

Vol. 225  
No. 29



Monday,  
14th May, 2012  
24th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-35)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 35-58)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 58-370)

Short Notice Question (pages 370-373)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 373-378)

Messages from Lok Sabha—

The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Reported* (page 378)

The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Reported*  
(page 378)

North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and other Related Laws (Amendment)  
Bill, 2012 - *Laid on the Table* (page 378)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban  
Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 380)

[P.T.O.]

©  
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Statements by Ministers - *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (page 380)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel pertaining to the Ministry of Mines (page 380)

Clarifications on the Statement by Minister (pages 380-411)

Short Duration Discussion

Problem of food grains storage in the country - *Discussion concluded* (pages 411-467)

Special Mentions

Need to make strict laws to maintain permitted quantity of salts, etc., in junkfood by various food companies in the country (page 467)

Need to check crimes against mentally ill women and take steps for their rehabilitation (pages 467-468)

Need to take immediate steps for teaching of Urdu language in Kendriya Vidyalayas (page 468)

Need to pay old age pension to men and women aged 55 years and 50 years respectively and increase the amount of the pension (pages 468-469)

Need to take steps to protect the girl child in the country (pages 469-470)

Demand for initiating detailed CBI inquiry into incidents of repeated fire accidents in the Mettur Thermal Power Station in Tamil Nadu (pages 470-471)

Need to take steps to check ill-treatment and violence against women in the country (pages 471-472)

Need to bring a legislation for proper implementation of Special Component Plan for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan for STs (pages 472-473)

Need to withdraw the central order to reduce quota of kerosene oil for Andhra Pradesh (pages 473-474)

Need for implementation of SC sub-plan (pages 474-475)

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



---

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS  
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH  
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 14th May, 2012/24th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 521 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल Zero Hour का है, It can be raised in the Zero Hour.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, इस पर क्लेरिफिकेशन कब करेंगे, यह बता दीजिए  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल Zero Hour का है, वह उस वक्त लिया जाएगा।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Let the Minister give a statement on it,  
Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सभापति जी, वैसे यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि कल ही हमने कसमें खाई हैं और शपथ ली है कि हम Question Hour को disturb नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन उसके बाद भी हंगामा हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उस राशि के बारे में बताइए, वह राशि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): गलत है, गलत है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप अपना धैर्य मत खोइए। उस दिन जब Aircel-Maxis वाले मामले में क्लेरिफिकेशन की बात उठाई गई थी, तो उसी दिन गृह मंत्री जी यहां क्लेरिफिकेशन के लिए आए थे, लेकिन कोई दूसरा मुद्दा आ गया और वह क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं हो पाया। मैं उनसे फिर बात कर लूंगा और निश्चित रूप से यहां क्लेरिफिकेशन दिलवाऊंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Now. Q. No. 521, Mr. Raja.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तारिक अनवर: आप उसे Zero Hour में उठाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, it is a Zero Hour matter; you may take it up in Zero Hour.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, do I have the permission to raise it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, thank you. Now Mr. Raja.

**Spurt in prices of vegetables and other essential items**

\*521. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the prices of vegetables and other essential items of daily use have been on a spurt recently to the detriment of common people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken to control the prices?

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) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) that indicates the general price trend in the country shows that there has been an increase of 3.09% in the index of Primary Food Articles for the month of March, 2012 over the index for the month of December, 2011. Indices of Cereals, Milk, Edible Oils and Egg, Meat & Fish have registered an increase and those of Pulses and Sugar have shown a decline during this period. WPI in respect of vegetables has gone up by 18.87% during this period. Point to point rate of inflation for Vegetables which was in negative zone for the month of November, 2011 and December, 2011 has gone up to 30.57% for the month of March, 2012 mainly due to increase in the prices of seasonal vegetables. Inflation rates for the month of March, 2012 in respect of Potato and Onion were 11.60% and (-)24.23% respectively.

Increase in prices of food articles is on account of several factors such as prevalent demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, weather conditions

and market expectations, changing dietary and consumption patterns as well as income levels, international conditions such as global stock levels and price volatilities, exchange rate fluctuations, etc.

There is a mechanism in place in the Government to monitor the prices of essential commodities. Retail and wholesale prices of 22 essential items are received on daily basis from 49 centres of the country and variations, particularly, abnormal increase in prices at the wholesale/retail level are immediately taken note of. The prevailing price situation as well as other relevant factors which impact prices, both in domestic and international markets, are analysed and brought to the notice of the competent authority for appropriate decisions. The steps taken by the Government to contain the price rise of essential commodities including foodgrains and steps taken to check hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities are given in Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

***Statement-I***

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

- Reduced import duties to zero – for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- Allowed the import of 50000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and other milk products.
- Duty-free import of white and raw sugar has been extended up to 30.6.2012.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states.
- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme, for BPL and APL families and as per Supreme Court's orders.
- Extended upto 30.6.2012 the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month and subsidized imported edible oils upto 30.9.2012 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month.

***Statement-II****Steps taken by the Government of India to check hoarding  
and black marketing of essential commodities*

1. Organisation of special drives against hoarding.
2. Enabled State Governments/UT Administrations to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice and paddy.
3. State Governments/UT Administrations empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given below :—

Name of the State	2009	2010	2011
Tamil Nadu	112	120	198
Gujarat	31	79	67
Orissa	02	02	-
Maharashtra	02	02	05
Chhattisgarh	-	01	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	01	-
TOTAL	147	205	270

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is in three parts — one is a statement, the second one is Statement-I and the third one is statement-II. Having made this comment, I would now come to the question.

The answer given by the Minister is not adequate and is not convincing. The Government must be honest enough to admit that it is a mismanagement of our policies, particularly on food and essential commodities. Sir, I need your support because price rise affects every householder of this country, particularly



the poor and the salaried classes. The answer says, "Point-to-point rate of inflation for vegetables which was in negative zone for the month of November-December, 2011 has gone up to 30.57 per cent for the month of March, 2012." How is it possible? In three months, the inflation has gone up to 30.57 per cent! Moreover, the Government takes into account only the Wholesale Price Index. It does not take into account the Consumer Price Index, the Retail Price Index. Down below, the Government says, it is the problem of demand-supply mismatch. Actually, it is mismanagement because there is no growth in demand. The claim of growth in demand is meaningless. The food and vegetables are not imported. Even with regard to foodgrains 75 MT are rotting in the godowns whereas the Government has given permission to the private sector to export 6 MT of foodgrains of rice and wheat. All these are mismanagement of policies by the Government. So, my question is: What steps is the Government taking to prevent hoarding and black-marketing to control speculation and forward trading which push up the prices at retail trade level? The Government is not coming forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, you have asked your question.

SHRI D. RAJA: With regard to rise in prices, you must admit before Parliament and the people that it is the mismanagement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Raja, you have asked your question. Let the answer be given.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, in the case of foodgrains, the prices, both in the retail market and in the wholesale market, are almost steady, even though the MSP price has been increased double-fold. Sir, usually, we take the City of Delhi as example. Sir, two years back, the price of rice was Rs. 22 per kilogram; and, today, as on 10.5.2012, the price is around Rs. 25 per kilogram. By these years, we have doubled the MSP price, but still the Central Issue Price remains constant, and our food subsidy has risen from Rs. 43,000 — Rs. 45,000 crores now to Rs. 88,000 crores. Sir, coming to wheat, two years back, it was Rs. 13 per kilogram, and now, it is Rs. 16 per kilogram. There is a slight increase. But looking at the increase in the MSP price, it is quite natural.

Sir, coming to vegetables and fruits, I do admit that there has been high volatility, depending on the production in the market, its distribution and supply. For example, in the case of potato, Sir, two years back, it was Rs. 10 per kilogram; it has now gone up to Rs.17 per kilogram. But, Sir, about three months back, the

price of potato came down, and, then, we had to intervene in the market. Sir, coming to onion, it was Rs. 12 per kilogram, about two years back; it is now Rs. 14 per kilogram. We have also seen the year 2010, when in December, the price of onion had gone up to Rs. 80 – 90 per kilogram. Then, we had to intervene in the market. Similarly, Sir, tomato, it was Rs. 14 per kilogram, two years back, now it is Rs. 22 per kilogram. There is a fluctuation; I do admit that.

