced to this Act in the Lok Sabha and it was referred to the Standing Committee. When it was returned to the House, the House could not pass it and the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of Lok Sabha. The purpose of this amendment Bill is to give more autonomy and more power to the Committee which is to be restructured with this amendment. Sir, I am not taking much time on this because the whole purpose of the Damodar Valley Project is for irrigation, electricity generation and distribution, navigation and all other such things by which the two major States, West Bengal and Jharkhand, will be benefited, and as told by Mr. Badnore, two-third area of Jharkhand will be benefited by this project.

But I find that in the structure of the Board for DVC, there are two Members, one from West Bengal and one from the State of Jharkhand as part time Members. Sir, why this part time Member for the two States when the States are the real stakeholders and they will be benefited with irrigation and energy? At least my suggestion is, there should be two Members from Jharkhand as a whole time Member and one Member from West Bengal. Otherwise, this discrimination is there and the real stakeholders who are to be benefited with this Valley Project will be deprived of their rights. They are the sufferers. You will find one such River Valley Project, such as in our State, the Hirakud Dam project on the Mahanadi River. After the main dam projects, the lower valley projects are not being started because of want of funds from the State or Centre is not able to support it. So, here in the same case, the lower valley projects are not being started because of many reasons but for that the real contribution of the valley project could not be materialised. Sir, as it is the intention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, this will benefit in irrigation, this will benefit in power projection and all and if the project is not completed 100 per cent after 60 years of the completion of dam project then, how could this be useful for people? So, my submission is, with this amendment only more power is entrusted with the Committee, with the Chairman who is supposed to be the Chief Executive Officer and instead of Secretary we are going to have a Member Secretary who will be in charge of administration and business development corporation. So, my main objective is that the Members of the beneficiary States should be permanent in nature and there should be two Members from Jharkhand. This is my submission. I hope this amendment will fulfil the purpose for which it has been brought.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a concern about the proposed change

in the management set up. Originally DVC used to be called a river of sorrow. Pandit Nehru wanted to convert it into a river of joy but today it has become a river of calamity. Whenever there is precipitation in Jharkhand area, instead of holding the water, the water is straightaway released causing as much floods today, after 50 years of DVC, as before. Now the point is, DVC has failed to deepen the reservoir capacity. They have all silted up. It is not being dredged. The reservoir capacity is very less. As soon as there is precipitation the water comes out. My point is, it is a federal structure. If you look at Pandit Nehru's concept, there was a Central Government Chairman after consultation with the State Government of Bihar, now it is Jharkhand. So, 66 per cent reservation was under the control of the State and 33 per cent reservation was under the control of the Centre. Today, among the ten nominees, only Jharkhand and West Bengal have two part time Members. Assuming that, if the proportion comes down to 20 per cent, it is an assault on the basic concept of federalism. When we are going for de-centralisation everywhere, giving power to the Panchayat, Gram panchayat etc. DVC is doing the other way round. It is centralising everything in its own centre. This is not really acceptable.

I would, through you, request the Government, as proposed by Mr. Bhattacharya, the other members who are going to be appointed should be appointed in strict consultation with both the State Governments Jharkhand as well as West Bengal — so that the original character of a tripartite control remains as before. Today, with two part-time members of the two States, it has become wholly a centralized organization. Therefore, it is not acceptable under the federal structure. Thank you.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मेरे दिमाग में एक बात आ रही है कि जब भी कोई सरकार एक स्वतंत्र निकाय को तोड़ कर अपने अधीन लाने की कोशिश करती है, तो उसमें जो एक्सपर्ट होते हैं, वे after retirement आते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि रिटायरमेंट के पहले लोग एक्सपर्ट ही नहीं बनते हैं, इसलिए after retirement कुछ लोगों को job देने के लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाती है। ऐसे लोग प्राइवेट एजेंसी से लाए जाते हैं, ताकि इस तरह से privatisation की तरफ से जाया जा सके। इसमें भी मेरा यही संदेह है कि मंत्री महोदय इसमें यही व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो एक स्वतंत्र संगठन है, उसमें ऐसा करके उसको privatisation की तरफ ले जाएंगे।