Sir, the only mechanism is, we should have effective chains of cold storages. Some changes have to be made in the APMC Act. We have suggested that the farmers should be given the facility for marketing their products directly in the major markets. For that, the APMC Act has to be amended, to which many of the States have agreed.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the present policy of the Government does not even help the farmers. Farmers continue to suffer, but the hon. Minister is replying something else. Sir, having said that, I must ask the second supplementary. Sir, I confine my supplementary to foodgrains, rice and wheat. Sir, 75 million tonnes of rice and wheat are rotting in godowns; the Government has allowed the private sector to export six million tonnes. Sir, 40 per cent of our people are malnourished. This is the sad situation in the country. Why don't you universalize the Public Distribution System? Why don't you guarantee the supply of foodgrains at affordable prices to our poor people, who die out of hunger? The people are semi-starved, starved, and you don't care for the people!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Only the retail traders continue to suffer. At the same time, the Wholesale Price Index is allowing the Government to support certain big business houses and traders, who are looting the country. I am asking...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make statements; ask questions.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a very sensitive issue. That is why I am asking the hon. Minister whether the Government will universalize the Public Distribution System. Why are the steps not taken to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System so that the poor people get foodgrains, at least, to survive in this great country?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: I wish to answer some of the pertinent questions asked by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one question. A supplementary is one question.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: In the case of damage to foodgrains, it is always alleged that the foodgrains damaged run into lakhs and lakhs of tonnes. When we are handling about 60-62 million tonnes of foodgrains in the country, the damage is less than one lakh tonnes. Earlier also, I had given the data in Parliament, not only in terms of percentage but even quantity-wise and I have got it quantity-wise here. Percentage-wise, it 2.5 per cent about five years back. It has come down to 0.06 per cent. We should salute our FCI workers as also many State Governments who have been handling huge quantities of foodgrains. In Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, in this season, the States are managing the situation is a sort of a warlike situation. In 2002-03, the quantity of foodgrains damaged was 1.35 lakh tonnes; this year, it is 0.03 lakh tonnes. I had replied to this question in the last session.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is not a question of damage, Sir. It is a question of supply of foodgrains to the poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. Is this a discussion or a question-answer session? Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल है। महंगाई बढ़ने के तीन मुख्य कारण हैं। पहला, सरकार आपूर्ति ठीक तरह से नहीं करती, गोदामों में अनाज सड़ता है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने के बाद भी आप गरीबों को नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसकी चर्चा हो गयी है। इसके अलावा अनेक चीजों के दाम खुद ही बढ़ा देते हैं, वह भी एक मुद्दा है। तीसरा कारण है, speculation. Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the recent UN Report which has suggested very clearly – and this was discussed even in the UN General Assembly for four hours – that the money is now into the speculation in foodgrains and, that is why, the world over, prices are increasing. To check this, I would like to know whether you are going to ban all kinds of speculation, at least, in food items.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, future trading in all items including food items is something that we have to discuss in depth because this is a policy matter which we have to discuss with the State Governments also. But in my short experience, I find that some of the items which were banned, when there is high volatility, even after banning and physical trade takes place, the prices are going up. So, we have to find out what is the real reason. I do agree with the hon. Member that we

have to think seriously about the role of the future trading in deciding the prices of various commodities in the country. But that is a policy matter.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have put a ban and you are allowing hoarding. You are not implementing the ban. That is the simple reason. Admit it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Shri Brajesh Pathak.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य डी. राजा का सवाल महंगाई के संबंध में है। पूरे देश को पता है और सरकार भी इस बात से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ है कि महंगाई पूरे देश में बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ी है। आज गरीब आदमी का, आम आदमी का जीना मुहाल हो गया है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने पता नहीं कहा कि ये आंकड़े इकट्ठा किए। इन्होंने बताया कि चीनी और दालों के भावों के सूचकांक में कमी आयी है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा-सीधा सवाल है, जो चीनी के दामों के बारे में इन्होंने बताया है कि उनमें गिरावट आयी है, वह किस बाजार में आयी है? क्या ये आंकड़े हिन्दुस्तानी बाजार के हैं? दूसरा, इसी का "पार्ट बी" है कि चीनी के विदेश भेजे जाने पर रोक लगी थी और इसी सरकार ने, यूपीए 2 की सरकार ने चीनी को विदेश भेजे जाने की अनुमति प्रदान की यानी निर्यात के लाइसेंस की अनुमति दी है। क्या चीनी के भाव इस कारण से बढ़े हैं, मंत्री जी स्पष्ट जवाब देने का कष्ट करें?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, our sugar production, if you look at the last two years, is going up. This year it is estimated that our sugar production will be around 260 to 265 lakh tonnes. What we need for our public distribution is around 200 to 220 lakh tonnes. Sir, there is a request from all the State Governments and cooperative sector handling sugar that some quantity has to be exported. Only after exporting some quantity, sugar millers are able to pay the sugarcane arrears. This is a request which I am getting from all the State Governments irrespective of the political parties which run the Governments. We monitor the entire process of exports. Last year, we exported about 30 lakh tonnes. This year around 40 lakh tonne is to be exported. Sir, this is a mechanism we are working out in discussion with the State Governments only.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। सर, मैंने पूछा था कि दाम कहाँ पर घटे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Where has he got this data from? ...(Interruptions)... Where is that market? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, 28 रुपये किलो से बढ़कर 32 रुपये किलो चीनी हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पाठक जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: आप मुझे जवाब दीजिए कि किस मार्केट का आपने अध्ययन कराया है? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, दाम घटे कहां हैं। दाम तो बढ़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... पाठक जी, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, I made a general answer. Even after export, we are watching the sugar prices in the country. Sir, I have got the data with me regarding sugar. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, two years back, it was Rs. 33 per kg and it is now Rs. 35. It is the retail price. So, this is the situation. There is no high fluctuation in its prices. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 33 रुपये से 35 रुपये दाम हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अगर क्वेश्चन का जवाब गलत है, तो आप उसका अलग से जवाब मांगिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The specific question is, where have the prices been reduced? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot have a discussion on it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He can pass on the information to the Chair. The Chair will tell the House where this market is so that all of us can go and buy. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, the position is very simple. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: आप मुझे जवाब दीजिए कि किस मार्केट का आपने अध्ययन कराया है? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, दाम घटे कहां हैं। दाम तो बढ़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is very simple. If the answer is incorrect, then the Members have a right to raise that point that an incorrect answer was given. Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But no answer has been given. ...(Interruptions)... In which market have the prices gone down? ...(Interruptions)... Kindly inform the House whether the prices have been reduced.

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, जरा बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He may be right. ...(Interruptions)... If he can pass on the information, the entire country will be benefited. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: वे आपको ऑफिशियल डाटा दे रहे हैं। श्री मोती लाल बोरा जी।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, जवाब नहीं आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरों को भी सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: मंत्री जी, किस बाजार में दाम कम हुए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... डाटा किसने कलेक्ट किया है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी हमें भी बता दीजिए। इनके पास अपना नेटवर्क है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: I can pass on the entire information to the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)... I am giving this data which I have got from the State Governments. ...(Interruptions)... I am giving data on the basis of the information received from the State Governments. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Are you giving the name of that market also? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोतीलाल बोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न के (b) में जानकारी दी है कि आवश्यक वस्तुएं करीब 22 हैं। देश के 49 सेंटर्स से हर दिन वे इस बात की जानकारी मंगाते हैं कि वहां पर क्या कीमतें हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो एनेक्चर दिया है, उसमें बताया है कि कालाबाजारी और hoardings की वजह से ऐसा होता है। अगर आप आंकड़ों को देखें, तो तमिलनाडु में वर्ष 2011 में 198 लोगों को कालाबाजारी करते हुए पकड़ा गया और गुजरात में वर्ष 2000 में 64 और 2010 में 79 लोगों को कालाबाजारी करते हुए पकड़ा गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने गुजरात में और तमिलनाडु में कालाबाजारी करते हुए पकड़े गये लोगों के विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में अनाज की कहीं कमी नहीं है, लेकिन जो hoardings होती है, जो कालाबाजारी होती है, उसमें राज्य सरकारों की पूरी जिम्मेदारी होती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से ये छापे डलवाये हैं, उस छापों में मालूम पड़ा है कि ऐसा गुजरात और तमिलनाडु में हुआ है, ये आंकड़े बोल रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर आपने इनके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की है, जो छापे आपने डलवाए हैं? इन दो राज्यों के अलावा और भी राज्यों का नाम लिखा है, जैसे महाराष्ट्र है, छत्तीसगढ़ है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश है, वहां पर केवल एक-एक, दो-दो हैं, लेकिन सर्वाधिक तमिलनाडु और गुजरात में हैं, इनके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, these are the State Governments who take action on the basis of the prevention of black-marketing and maintenance of the substance of the Essential Commodities Act, 1980. All the States are taking action. Once the case is filed, after sixty days, they report to the Government. We also follow up the reports that we get from the States. As the hon. Member suggested, we are also in touch with the State Governments. The hon. Member has asked how many people have been convicted. The action is being taken. We are in touch with the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 522. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, I remember, Shri Pranab Mukherjee had assured this House that action will be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Please sit down, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: The Minister should give some answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Question No. 522.

### **Revamping of FCI**

\*522. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India (FCI) has become a “White Elephant”;

(b) whether there are any plans before the Ministry to revamp FCI or to have a fresh policy with regard to FCI;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the revamping of FCI is necessary for implementation of the proposed National Food Security Bill; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

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

*Statement*

(a) to (c) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was set up in the year 1965 under the Food Corporations Act, 1964. FCI is a non-profit making organization and is dependent on the food subsidy from Government of India for carrying out its assigned functions. It undertakes the important functions of procurement of foodgrains by itself or through State agencies, its storage and distribution for the Public Distribution System. In spite of its such a large role, sanctioned staff strength of FCI has been reduced over the years from 55045 to 36515 (excluding Watch & Ward and Hindi posts) in the year 2010. The staff strength of FCI has been rationalized in the year 2010 after an organizational restructuring was carried out with a view to strengthen the important functions in the areas of quality control, storage etc.

(d) and (e) The requirement of foodgrains to implement the National Food Security Bill is not likely to be substantially higher than the current allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System and Other Welfare Schemes. The scale of operation of Food Corporation of India is, therefore, not required to expand significantly. However, on implementation of National Food Security Bill, the entitlements will have to be delivered in a rights based manner.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the history of the FCI, which I had not asked. I had asked whether there is any policy proposal to revamp the FCI. He has not replied to that. I request the hon. Minister to reply to that first. Secondly, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, one question at a time. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. Question has been put. Let the Minister answer that.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, the answer to the question put by the hon. Member is that there is no proposal to revamp the FCI. The FCI is P.S.U. with all its merits and demerits. It is a public sector undertaking. It helps the farmers to get the minimum support price. It procures a large quantity of foodgrains and the public distribution system is, by and large is managed by the FCI by procuring, storage and transporting. So, the FCI is a major organization. I do admit that there are some problems regarding the management of the FCI. But still it is the only organization which would be ever able to provide the minimum support price to the farmers. And, it is the organization that supplies foodgrains to the States continuously.



SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, the FCI oversees the operations and maintains bufferstocks of foodgrains and ensures food security. But, at the same time, it is a 'white elephant' because of over-centralized bureaucratic structure. Corruption is rampant from top to bottom. There is aversion to use latest technology and apathy in preserving foodgrains, etc. So, there is no other way, but to decentralize it. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that there is a proposal before the Ministry to divide the FCI into six zones for effective control and functioning of the FCI. If yes, the details may please be provided.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: The FCI is already functioning in a decentralized structure. We have got five executive Directors at the zonal level.

We have got General Managers in the State level and we have got an effective mechanism to monitor the entire operation.

Sir, one of the questions which is often raised and is now being raised is related to the administrative cost of FCI. Very often, it is alleged that the administrative cost of FCI is very high. But that is not the truth. Sir, we are giving proper wages to all our workers. We are a public sector undertaking, and not a private sector undertaking. We have got about 50,000 workers with us in the loading and unloading sector and several other sectors; and we are giving proper wages.

Sir, coming to the administrative cost, in 2002-03, the administrative cost was 2.53 per cent. Now, it has come down to 1.77 per cent. Sir, it is the result of the good work which the FCI has done. The computerization is going on, modernization is going on, and all this is done within the financial limits that we have got. Sir, our staff strength which was around 50,000-52,000 has been stayed at about 30,000. But, with that strength also, we are still trying to manage things.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Chairman, through you, I have two specific questions for the hon. Minister. Both these issues have been discussed, talked about and recommended from time to time, and I would like the response of the hon. Minister to these two issues.

One is that in order to extend the competence and the ability of the FCI and in order to improve the storage and reduce the wastage that takes places due to outside storage during the season, had it been taken into consideration that the

FCI's modernization efforts might be extended to include public-private partnership? And, have we also considered the fact to provide financial support to farmers in order to build mini-silos in grain-growing areas and intermediate storage spots so that they are not required to undertake distress sales and can use that as a source of credit and put it out in the market at the appropriate time?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, FCI procures foodgrains mainly through the State agencies. For example, in Punjab and Haryana, which produce about two-third of the foodgrains in the country, the procurement is mainly done by the State agencies. It is from the State agencies that we take out the foodgrains and then distribute it. But in Andhra, the procurement is done mostly by the millers, and the State Government of Andhra oversees whether the millers are giving the MSP. In Punjab and Haryana, it is the ARTHIYARS, who procure it, and even though we suggested that the MSP price to the farmers be given through bank cheques, but still it is going through ARTHIYARS and the Punjab and Haryana Governments still want that system to go on.

Sir, coming to private participation, in addition to our 63 million capacity, which we now have, we are adding 151 lakh tonnes under PEG Scheme (Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme) and this Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme is a guarantee for 10 years. Out of that, some quantity is given to the State Warehousing Corporations and the Central Warehousing Corporation, but the majority is given to private entrepreneurs where a guarantee is being given by the F.C.I. I am happy to announce, Sir, that out of this 151 lakh tonnes, which has been allotted, we have already constructed about 3 million and another 5 million will be added by the end of this year; and, by 2014 we will have all the 151 lakh tonnes under PEG Scheme. Coming to the silos, we have decided to build silos with an additional two million tonnes' storage capacity, and they have already been allotted to the States. In consultation with the State Government, we would build silos with another two million tonnes' storage capacity under the PEG Scheme.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में यह कह रहे हैं कि हम स्टोरेज की capacity बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं और हमने पीपीपी का जो प्लान किया है, उससे हमारे पास भण्डारण क्षमता 150 लाख metric tonnes हो जाएगी। क्या यह आपकी नॉलेज में है कि आज भी करीब 12 metric tonnes अनाज खुले में पड़ा हुआ है? जब यह "फूड फॉर ऑल" बिल पास हो जाएगा, तो हमें करीब 100 metric tonnes अनाज अतिरिक्त खरीदना पड़ेगा, जिसे रखने के लिए हमारे पास जगह नहीं है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि पिछले दो सालों में पीपीपी के अन्तर्गत आपने कितने ऑफर्स माँगे, कितने आए और उनमें कितने क्रियान्वित हुए?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, as replied earlier, the total capacity available under covered storage is 455.70 lakh tonnes while the capacity under CAP storage is 171.66 lakh tonnes. A total of 627.36 lakh tonnes of storage capacity has been provided. Then comes the PEG Scheme, under which, as I said, this year a storage capacity of three million tonnes has been added. There are other schemes that are with the State Governments, where the Government of India provides assistance. For example, we are giving grants to the States, and we have sanctioned storage space with about 0.732 metric tons capacity, out of which 0.16 have been completed. Under the Grameen Bhandar Yojana, the Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned 310 lakh. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने दूसरा क्वेश्चन पूछा था। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा प्रश्न यह है ही नहीं। माननीय मंत्री जी समझ ही नहीं पा रहे हैं कि मेरा प्रश्न क्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपने पीपीपी के लिए अनुबन्ध की एक योजना निकाली थी। दो साल पहले माननीय शरद पवार जी ने यहाँ, इसी सदन में घोषणा की थी कि हम पीपीपी से देश में खाद्यान्न को रखने की जो समस्या है, उसे दूर करेंगे। एफसीआई ने दो साल पहले पीपीपी के तहत जो टेंडर निकाला था, उसमें कितने लोग पार्टिसिपेंट्स हुए और कितने टेंडर स्वीकृत हुए?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give this specific answer. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, these are the State-wise details. I could pass them on to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ।

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने कहा कि आपको डिटेल्स भेज देंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर तो सबको पहले ही कमरे में बुला कर बात कर लें। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर तो मंत्री लोग एक जवाब दे दें कि हम माननीय सदस्य को कमरे में बुला कर बता देंगे। फिर यह सदन किसलिए है? यह सदन इसलिए है कि यहाँ जो जवाब दिया जाएगा, वह पूरे देश की जनता के सामने जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: अगर जवाब अवेलेबल नहीं है और वे यह एश्योरेंस दे रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर जवाब अवेलेबल नहीं है, तो आप प्रश्न स्थगित कर दीजिए। यह तो आपका अधिकार है। अगर मंत्री जवाब नहीं दे सकते, तो आप प्रश्न स्थगित कर दीजिए। प्रश्न को दोबारा लगा दीजिए, जब मंत्री जवाब दे सकें। इस सदन का यूज़ क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the use of putting questions if the Minister is not. ...(*Interruptions*)... If these are not provided to the House, what is the use of putting supplementary questions? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be anybody's case that all the information in the world relating to a supplementary is necessarily available with any one individual. So, if the individual is giving an assurance that the information will be made available, that should suffice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, the question he has asked is a part of the main question, and the hon. Minister must be prepared to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One person at a time, please, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, the Minister must be prepared to answer the questions put to him in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, the Minister is bound to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No one can be prepared for all possible questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: He must give the reply ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: The Minister should give reply in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: भाई, वे जवाब दे रहे हैं, सुन लीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: I can give State-wise details. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have got the details. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have the information, please make it available to all the Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Details are with me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to rotate the question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go ahead please ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I would like to ask the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no computer programme which will make it possible for any Chair to select three supplementaries in the House of 245. We try to be as fair as possible by rotating questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, my State Andhra Pradesh comprising three regions — Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra — is ready to face within a few more days the Kharif season. The Rabi yield is already on the roads, in the market yards, and in the open grounds just before the godowns of Food Corporation of India. There was always a regular problem in our State to await the arrival of rail wagons so as to deliver the lying foodgrains in order to save farmers as well as millers. We were, time and again, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: We were, time and again, making a request to the Union Government, in particular to the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution to provide a linkage between the foodgrains procurement as well as the rail wagons movement. What is the arrangement so far made out? I would like to know from the Minister what is the arrangement made to provide rail wagon facility to save our foodgrains in our State.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh the procurement and milling is done mostly by private millers. It is the State Government which oversees whether the millers are giving the MSP to farmers. After milling takes place, FCI takes over the rice as per agreement and then delivers it to States like Kerala, Karnataka and also to other States which need rice. So, there is a regular arrangement with the Railways so that wagons can move from Andhra Pradesh. But recently there are problems. I admit that there are problems because there is a large production throughout the country. The entire operation of movement of foodgrains, starting from Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, UP to Andhra and other States, has been, more or less, managed in a satisfactory manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 523. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, सवाल यह है कि सरकार ने इस देश के अन्दर यह ...(*व्यवधान*)... उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम यहाँ पर किसलिए आए हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम लोग इस सदन में किसलिए बैठे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह प्रश्न रोज हो रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vinayji, please look at the watch. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute please....(*Interruptions*)... I want to clarify that position. A