सर, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का एक स्वतंत्र संगठन का स्वप्न था। उसको पूरा करने के लिए वहां जो लोग विस्थापित हुए हैं, उनको आज भी उनकी जमीन का मुआवजा नहीं मिला, उनके पुनर्वासन की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई, जिसके कारण सैंकड़ों नहीं, हजारों लोग आज भी इधर-उधर मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं।

सर, तीसरी बात यह है कि जो डैम बना है, वह पूरी तरह मिट्टी से भरकर छिछला हो गया है। जिसके कारण उसमें पानी जमा करने की क्षमता कम हो गई है। बरसात के मौसम में जब बरसात का पानी भरता है, तो डैम के टूटने का खतरा बना रहता है। इसकी मजबूती के लिए इसके समानान्तर जो डैम बनाने की जरूरत है, उसको नजरअंदाज किया गया है। इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई भी आगे की कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है।

सर, चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर परमानेंट लोग जो रिटायर होते जा रहे हैं, उनकी जगह पर contractor workers लगाए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए वहां पर कोई सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वे काम करते हैं, उसके बदले कुछ पैसे पाते हैं और वे अपने-अपने घर चले जाते हैं। उनके लिए कोई भी सामाजिक सुरक्षा नहीं है, जब कि वे लोग परमानेंट नेचर के जॉब करते हैं। वे लोग permanently काम करते हैं, 30 दिन काम करते हैं, 365 दिन काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। वहां पर जो लोग superannuate कर गए हैं, उनकी जगह बहाली करने की भी जरूरत है। जहां पर वे काम कर रहे हैं, वहां पर लोगों की कमी आई है। जो लोग वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको परमानेंट करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सर, वहां से बिजली पैदा हो सकती है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था वहीं से होती है। गर्मी के दिनों में सिंचाई की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है, क्योंकि गर्मी के दिनों में वहां पर पानी का अभाव हो जाता है। डैम छिछला हो जाने के कारण उसमें पीनी जमा करने की क्षमता कम हो गई है। वहां पर इसके लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, Damodar Valley Corporation बैंक कर्ज और दूसरे देनदारों के कर्ज से डूबा हुआ है। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? उन्होंने इस संदर्भ में कोई जिक्र ही नहीं किया है कि किस तरीके से इस कर्ज से उबरा जा सके। सर, मैं अपनी बात बिल्कुल समय से समाप्त कर रहा हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया। इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य झारखंड और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों में दामोदर घाटी के विकास और निगम की स्थापना तथा उसके विनियमन के उपबंध से संबंधित है। यह विधेयक भले ही दो प्रदेशों के हितों से जुड़ा हो, लेकिन इस विधेयक के उपबंधों से दामोदर घाटी का विकास संभव है। परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि बड़े डैम और घाटियों में अगर पानी के प्रबंध की व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त कर लिया जाता है, तो उससे बाढ़ से बचने के साथ-साथ विद्युत के उत्पादन में भी बढ़ोत्तरी की जा सकती है।

6.00 P.M.

इसलिए दामोदर घाटी निगम के विकास से दोनों प्रदेशों में सिंचाई जल, जल निकास और विशेषकर विद्युत ऊर्जा के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, जो दोनों प्रदेशों के साथ-साथ देश के लिए बहुत हितकारी साबित हो सकता है।

महोदय, विद्युत ऊर्जा अब देश या किसी भी प्रदेश के विकास व खुशहाली का सबसे बड़ा जरिया है, जिसकी तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की बहुत सारी योजनाएं अभी भी लम्बित हैं, जिनको चालू करके हम विद्युत के उत्पादन और सिंचाई की मुश्किल समस्या का हल ढूँढ सकते हैं। मैं इस विषय में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के मेजा क्षेत्र की थर्मल पावर योजना, इलाहाबाद की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस योजना को आज तक पूर्ण रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है, जिसके कारण विद्युत का उत्पादन अभी तक आवश्यकता के हिसाब से नहीं हो पा रहा है। उसके बावजूद, उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का प्रयास उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से बराबर किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दामोदर घाटी के भूमि अधिग्रहण की कार्रवाई 1954 में प्रारम्भ हुई थी। उसके बाद इतना समय गुजर जाने के बाद भी आज चार हजार से ज्यादा विस्थापित लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको मुआवजा या अपना ठिकाना नहीं मिल सका है। हमारी परियोजनाओं में यह एक बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना भी परिलक्षित होती है कि 1954 की अधिग्रहित की गयी भूमि से विस्थापित लोग आज भी अपने लिए न्याय की मांग कर रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार, सम्बलपुर की हीराकुड बाँध परियोजना और हिमाचल प्रदेश की रेणुका बाँध परियोजना जैसी आधी दर्जन से ज्यादा परियोजनाएं आज भी हमारे देश में लम्बित हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर आप लम्बित योजनाओं को सुचारु रूप से अंतिम रूप देने पर विचार करते हैं, तो निःसंदेह इन योजनाओं का लाभ देश को मिल सकेगा।

इस अधिनियम में और भी बहुत सारी बातें ध्यान देने योग्य हैं। हमने इस बात पर भी थोड़ा-सा ध्यान दिया है, जिसमें निगम की उस कमिटी के अध्यक्ष सहित बाकी मेम्बर्स को नियुक्त करने के बारे में कहा गया है। महोदय, कुल मिलाकर इस कमिटी में 10 मेम्बर्स को रखा गया है, जिनमें अध्यक्ष के साथ-साथ सदस्य और प्रतिनिधि भी हैं। हमारा यह मानना है कि चूंकि आपने अध्यक्ष का एक ही पद रखा है और यदि किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में अध्यक्ष बीमार हो जाता है, तो उसके स्थान पर कौन व्यक्ति को ऑर्डिनेट करेगा, इसकी व्यवस्था बिल में नहीं दी गयी है। इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसमें अगर अध्यक्ष के साथ-साथ उपाध्यक्ष के पद की भी व्यवस्था होती, तो निःसंदेह इसके मैनेजमेंट को दुरुस्त करने में एक सुविधाजनक बात हो सकती थी।

महोदय, इसके अलावा इसमें कहीं भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था को लागू करने का प्रयास मंत्री जी के द्वारा नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि झारखंड अपने आप में एक ऐसा स्टेट है, जहां तकरीबन 80 फीसदी आदिवासी लोग निवास