supplementary question to a main question, apart from the person who has asked the question, is something by way of a courtesy given to individuals. The Rule in this House, as far as the Rule Book is concerned, is two supplementaries. This Chair is giving you three supplementaries. The Chair tries to rotate the supplementaries around the House, party-wise, front bench-wise, back bench-wise, etc. But you have to be patient about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति जी, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रहा हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: आप भी उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंध रखते हैं, वहां पर पूरा गेहूं खरीदा नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सवाल यह उठता है ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस पर बहस करा दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप इस पर डिस्कशन मांगिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: हम किसानों का मामला यहां पर उठा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, there is a discussion listed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी पूरे सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कहीं भी गेहूं की खरीदी नहीं हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सभी जगह किसान परेशान हैं, किसान मर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vinay ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, किसान मर रहे हैं, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I get the impression that we do not want to take up other Questions.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: सभापति महोदय, इसी सवाल पर आपने हमारे Short Duration Discussion को allow किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर डिस्कशन हो, तो अधिक समय देकर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: I did not get a single chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आज इस विषय पर Short Duration Discussion लिस्टेड है। आप कागज देखिए, आज के लिए यह लिस्टेड है। 'Discussion on the problem of foodgrains shortage in the country', it is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी को इस सदन में बयान तो देना चाहिए कि वे बोरे क्यों नहीं भेज रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... राज्यों में बोरे क्यों नहीं मिल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर रोज चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन किसी राज्य को बोरा नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: विनय जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: आप इस पर चर्चा करवा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमें संरक्षण दीजिए और माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछिए कि वे कब तक बोरे भेज रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... हम तो केवल बोरे की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Let him finish. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, please ...(Interruptions)... Please. Let me take up other Questions. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 523 ...(Interruptions)...

#### Projected power shortage

\*523. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has projected that the country would have an energy shortage of 10.3 per cent and a peak demand shortage of 12.9 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the comparative details thereof during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had, in the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for the year 2011-2012, estimated energy shortage of 10.3 per cent and peak demand shortage of 12.9 percent in the country in 2011-12.

(b) The details of State-wise energy shortage and peak shortage in the country including Andhra Pradesh as estimated in Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for the year 2011-12 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report estimated the energy requirement in the terminal year of 12th Plan, that is, 2016-17 to be 1354.874 Billion Units. The 12th Plan capacity addition targets are being finalized keeping in view the projected demand for electricity in the country.

**Statement-I***Anticipated annual power supply position for 2011-12 as per LGBR*

State/Region	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement		Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)		Demand		Availability	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1660	1561	-99	-5.9	315	254	-61	-19.4
Delhi	27870	34581	6711	24.1	5000	5610	610	12.2
Haryana	35929	33777	-2152	-6.0	6500	6050	-450	-6.9
Himachal Pradesh	8626	9236	610	7.1	1400	2040	640	45.7
Jammu & Kashmir	14234	10631	-3603	-25.3	2500	1790	-710	-28.4
Punjab	49277	42349	-6928	-14.1	9800	7790	-2010	-20.5
Rajasthan	49095	45672	-3423	-7.0	7900	7220	-680	-8.6
Uttar Pradesh	82411	62975	-19436	-23.6	11800	8680	-3120	-26.4
Uttarakhand	10480	8363	-2116	-20.2	1600	1430	-170	-10.6
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>279581</b>	<b>249145</b>	<b>-30436</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>41000</b>	<b>36140</b>	<b>-4860</b>	<b>-11.9</b>



Chhattisgarh	24471	28697	4226	17.3	3025	2964	-61	-2.0
Gujarat	76072	74838	-1234	-1.6	11832	9569	-2263	-19.1
Madhya Pradesh	52050	41972	-10078	-19.4	9079	7371	-1708	-18.8
Maharashtra	124632	101123	-23509	-18.9	20200	14678	-5522	-27.3
Daman & Diu	2517	1903	-614	-24.4	370	224	-146	-39.5
D.N. Haveli	4695	4696	1	0.0	580	582	2	0.3
Goa	3320	3008	-312	-9.4	500	300	-200	-39.9
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>287757</b>	<b>256237</b>	<b>-31520</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>42422</b>	<b>37781</b>	<b>-4641</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
Andhra Pradesh	88335	77608	-10727	-12.1	13916	11336	-2580	-18.5
Karnataka	52751	55256	2505	4.8	8680	8296	-384	-4.4
Kerala	19019	16689	-2330	-12.3	3400	3094	-306	-9.0
Tamil Nadu	87539	71767	-15772	-18.0	12755	10616	-2139	-16.8
Puducherry	2380	2494	114	4.8	358	349	-9	-2.5
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>250024</b>	<b>223814</b>	<b>-26210</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>37247</b>	<b>31859</b>	<b>-5388</b>	<b>-14.5</b>
Bihar	13706	11210	-2496	-18.2	2300	1605	-695	-30.2
DVC	18054	16668	-1386	-7.7	2650	2839	189	7.1 %

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	7346	6540	-806	-11.0	1200	1189	-11	-0.9
Orissa	25430	21511	-3919	-15.4	3700	3836	136	3.7
West Bengal	40429	40421	-8	0.0	7210	5760	-1451	-20.1
Sikkim	496	944	448	90.5	130	159	28	21.8
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>105461</b>	<b>97294</b>	<b>-8167</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>17171</b>	<b>15185</b>	<b>-1986</b>	<b>-11.6</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	595	589	-6	-1.1	148	127	-21	-14.2
Assam	6071	6021	-50	-0.8	1195	1069	-126	-10.5
Manipur	593	588	-5	-0.9	154	124	-30	-19.5
Meghalaya	1698	1652	-45	-2.7	495	477	-18	-3.6
Mizoram	391	408	16	4.2	106	78	-28	-26.4
Nagaland	660	597	-63	-9.5	157	118	-39	-24.8
Tripura	911	1029	118	13.0	221	196	-25	-11.3
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>10918</b>	<b>10884</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
ALL INDIA	933741	837374	-96367	-10.3	136193	118676	-17517	-12.9

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, वज़ीरे मोसूफ़ ने मेरे सवाल के जवाब में काफी तफ़्सील से अपना नोट रखा। भारत की आबादी जैसे-जैसे दिन व दिन बढ़ रही है, मरकज़ में पॉवर की पैदावार भी उसी हिसाब से तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है। घरेलू इस्तेमाल के लिए हो या पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हो या गैस प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हो, मरकज़ी सरकार ठीक ढंग से पॉवर सप्लाई कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب محمد علی خان : سر، وزیر موصوف نے میرے سوال کے جواب میں کافی تفصیل سے اپنا نوٹ رکھا۔ بھارت کی آبادی جیسے جیسے دن بہ دن بڑھ رہی ہے، مرکز میں پاور کی پیداوار بھی اسی حساب سے تیزی سے بڑھ رہی ہے۔ گھریلو استعمال کے لئے ہو یا پاور پروجیکٹس کے لئے ہو یا گیس پروجیکٹس کے لئے ہو، مرکزی سرکار ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے پاور سپلائی کر رہی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मरकज़ी सरकार द्वारा पॉवर की सप्लाई होने के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान की कई रियासतों में बिजली की काफी चोरी हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वज़ीरे मोसूफ़ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गैर-कानूनी ढंग से पॉवर के इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए, इस पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

†[جناب محمد علی خان : سر، مرکزی سرکار دوارا پاور کی سپلائی ہونے کے باوجود بھی ہندوستان کی کئی ریاستوں میں بجلی کی کافی چوری ہو رہی ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے وزیر موصوف سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ غیر قانونی ڈھنگ سے پاور کے استعمال کو روکنے کے لئے، اس پر کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے کیا کوئی قدم اٹھائے جا رہے ہیں؟]

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Member quoted the figures in his question on the basis of Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) which is prepared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The LGBR is prepared by the CEA in the beginning of the year for assessing the demand, availability and shortage of power in the country. For the year 2011-12, the LGBR was prepared by the CEA in May, 2011, projecting a peak shortage of 12.9 per cent, and, energy shortage of 10.3 per cent.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Sir, through you, I would like to inform the august House that the actual power shortage in peak and energy area is somewhat less than the projected figures. Actual peak shortage is 10.6 per cent against the figure of 12.9 per cent, and, actual energy shortage is 8.5 per cent against the figure of 10.3 per cent. Now, I come to the specific question of the hon. Member about the pilferage and the action taken by the Central Government.

Distribution, generation and transmission are done obviously by the State Governments. From Government of India's side, we are supplementing the effective steps of the State Governments. We are giving funds to the State Governments for R-APDRP for covering pilferage. Also, under the RGGVY, the State Governments have freedom to stop pilferage in projects.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, मैं वज़ीरे मौसूफ़ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मरकज़ी सरकार रियासती सरकार से बात करके 12वें पंचसाला मन्सूबे में, यानी 2017 तक भारत में पॉवर शॉर्टेज को खत्म करने के लिए कोई रोड मैप बना रही है और क्या कोई प्लान ऑफ़ एक्शन आपने बनाया है? अगर नहीं बनाया है तो आप कब तक बनाएंगे?

جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میرا دوسرا سوال ہے، میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا مرکزی سرکار ریاستی سرکار سے بات کر کے 12ویں پنج سالہ منصوبے میں یعنی 2017 تک بھارت میں پاور شارٹج کو ختم کرنے کے لئے کوئی روڈ میپ بنا رہی ہے اور کیا کوئی پلان آف ایکشن آپ نے بنایا ہے؟ اگر نہیں بنایا ہے تو آپ کب تک بنائیں گے؟

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, as per the Electric Power Survey done by the CEA, in 2017, we will have energy requirement of 1354.87 billion units and the peak demand of 1,99,540 megawatts. For meeting this demand, we have already formulated a massive capacity addition programme for the Twelfth Plan. We are now in the process of adding a capacity of around 85,000 megawatts in the country for meeting this requirement.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, I thank the Minister for providing these paper figures which are quite encouraging. But the fact of the matter is that there

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

is a huge deficit of power, and we must realise that. You would appreciate that no nation can progress without power. We started power generation around 65 years ago, but even today, there are States where we have 30 per cent peak deficiency in the power. If you go a little bit away from Delhi, you have 8 to 10 hours power shortage. I don't know from where you got this information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: The question is : What is the definite roadmap for improving power generation? Creating new power generation capacity takes 6 to 10 years, and that is not going to resolve the issue. The issue is how quick the power generation capacity can be increased.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I fully appreciate the concern shown by the hon. Member regarding power shortage in the country. But from our side, from Government of India's side, we are formulating the projects for meeting this demand. I have already told that around 85,000 megawatts of projects are planned for the Twelfth Plan. Out of these 85,000 megawatts, projects for more than 75,000 megawatts are already undertaken. We are sure that we will be in a position to meet this demand by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, if you look at the reply given by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. एक सवाल, वह एक हो गया है।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I must thank the Minister for, at least, giving a very honest reply in the entire datasheet which has been produced here. I would request, specially the Members from Bihar who are present in the House, if you see, a small State like Himachal Pradesh has a power requirement of 8626 million units, which is very good and we all appreciate that. Your State, which has about 10 crore people, has a requirement of 1,26,000 million units. Andhra Pradesh, similarly, has about 88,000 million units which it is consuming. Sir, the State of Bihar, in your reply, which has a population of 10.34 crore people ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are the glaring facts which have been reflected. Have you seen the requirement of power which has been displayed in this chart? It is 13,000 million units for the State of Bihar. What is the basis? There is a deficiency. We understand that. All contemporary States have a very high level of power consumption and demand. What is there about Bihar?

What is there that the State, having one of the largest population, has requirement of only 13,000 million units? My submission to you and my question to you is: What is the basis of calculating the requirement of a State? That formula must be told to the House.

What is the formula for calculating the requirement of a State ? Please tell us about that. This is a very simple question. What is the formula for calculating the requirement of a State, especially where eight crore people live? क्या फॉर्मूला है, बताइए तो सही। Tell us about the formula. What is the basis of that? And why has Bihar got less?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this calculation is based on the requirement stated by the State Government. The Central Electricity Authority is doing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Do you want to say that the people in Bihar don't want electricity? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: No. I am coming to the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Tell us about the formula. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rudyji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I am coming to the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What you want to tell us is that we don't want electricity. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is its basis? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: The learned hon. Member asked a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you about the guidelines of the survey. As far as the demand of the State, in this case Bihar, is concerned, the Central Electricity Authority has hold detailed discussion with the power utilities. They look at the demand of the State's industries and agriculture. They also look at the State's seasonal demand. The Central Electricity Authority looks into all these things and then gives the statistics. I am giving you the facts. The peak power demand of Bihar is 2,031 mw. They could meet 1,738 mw only. As per the record, it has a shortage of 293 mw. This practice is uniform. It discusses it with the State Governments. The hon. Member knows it better than me that 'electricity' is in the Concurrent List. States also play a major role in this.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, my question is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Rudy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Rudy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आम तौर पर बीच में नहीं बोलता हूँ, लेकिन बिहार को मंत्री जी discriminate करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, देश में बिजली की चोरी के बारे में मंत्री जी बताएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां सब से अधिक 40 परसेंट बिजली की चोरी हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, power position in my State of Assam is worse. During the last 25 days, people had suffered a lot. Students are also suffering. It has created uproar in every part of the State. The Minister in his reply has given a statement about the Load Generation Balance Report. The heading 'Peak' shows '-126' mw. It is manageable. But the State has failed to manage this minimum requirement. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will sit with the State Government and take action to give justice to the people who are suffering from power crisis in Assam.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, as per the LGBR, Assam has projected peak power shortage of 10.5 per cent, but actual power shortage of Assam during peak demand is 5.3 per cent. It means that the State Government of Assam is doing somewhat better in that area to cover the shortage. Sir, in the Twelfth Plan, a lot of projects are coming for Assam. Subansiri Project is also there. These will benefit the Government of Assam. We are sure that the Government of Assam will benefit from it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, you don't know as to what is going on in Assam.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, for the last several days, people are crying for power. Even the Capital cities are dark. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is due to the shortage of power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: There is the worst power crisis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, yesterday, I have received information that in Assam, transmission lines from certain areas have collapsed and that is the reason that there has been some trouble in that area. But, it is a fact as my colleague, the Minister of State, has said that power from Subansiri and all will be given to Assam during the course of time. However, the Subansiri work has been stopped for the last two months. I have been requesting people and the Government to start it. But, the people are agitating unnecessarily. We are prepared to solve the problem by sitting together.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Minister is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: The point is, we are not against the power generation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, this is not the time to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, they are diverting the question. I am replying properly that I have received information and we have already instructed the Power Grid. I talked to the officials of the Power Grid. Lines will be corrected and power shortage, which has occurred recently, will be corrected soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 524. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, one minute please. It is very relevant to my State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सभापति जी, इधर वालों को आप बिठा देते हैं, अब उधर वालों को भी बिठा दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: This electricity problem is due to the breakdown in the transmission lines in Jalpaiguri. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, please give me half a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have a question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 524. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, मेरा सवाल ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three supplementaries are over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सभापति जी, इसी से संबंधित मेरा भी एक सवाल है, मंत्री जी चाहें तो बाद में लिखित जवाब भिजवा दें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mayaji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let your colleague ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सभापति जी, इसी से संबंधित मेरा सवाल है कि तारापुर विद्युत संयंत्र से मध्य प्रदेश को मिलने वाली बिजली ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are supposed to assist the Chair in the conduct of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

#### बायो-गैस का उत्पादन

\*524. श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में बायो-गैस का उत्पादन किया गया;

(ख) बायो-गैस के उत्पादन में पिछड़ने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अनेक बायो-गैस संयंत्र कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) बायो-गैस संयंत्रों में नई व्यवहार्य प्रौद्योगिकी अपना कर उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है?

नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री (डा. फारूक अब्दुल्ला): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन-पटल पर रखा है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) देश में ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 6.47 लाख बायो-गैस संयंत्रों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में 6.08 लाख बायो-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बायो-गैस का राज्य-वार अनुमानित उत्पादन विवरण-1 पर दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ग) और (घ) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) द्वारा बायो-गैस कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन नियमित आधार पर कराए जाते हैं। एक स्वतंत्र एजेंसी द्वारा किए गए पिछले मूल्यांकन अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2008-09 के दौरान देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण किए गए बायो-गैस संयंत्रों में से लगभग 95.80 प्रतिशत संयंत्रों को कार्यशील पाया गया।

(ङ) बायो-गैस संयंत्रों के लिए नवीन, अभिनव तथा उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) द्वारा 12 बायो-गैस विकास एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बायो-गैस उत्पादन की कार्य क्षमता में सुधार लाने तथा नई फीड सामग्री का परीक्षण करने के लिए विभिन्न संस्थानों और विश्वविद्यालयों में 18 अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं को भी सहयोग प्रदान किया गया है।

**विवरण-**

11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुमानित बायो-गैस उत्पादन का  
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अनुमानित बायो-गैस उत्पादन (घन मीटर/दिन में)
1	2	3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	191445
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1874
3.	असम	70534
4.	बिहार	8434
5.	गोवा	338
6.	गुजरात	176835
7.	हरियाणा	16244
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3082
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1054
10.	कर्नाटक	140495
11.	केरल	40374
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	147690
13.	महाराष्ट्र	261698
14.	मणिपुर	0

1	2	3
15.	मेघालय	9480
16.	मिजोरम	900
17.	नागालैंड	7514
18.	ओडिशा	49518
19.	पंजाब	123946
20.	राजस्थान	2262
21.	सिक्किम	4734
22.	तमिलनाडु	108690
23.	त्रिपुरा	900
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	37158
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	164758
26.	दिल्ली	8
27.	पुडुचेरी	10
28.	छत्तीसगढ़	34694
29.	झारखंड	8106
30.	उत्तराखंड	67825
	कुल	1680600

### Production of Bio-gas

†\*524. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of bio-gas produced in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the reasons for lagging behind in the production;

(c) whether many bio-gas plants are not functioning;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production by adopting new feasible technology in bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) 6.08 lakhs bio-gas plants have been installed against a target of 6.47 lakhs bio-gas plants during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country. State-wise estimated production of biogas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) MNRE gets evaluation studies of bio-gas programme done on a regular basis. As per the report of the last evaluation study, conducted by an independent agency, during the year 2008-09, about 95.80 per cent of surveyed bio-gas plants were found functional in various regions of the country.