करते हैं, लेकिन आदिवासियों के लिए अध्यक्ष या सदस्य की कोई व्यवस्था इस बिल में नहीं की गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात का भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बिल की तमाम अच्छाइयों में यदि आप इस बनी हुई कमेटी में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल करते हैं, तो निःसंदेह वे अपने प्रदेश की इस बड़ी परियोजना में अपनी सहभागिता निभाकर अपने प्रदेश के हित में फैसला ले सकते हैं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद के थर्मल पावर को जल्दी पूर्ण कराने के बारे में, इस परियोजना में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी को रिजर्वेशन देने के संबंध में और बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर साहब की जो मूल भावना थी कि बांधों के पानी के मैनेजमेंट को दुरुस्त करके स्टोरेज कर विद्युत उत्पादन किया जाए, इस पर भी ध्यान देंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, आपने मुझे 11 मिनट में से पांच मिनट का समय दिया, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपने वादा किया था कि आप तीन मिनट में खत्म करेंगे, लेकिन फिर भी मैंने पांच मिनट दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, डी.वी.सी. योजना का 2/3 से ज्यादा पार्ट झारखंड में है। ब्रिटिश काल में सन् 1948 में इसे मंजूरी दी गयी थी। इस प्रोजेक्ट के बनने से वहां के किसानों की ही जमीन प्रभावित हुई है। आज इस बांध का पानी झारखंड के एरिया को नहीं बल्कि बंगाल के ही maximum area को सिंचित करता है। सर, जिस समय यह बांध बना था, उस समय झारखंड अस्तित्व में नहीं था, बिहार ही अस्तित्व में था, लेकिन बंगाल की ही तूती बोलती थी। बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को समूचे भारत के लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते थे। इस में हमारे हक को मारा गया है। डी.वी.सी. झारखंड में है, लेकिन उस का अस्तित्व बंगाल में है। सर, बंगाल वहां से 800 कि.मी. दूर पड़ता है, लेकिन वहां से नजदीक धनबाद है। मेरी मांग है कि वहां इसके हैडक्वार्टर को स्थानांतरित किया जाए। इसमें से ज्यादातर कर्मचारी बंगाल के ही हैं। सर, मुझे कर्मचारी से ज्यादा लेना-देना नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि डी.वी.सी. जिस उद्देश्य से बना था, उसमें से 800 किलोवाट बिजली उत्पन्न होनी थी, लेकिन हम 400 किलोवाट बिजली का ही उत्पादन कर सके। दूसरे, आप कहते हैं कि हम चेयरमैन बनाएंगे, दो नए मेंबर्स बनाएंगे, लेकिन मेंबर्स बनाने से या बोर्ड का गठन करने से क्या डी.वी.सी. financially मजबूत हो जाएगा? हमें चिंता इस बात की करनी चाहिए कि इसे financially कैसे मजबूत बनाया जाए। सर, चेयरमैन बनाने से डी.वी.सी. मजबूत नहीं होगा। आज डी.वी.सी. में जो siltation है, पानी रहता नहीं है, पानी की depth कम हो गयी है जिस कारण बिजली उत्पादन पूरा नहीं होता है। हम लोगों को गर्मी के दिनों में बिजली नहीं मिलती है और बिजली का ज्यादा भाग बंगाल को मिल जाता है। झारखंड इस से वंचित रहता है। इसलिए हमारा आग्रह यह है कि आप इसे financially कैसे मजबूत करेंगे? सर, इन्हें हर साल siltation हटाना था, लेकिन बांध से siltation नहीं हटा। इस कारण उस में पानी रहता नहीं है और जब बाढ़ आती है तो उस का पानी दुमका तक चला जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस की depth कैसे बढ़ायी जाए, यह चिंता की बात है। सर, जब यह बना था तो इस के आठ प्रोजेक्ट्स sanction हुए थे, लेकिन चार ही बनाये गये और चार की लोअर वेली में स्थापना करनी थी। मंत्री जी, आप बताएं कि उन चार

की स्थापना कब होगी जिस से कि और बिजली उत्पन्न हो? सर, डी.वी.सी. के down portion में जो पानी बंगाल की ओर जाता है, आखिर उस वैली में भी हम पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स बना सकते हैं। अगर उन्हें हम बनाते हैं तो बिजली उत्पादन भी ज्यादा होगा जिस की आज देश को अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। साथ ही मंत्री जी यह भी बताएं कि वहां के जो किसान विस्थापित हुए, जिन्हें मुआवजा नहीं मिला और जिन का पुनर्वास नहीं हुआ, मंत्री जी के इस प्रोजेक्ट में क्या उन के लिए पैसा है? क्या ऐसे किसानों के प्रति आप sympathy रखते हैं? अगर रखते हैं तो आप उनके लिए भी योजना बनाइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप एक मिनट और ले लो। आप ने दो मिनट मांगे थे। ठीक है, एक-दो मिनट में समाप्त करिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर, अभी एक नया प्रोजेक्ट उस के down portion में बनना चाहिए। उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, we have to pass this Bill before 6.30 p.m. That is the point.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): But there is still time to 6.30.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर, डी.वी.सी. की financial स्थिति को आप मजबूत कीजिए, इस का हैडक्वार्टर झारखंड में स्थानांतरित कीजिए ताकि झारखंड की जनता को उस का हक मिले। इतनी ही बात कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Munekar, you ask only one question. That is all.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I will make, one observation within one minute. It is a fact that after accepting economic planning, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's name is associated with the Damodar Valley Project and all other things. He called projects these factories such as the Bhakra Nangal Project, as the temples of modern India. But one historical fact that needs to be recorded in the history is that the multi-purpose river valley projects were, basically, conceived by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during his tenure as the Minister of Labour in Viceroy Executive Council, between 1942 to 1946.

He said that River Valley Project should not be considered only as a source of irrigation but a

source of water, irrigation and electricity as a whole. Then subsequently after Independence, they were substantially developed.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, Damodar Valley Corporation was unitedly visualized for the State of Bihar. If you recall, it was in the State of Bihar and with the separation of the State of Bihar, that fell into the State of Jharkhand ...(*Interruptions*)... and Bengal also. This was reorganization of States. I just want to have a small clarification. What was construed or visualized in the Act while division was taking place for Bihar when the States of Bihar and Jharkhand got separated, as far as Damodar Valley Corporation was concerned? That is my question. I would like to have a clarification on this.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मेरा एक ऑब्जर्वेशन है। वहां पर जो यूनियन हैं, मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ, बात होती है। सर, 1947 में जो सरकार बनी थी, उस सरकार में पश्चिमी बंगाल के सपूत पंडित श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी उद्योग मंत्री थे, जैसे डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब, जिनकी हम बहुत कद्र करते हैं, वे लेबर मिनिस्टर थे। तो 1947 से 1950 तक पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की सरकार में पंडित श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी पहले उद्योग मंत्री थे। मेरा एक दूसरा ऑब्जर्वेशन यह है कि मेजिया और दुर्गापुर के थर्मल पावर प्लांट में कोयले की बड़ी कमी होती है, तो उस मेजिया और दुर्गापुर के थर्मल पावर प्लांट में कोयले की इस कमी को कैसे दूर किया जाएगा? इसकी ओर माननीय मंत्री ध्यान देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, first of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those learned Members who participated in this debate and gave their valuable suggestions for the smooth functioning of the DVC. I can assure the Hon. Members, through you, Sir, that all the valuable suggestions which are made by the learned Members shall be given due consideration for the future activities of the DVC. Lot of concerns were expressed by the Hon. Members. Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House by objecting to their views. I also agree that some sort of deviation has been taking place in the objective of DVC, which was initiated by our late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and which was inaugurated by a tribal woman. I know that there is a lot of passion and affection for Damodar Valley Corporation not only in Jharkhand and Bengal, but the entire nation has lot of passion and affection for Damodar Valley Corporation. I can tell you that a lot of activities are going on there at present. This year only, they are giving Rs. 25 crore for CSR activities. They are running 18 schools from lower level to higher secondary level. They are running three Kendriya Vidyalayas.

They are supporting four independent schools. They are running six hospitals as well. So, in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility, Damodar Valley Corporation is doing a lot. I can assure you that. But I agree that there are lapses also in the area of flood control. Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Bhattacharya and some other Hon. Members have spoken about flood control management. The food control management of Damodar Valley Corporation is not up to the mark. As far as flood control is concerned, the water is regulated by a body which is led by CWC. The representatives of Jharkhand Government, West Bengal Government and members of DVC and CWC are meeting daily to monitor the water situation and the flood situation. They are meeting daily, during the rains.

And the CWC gives directions for control of water. I am not saying that the DVC is not a part of this; DVC also does flood control work. Flood control activities are going on in that area. We have already proposed to construct 495 to 500 ft. high embankments around Maithon, to raise the water level by five feet. There is a problem of desiltation. I accept that. We are planning to have desiltation at the Panchet Dam and desiltation of the water supply canal at Durgapur also.