(e) 12 Bio-gas Development and Training Centers have been supported by the MNRE for the development of new, innovative and appropriate technology for bio-gas plants. Besides, 18 research and development projects have also been supported at various institutes and universities to improve the efficiency and try new feed material for bio-gas production.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of estimated bio-gas production  
during the 11th Five Year Plan.*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Estimated bio-gas production (in cubic meter/day)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191445
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1874
3.	Assam	70534
4.	Bihar	8434
5.	Goa	338

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	176835
7.	Haryana	16244
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3082
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1054
10.	Karnataka	140495
11.	Kerala	40374
12.	Madhya Pradesh	147690
13.	Maharashtra	261698
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Meghalaya	9480
16.	Mizoram	900
17.	Nagaland	7514
18.	Odisha	49518
19.	Punjab	123946
20.	Rajasthan	2262
21.	Sikkim	4734
22.	Tamil Nadu	108690
23.	Tripura	900
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37158
25.	West Bengal	164758
26.	Delhi	8
27.	Puducherry	10
28.	Chhattisgarh	34694
29.	Jharkhand	8106
30.	Uttarakhand	67825
TOTAL		1680600

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी:** सभापति जी, मेरा एक छोटा सा प्रश्न है। बाँयो-गैस के लिए cattle dung यानी गोबर की बड़ी आवश्यकता होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बड़ी संख्या में गो-हत्या होती है। क्या मंत्री जी ऐसी कोई योजना बना रहे हैं, जिससे देश के प्रत्येक जिले में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गो-संरक्षण केन्द्र खोले जाएं और उनके बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली के संयंत्र लगाए जाएं, ताकि बिजली के साथ-साथ हमको organic fertilizers भी मिल सके? क्या आप इस प्रकार का कोई प्रयास कर रहे हैं या करेंगे?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल:** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहली टिप्पणी की है, उसका इस सवाल के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और न ही हम उस विषय में कुछ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बाँयो-गैस बनाने के लिए देश भर में इस मंत्रालय की स्कीम्स चल रही हैं और उनके तहत, विशेषकर 3 स्कीम्स के तहत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। सबसे ज्यादा जोर household type biogas plants पर है और उनके बारे में मैंने जवाब भी दिया है। अभी समय की कमी के कारण मैं विस्तार से इनके बारे में नहीं बता सकता हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ दो स्कीम्स और भी हैं, जिनके तहत लोग बिजली बनाकर बेच सकते हैं। इसके अलावा हरियाणा ने हमें एक प्रस्ताव दिया था और हमने उसे मान लिया कि वहां के लोगों ने जो 4 गोशालाएं बनाई हुई हैं, उनके लिए इस स्कीम के तहत जितनी सब्सिडी बनती है, 50 परसेंट पहले और 50 परसेंट बाद में, वह प्रोजेक्ट की शुरुआत के बाद उनको मिल सकती है।

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी:** मान्यवर, मैं पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर से ही संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ, परंतु मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि गोबर और bio-gas से देश की कुल कितनी क्यूबिक मीटर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की क्षमता है तथा इसका पूरा दोहन कब तक करेंगे? साथ ही, इसमें कुल कितने मिलियन यूनिट या मेगावॉट बिजली पैदा करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over, I am afraid. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will now take up Short Notice Question, Mr. Jesudasu Seelam. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, before going to the Short Notice Question, I seek your indulgence. The question just now answered is directed to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. I suppose Dr. Farooq Abdullah is the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister concerned is hospitalised. There is information to that effect.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Agreed. I have no problem. If you have authorised the other Minister, the House must be informed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It does not go to the House. For the kind information of the hon. Members, permission.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has been informed about the ailment of the Minister.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We have informed the Chairman and the hon. Chairman has permitted the concerned Minister to be substituted by somebody else for the present.

---

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Rate of production in CIL

†\*525. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that per shift per worker production rate of Coal India Limited (CIL) is assessed to be 4.8 tonnes;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether there is a scope for achieving a higher production rate;
- (d) if so, the extent thereof; and
- (e) the measures proposed to be taken to tap this potential?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per Annual Plan 2011-12 of Ministry of Coal, the target (RE) of output per man per shift (OMS) for the year 2011-12 of Coal India Limited (CIL) was 4.84 tonnes against which the actual (Provisional) achievement was 4.97 tonnes as reported by CIL.

(c) and (d) As per Annual Plan 2011-12 of Ministry of Coal, the target for coal production of Coal India Limited (CIL) for 2011-12 was 440.00 million tonnes (RE), against which CIL has produced 435.84 million tonnes (Provisional). During 2012-13, CIL has planned to produce 464.10 million tonnes (BE) with a growth of 6.48% over last year and the target of OMS for the year 2012-13 is set at 5.22 tonnes.

(e) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been persistently making efforts to augment production level to meet the rise in demand of coal and has taken the following major steps in this regard:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- To increase production from existing mines through mechanization and modernization keeping in view the geo-mining characteristics of coal seams and economic viability of the projects.
- During XII Plan period, production from the existing and completed projects of CIL is expected to decline from 218.37 million tonnes in 2011-12 (XI Plan) to 192.42 million tonnes in 2016-17 (XII Plan). Production from ongoing projects is programmed to increase from 227.50 million tonnes in 2011-12, to 333.33 million tonnes in 2016-17. Another 96.13 million tonnes is envisaged to come from new/expansion projects to be taken up during XII Plan.
- Action being taken to implement the ongoing projects in a time bound manner to achieve targeted production as per schedule.
- Efforts being made by all the subsidiaries companies of CIL for obtaining Environmental Clearance/Forestry Clearance (EC/FC) within the schedule time frame so that new projects could be able to start production in time.
- All out efforts also being made by the subsidiaries companies with State government agencies to acquire land for identified & expansion projects.

#### **Indo-Brazil collaboration in science sector**

\*526. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held discussions with the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed;

(c) the details of areas in which bilateral collaboration has been strengthened through the projects undertaken by the Indo-Brazil Science Council and India Brazil Joint Commission of Science and Technology; and

(d) the details of the other areas identified for cooperation by both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Sir. Minister of State for Science and Technology and Earth Sciences held discussions with Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil on March 28, 2012 at New Delhi.



(b) The issues discussed during the meeting related to future steps for strengthening the Indo-Brazil scientific and technological cooperation including (i) Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology for 2012-14; (ii) Memorandum of Understanding for implementation of the Science without Borders programme in India; and (iii) Memorandum of Understanding in the field of Biotechnology, which were signed by the two sides on March 30, 2012.

(c) The bilateral cooperation has been strengthened through projects undertaken through the Indo-Brazil Science Council and India-Brazil Joint Commission on Science and Technology in the areas of Materials including Nano Materials; Infectious Diseases; Condensed Matter Physics; Mathematics; Computational Sciences and modeling; and Bio-energy.

(d) The other areas of cooperation identified by both the countries for cooperation for the period 2012-14 are: Biotechnology; Computer Sciences and ICT; Earth Systems Science including Ocean sciences and Climate change; Engineering; Health and Biomedical sciences; Material sciences and Nano-technology; Mathematics; Natural sciences; and Renewable energy including energy efficient and low Carbon technologies.

#### **Variation between WPI and CPI**

†\*527. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a variation between the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has been noticed in the country during March, 2012;

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

(c) whether Government has found out the factors responsible for this variation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A price index is an indicator of the average price movement over time of a fixed basket of goods and services. The composition of the basket of goods and services is made

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

keeping into consideration whether the changes are to be measured at retail, wholesale or at producers level, etc. The basket will also vary for economy-wide, regional, or sector specific series. At present, separate series of index numbers are compiled to capture the price movements at retail and wholesale level in India. The details of Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and their inflation rates for March, 2012 is indicated below:

Indices	Base year	March-12	
		Index	Year-on-Year Inflation (%)
WPI	2004-05=100	159.8	6.89
CPI for Industrial Workers	2001=100	201	8.65
CPI for Agricultural Labourers	1986-87=100	625	6.84
CPI for Rural Labourers	1986-87=100	626	7.19
CPI New Series (All India)	2010 =100	115.6	9.47

Differences between inflation rates measured in terms of various price indices occur due to the methodology and composition followed in the computation of an index. The gap between WPI and CPI is due to the fact that whereas the WPI indicates the price changes of wholesale transactions of a basket of commodities representing the entire economy, the CPI measures the changes in (retail) prices of goods and services. Additionally, the difference also lies in the base year adopted, the commodity basket selected, coverage, etc.

#### **Incentives for power capacity addition**

\*528.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives are being provided by Government to increase the capacity addition of power to meet the shortage of power in energy deficit States particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated by Government to the State Governments, especially to Andhra Pradesh, for the development of power sector during the last three years and the current year;

- (d) whether the allocated funds have been utilized by these States;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sought more funds; and
- (g) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) For incentivising the capacity addition in the power sector, the Government of India has provided fiscal incentives under the Mega Power Policy which include:

- (i) Zero Custom Duty – for import of capital equipments for the power projects;
- (ii) Deemed export benefit – benefit to the domestic bidders for the projects; and
- (iii) Income tax benefit – In addition, the income tax holiday regime as per section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 can also be availed.

(c) to (g) For the development of power sector, the Government of India has released Rs. 5177.89 crore to 29 States/UTs in the last three years i.e. 2009-12 under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). For Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 199.18 crore has been released under R-APDRP during the same period. There has been no release of funds under R-APDRP in the current financial year 2012-13 to any State so far. The related projects are at various stages of implementation and the funds released are being utilized by the State Discoms. No request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional funds is pending in the Ministry.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Government of India has released Rs. 12237.31 crores to 27 States in the last three years i.e., 2009-12. Out of this Rs. 12237.31 crore, Rs. 319.15 crores has been released to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. There has been no release of funds under RGGVY during the current Financial Year to any State so far.

#### **Financial Assistance under the Scheme of International Co-operation**

\*529. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of financial assistance provided under the Scheme of International Co-operation during the last three years, State-wise;

- (b) the details of target fixed and achieved during that period;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved, so far; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken by Government to achieve the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Financial assistance on part-reimbursement basis is provided to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) through State/Central Government organisations, industry/enterprise associations and registered societies/trusts etc., associated with, the MSME as per the International Cooperation Scheme (a Plan Scheme of this Ministry) guidelines. The main objectives of the Scheme include exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating Joint Ventures, improving market of the products of MSMEs, foreign collaborations etc. Financial assistance under the Scheme of International Cooperation has been provided to the various MSME associations/organisations of the following states during each of the last three years:

Applicant organisation of	Amount released (in Rs.)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	422900	1200000	885634
Assam	1759334	1200000	921584
Chandigarh	0	1332624	330225
Delhi	3113638	11017422	2235998
Gujarat	877677	4082452	2208678
Haryana	0	0	828815
Karnataka	686954	3713685	1768219
Madhya Pradesh	1549499	1865117	1573480
Maharashtra	100000	2365577	3178644
Punjab	4695656	5436513	415810
Rajasthan	1712500	1373331	0
Tamil Nadu	723500	2354819	194607
Uttar Pradesh	2233626	833000	0
West Bengal	2124716	3168184	1967017
TOTAL	20000000	39942724	16508711

(b) Details of targets fixed and achieved during last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Physical targets fixed (No. of events)	Physical targets achieved (No. of events)
2009-10	25	44
2010-11	30	41
2011-12	50	41

(c) and (d) International Cooperation Scheme is a demand driven scheme. As MSME Organisations/entrepreneurs have to bear a certain proportion of the total expenses incurred, they apply for financial assistance only for those events which they deem are beneficial to them.

As per the International Cooperation Scheme guidelines, after completion of the event, the applicant organisation(s) as well as members of the delegation who attended the event is/are required to furnish feedback reports. This enables this Ministry to make an assessment of the utility of the event in terms of the extent to which the expected outcome has been achieved by the members of the delegation. The outcomes include knowledge of latest technologies, possibility of entering into Joint Ventures, identifying new areas of business opportunity etc. An overall assessment of the feedback reports reveals that the scheme has been very beneficial to the MSME entrepreneurs.

As a part of the ongoing initiatives of the Ministry to make the Scheme more effective, the Ministry has recently entrusted the task of evaluation of the Scheme's performance to an independent agency for deciding on modifications, if any.

#### **Doordarshan and AIR stations**

†\*530. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doordarshan Kendras and All India Radio Stations operating in the country as on 31 March, 2012;

(b) how many, out of these are operating in the tribal areas, State-wise;

(c) whether the stations, especially in tribal areas, are operating properly; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the number of tribal districts where these stations are operating properly and also those which are not operating properly and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that there were 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) and 1415 TV Transmitters of varying power were operating as on 31.3.2012. Out of these, 22 Studio Centres and 529 TV Transmitters are located in Tribal areas.

As regards All India Radio, a total of 275 Broadcasting stations are operating across the country as on 31st March, 2012. Out of these, 71 Broadcasting stations of All India Radio are located in the Tribal Districts Areas. State-wise number of Studio Centres and Transmitters in respect of Doordarshan and AIR Stations is given in the statement (See below).

(c) and (d) In general, the performance of Doordarshan Kendras, TV Transmitters and All India Radio stations is satisfactory. However, there is acute shortage of staff in Doordarshan network and staff has not been sanctioned or recruited for manning new projects for several years. Due to non availability of adequate staff, 46 Low Power Transmitters, including 21 in tribal areas, are relaying partial transmission and activities at 23 Studio Centres, including 7 in tribal areas, are limited.

So far as All India Radio is concerned, out of 71 stations operating in tribal districts, 18 are operating below optimal performance due to shortage of manpower. Further, out of these 18 stations, at 11 stations, transmitters are very old and their efficiency has reduced due to ageing.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise details of TV Studio centers and transmitters and AIR Stations*

#### **Television**

State/UT	Total Transmitters	Transmitters located in tribal areas	Total No. of Studio Centres	Studio Centres located in tribal areas
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	105	31	4	1
Arunachal Pradesh *	45	45	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	29	23	4	4
Bihar	42	-	2	-
Chhattisgarh	28	28	2	2
Goa	2	-	1	-
Gujarat	68	32	2	-
Haryana	23	-	1	-
Himachal Pradesh	54	12	1	-
Jammu & Kashmir	125	-	4	-
Jharkhand	27	16	2	2
Karnataka	68	13	2	-
Kerala	33	19	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	78	34	3	-
Maharashtra	122	52	3	1
Manipur	8	6	1	-
Meghalaya*	10	10	2	2
Mizoram*	8	8	1	1
Nagaland*	14	14	1	1
Orissa	95	62	3	2
Punjab	13	-	2	-
Tamil Nadu	71	27	3	-
Tripura	10	10	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	84	1	7	-
Uttarakhand	54	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	36	29	3	2
A. & N. Islands	28	9	1	-
Chandigarh	1	-	1	-
Dadar & Nagar Haveli*	1	-	1	-
Daman & Diu	2	1	-	-
Delhi	3	-	2	-
Lakshadweep Islands*	16	16	-	-
Pudducherry	5	-	1	-
TOTAL	1415	529	67	22

\*States/UTs having concentration of predominantly tribal population.

#### **A.I.R. Stations**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of AIR Stations opened As on 31.03.2012	No. of Tribal Areas Stations opened As on 31.03.2012	Stations Working sub- optimally in Tribal areas		
				Due to Non- sanction of O & M staff	Due to ageing of Transmitters	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	1	0	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	1	0	1
3.	Assam	10	2	0	2	2
4.	Bihar	9	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	4	1	0	1
6.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	8	4	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	3	0	0	0	0
10.	Himanchal Pradesh	13	3	0	0	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	4	0	1	1
12.	Jharkhand	5	3	0	2	2
13.	Karnataka	15	0	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	8	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	5	1	1	2
16.	Maharashtra	22	2	0	0	0
17.	Manipur	3	2	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	6	6	1	0	1
19.	Mizoram	5	5	1	0	1
20.	Nagaland	5	5	1	0	1
21.	Orissa	13	7	0	2	2
22.	Punjab	3	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	17	2	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	12	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	3	3	1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	14	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	7	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	A & N Island (UT)	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu (UT)	1	1	0	0	0
33.	L & M Islands (UT)	1	1	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry (UT)	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		275	71	7	11	18

**Lack of storage facilities**

\*531. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complaints that foodgrains are rotting because of lack of storage spaces/godowns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to construct more godowns in the country;

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

(e) the action taken by Government to prevent rotting of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A quantity of 6702 tonnes, 6346 tonnes and 3338 tonnes of foodgrains got damaged/ became non-issuable in FCI during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains in case of unscientific storage because of lack of storage space, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

Details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. To create additional storage capacity, the Government formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of 151.96 lakh tons is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in

19 States. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonnes tenders have been finalized on the private investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. State-wise details of capacity sanctioned under PEG scheme is at Statement-II (*See below*). The Government has also approved creation of capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership mode. This Department has also finalized a scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tons in the North East, through FCI to meet 4 months' requirement of storage of foodgrains. This Department also releases funds as grants-in-aid to the NE States and J & K for construction of godowns for the States' own storage requirements. The assistance provided to the State Governments based on the proposals received from them for creation of storage space is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) Government is taking all precautionary measures for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains to avoid rotting of foodgrains. State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Recently instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on 19.12.2011 & 11.1.2012. These measures include continuous monitoring of quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, to follow code of practices for safe storage in covered and CAP storage, to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc.