Then, some of the Hon. Members mentioned that it was, initially, planned to construct eight dams but that the DVC has constructed four dams only. They asked what the fate of the rest of the four dams was. Sir, the DVC has constructed four dams on the Damodar Koner and Barakar rivers at, Konar, Panchet, Tilaiya and Maithon. Construction of the Tilaiya dam was taken up by the Bihar Government. The Bihar Government has constructed the dam.

Then, regarding this Deolbari dam, an investigation is on by the CWC. They are expected to give the report by March, 2012. We would then take up construction of the dam there. Actually, it was proposed to construct only seven dams. The construction of one dam was found to be not feasible. Sir, that is the real picture.

Then, Sir, Hon. Member, Shri V. P. Singh Badnore, had made some point regarding employees. I would not like to go into controversies involving employees, like which State they come from and where they work, etc. Actually, we have 11,000 employees. Out of those 11,000 employees, 7000 employees are from the State of Jharkhand and 4000 are from the State of West Bengal. Only a thousand employees are working in the Head Office. Rest of the 10,000 are in the field, outside the Head Office.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: A thousand workers in the Head Office for a project of 4000 mw power generation?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: That does not pertain only to power generation. The Head Office is meant for many activities such as flood control, afforestation, etc. All these are controlled at the Head Office.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Kindly look at the number of people working at the Head Office. This is what the Hon. Member had said. There are one thousand people working in one building in Kolkata!

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: I am not talking particularly about the Head Office; they are working in Kolkata in different offices.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Out of eight thousand people, one thousand people are working in Kolkata! What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is an important issue. That is why most of the public sector units have ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Please, do not make it an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is actually the project of West Bengal and Jharkhand. Both the Governments are cooperating and facilitating the project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, let the Minister reply. We have to pass the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Then, Sir, there was an apprehension regarding hydel projects. I do agree that there are lesser number of hydel projects, but that is because there is less water heads. Also, in the lean season, we give out water for irrigation purposes and not for power generation. That is one of the reasons why we could not concentrate on more hydel projects under DVC. Also, there is a big coal block. Hon. Members must be aware of the coal belt in the Damodar Valley Corporation region. Therefore, we are tapping the resources for thermal power generation too in that region.

Sir, I would not like to take much time of the House while trying to answer some the queries raised by the learned Members here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You may send answers to questions later in writing if you are not able to answer them now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have told him that he could send replies in writing to questions that he may not be able to answer now.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Minister is replying for passing the Bill. If Members are satisfied with the reply, they pass the Bill. But if you send the reply at some later date, that is not permissible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Either you reply or say that you don't have answers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have no hesitation to agree with Ahluwaliaji. I agree with you. He will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: So far as the constitution of the Board is concerned, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding the representation of West Bengal and Jharkhand in the Board. Regarding this constitution, we had a detailed consultation with the respective State Governments of Jharkhand and West Bengal. They have given written consent to the Central Government and the DVC for the constitution of the DVC Board. The majority of members should be from that area itself. I have already told that it should be taken care of while constituting the DVC Board. We will take care of that thing. Most of the hon. Members have an apprehension that the purpose of the Damodar Valley Corporation is not so far materialized. Its purposes are irrigation, water conservation, water distribution, soil conservation, afforestation and also power generation, distribution and transmission. We know that some deviation has taken place. For that, in 2007, we undertook a detailed study for putting up a Master Plan for Damodar Valley Corporation for its future projects and future programmes. This 2000-page Report has already been submitted. That Report was examined by DVC and copies of the final Report were forwarded to the respective State Governments of West Bengal, Jharkhand and other stakeholders. Then a meeting of stakeholders was called by DVC in August 2011. But the Irrigation Secretary of West Bengal requested for rescheduling of that meeting. That meeting is going to be convened in the near future. We will take care of the deviation of the purpose of this Damodar Valley Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not taking much time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to pass the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... With these words, I am concluding my remarks and request the hon. Members to pass the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 20th December, 2011.