Details of precautionary and remedial steps to be taken by FCI and State agencies to check damages to foodgrains are given in Statement-IV.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Region-wise stock accrued as damaged/non-issuable with FCI for the last three years*

(Figures in Tonne)

Sl. No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	17	39	29
3.	Orissa	0	18	36

1	2	3	4	5
4.	West Bengal	1357	922	477
5.	Assam	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland & Manipur	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	5	1	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	53	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	520	258
15.	Uttarakhand	0	1338	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	12	29
20.	Gujarat	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	245	97	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	974	2	13.78
TOTAL		6702	6346	3338.01

**Statement-II***State-wise details of capacity sanctioned under PEG Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Net capacity approved	Capacity for which tenders sanctioned to pvt. Investors+ allotted to CWC & SWC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451,000	401,000
2.	Bihar	300,000	120,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	222,000	222,000
4.	Gujarat	80,000	50,000
5.	Haryana \$	3,880,000	1,682,273
6.	Himachal Pradesh	142,550	20,840
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	361,690	134,000
8.	Jharkhand	175,000	115,000
9.	Karnataka	416,500	331,500
10.	Kerala	15,000	5,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	435,000	360,000
12.	Maharashtra	655,500	589,900
13.	Odisha	300,000	300,000
14.	Punjab	5,125,000	4,492,738
15.	Rajasthan	250,000	235,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	345,000	145,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000	1,470,700
18.	Uttarakhand	25,000	-
19.	West Bengal	156,600	29,600
GRAND TOTAL		15,195,840	10,704,551

\$ A capacity of 3,40,000 MT at Bhattu centre (Haryana) is under re-consideration as per decision of HLC in view of recommendations of Lokayukta, Haryana.

***Statement-III***

*State-wise details of assistance provided based on proposals received from State Governments in North East region, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir (as on 31-3-2012)*

**Ongoing projects**

State/No. of projects	Total Physical Capacity to be created (in Tons)	Total Estimated costs (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds already released to the State Governments (Rs. in lakhs)
Jammu & Kashmir (1)	6160	341.00	341.00
Assam (1)	4000	357.55	343.00
Mizoram (22)	17500	1499.00	1130.00
Sikkim (1)	375	115.00	60.00
Tripura (31)	33000	2811.00	894.00
Meghalaya (2)	4500	200.72	200.72
Arunachal Pradesh (11)	7680	760.00	471.00

***Statement-IV***

*The details of precautionary and remedial steps mandated to be followed by F.C.I. and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains*

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.

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

#### **Delay in filling up of vacancies in higher judiciary**

\*532. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently admitted that vacancies of judges in High Courts across the country could not be filled up due to delay in submitting of proposals by the Chief Justices of High Courts;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to direct the Chief Justices to send proposals to fill up the vacant posts of judges in a time bound manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to fill up all the posts of judges in Supreme Court/High Courts in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Under the existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and State High Courts, the Government processes appointments upon receipt of proposals from the Chief Justice of India for Supreme Court and for High Court

upon receipt of proposals from the respective Chief Justice of the High-Court. Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998 the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court rests with the Chief Justice of India and for appointment of a Judge of a High Court, it rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

As on 11.05.2012, 261 posts in High Courts are vacant. The vacancies keep arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court, during each year.

The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the concerned High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling the existing vacancies of Judges as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts. It (Government) had written to the Chief Justicer of High Courts in April and June, 2011 to fill the vacancies in the High Courts and subordinate courts in a campaign mode from 01st July, 2011 onwards for six months. As a result, 85 vacancies of High Courts have been filled in the calendar year 2011 against 43 vacancies filled in the calendar year 2010. The Chief Justices of High Courts were again reminded on 28.02.2012. In response, recommendations for filling up 83 vacant posts in High Courts and one vacant post in Supreme Court have been received till 11.05.2012.

#### **Formation of NEWRA**

\*533. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status and the reasons for formation of the North East Water Resources Authority (NEWRA);

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the States in the North Eastern Region are opposing this move;

(c) if so, the details of reasons for opposition along with the names of such States; and

(d) the details of likely losses if Government drops this idea?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) After declaration made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding formation of



North Eastern Water Resources Authority (NEWRA) during his tour to Assam in November 2004, the proposal for constitution of NEWRA as a basin level authority for overall development of Water Resources in the North Eastern Region was prepared by Ministry of Water Resources in consultation with the North Eastern States.

(b) The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has some reservations on the jurisdiction, structure of the proposed authority.

(c) The main reservations of Government of Arunachal Pradesh relate to jurisdiction and structure of NEWRA and other socio-economic implications. It is apprehended by the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh that the way the NEWRA is conceived would undermine the authority of State Government and impinge upon the legal and constitutional rights of the people.

(d) There is no such assessment of the likely losses if the idea is dropped.

#### **Electoral reforms**

\*534. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the electoral reforms have been pending with Government for a long time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a national consultation on the subject is also pending; and

(c) if so, the details of steps the Ministry is taking to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) Decriminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political

parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been, gathered. The details of these consultations have been put on the website of the Ministry of Law and Justice i.e. [www.lawmin.nic.in](http://www.lawmin.nic.in). On the basis of the inputs received in these consultations, discussion with all political parties is contemplated.

#### **Target of wind and solar energy**

\*535. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to achieve the target of wind and solar energy which is green and clean energy;

(b) the details of bottlenecks in this regard; and

(c) whether the investors are not interested or the State Governments are not taking interest or the Ministry is not taking appropriate steps to promote wind and solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. Against a target of 2400 MW set for the year 2011-12, a wind power capacity of 3196 MW was installed. For the 11th Plan as a whole, a capacity of 10260 MW was installed against a target of 9000 MW. For solar energy, the Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in January, 2010 with a target of 20,000 MW of grid-connected solar power by 2022 distributed over 3 Phases (Phase I upto 2013, Phase II upto 2017 and Phase III upto 2022). For Phase I, a target of 1100 MW was set upto 2013, and a capacity of 979 MW has already been installed in the country.

(b) No major bottlenecks have come to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry and State Governments all are taking appropriate steps for promotion of wind and solar energy and investors have shown considerable interest in these sectors.

#### **Ken-Betwa link project**

\*536. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ken-Betwa Link Project has commenced;

(b) whether consent has been received from the respective States for taking up the project;

(c) if so, the status of progress made, so far; and

(d) whether Government has allocated the funds therefor and, if so, the details thereof along with the details of estimated time to be taken to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) and (b) The Ken-Betwa Link project has not commenced. A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) amongst the State of Madhya Pradesh, State of Uttar Pradesh and Union Government for proceeding ahead on the Ken-Betwa Link Project and taking up the project for preparation of DPR was signed on 25th August, 2005.

(c) and (d) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) had prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link and submitted the same to the party States for concurrence. Modifications of the proposal and final Detailed Project (Phase I & II) Report preparation were taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned state. The DPR of Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed by NWDA and sent to State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for concurrence. NWDA has taken up the Survey & Investigation work of Phase-II of link project. Funds have been allocated to NWDA for preparation of DPRs. Government is pursuing the Ken-Betwa link programme in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon consensus and cooperation of the concerned states and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/Departments of Central and State Government including statutory clearances.

#### **Scam in JNN SM**

\*537. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-ministerial Committee, constituted to probe Rs. 13,000 crore scam in Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNN SM), has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, by when this Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) An Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of representatives of Ministries of New and Renewable Energy, Power and Corporate Affairs was setup by MNRE to inquire into the allegations, that some solar power developers had violated the guidelines of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to get more projects than permissible.

The Committee has submitted its report.

- (b) The report is being examined by the Government.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Mobile TV services**

\*538. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has dropped the plan to offer mobile TV services;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether stakeholders were consulted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the views of stakeholders and by whom the decision was taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations on "Issues relating to Mobile Television Service" dated 23.1.2008 had laid down a framework for enabling the private players to provide mobile TV services using terrestrial mode of transmission under broadcast route. These recommendations, *inter-alia*, include technology, spectrum allocation, licensing issues and content regulation etc. for mobile TV services. However, the Ministry could not put in place a regulatory framework for mobile TV service due to non-availability of adequate spectrum in UHF Band V (585-698 MHz). It has been estimated that at least 96 MHz spectrum would be required for mobile TV services on a pan India basis. However, according to India Remarks (IND 37) in the National Frequency Allocation Plan, 2011, the requirement of spectrum for DD's digitalization programme and mobile TV services are to be met in the UHF Band V (585-698 MHz). DD has projected a requirement of 64 MHz within this band for its

digitalization programme. Therefore, the available spectrum for mobile TV services is far below the requirement. In view of this, no consultation process with stakeholders was held.

### **Weight of packaged food products**

†\*539. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether companies selling packaged food products, beverages, drinks and other items of day-to-day use in the country charge money for the full 100 gms whereas the actual weight of the packaged content is less and this may also be one of the reasons for the increase in inflation;

(b) whether Government has ever conducted a survey in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government does not find it necessary to issue strict injunctions to all the companies in this regard so that the increasing inflation may be arrested to some extent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir, no such specific case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d) No Sir, no such survey has been conducted. However the enforcement work of the Legal Metrology is being done by the State Government and strict action is being taken by them whenever any violations come to their notice.

### **Coal linkage to power station in Karnataka**

\*540. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Power Corporation, implementing the Godhna Power Station, has approached the Ministry for award of long term coal linkage;

(b) the reasons for delay in awarding the said linkage; and

(c) whether the Ministry would take up the matter with the concerned agencies to expedite the award of the said linkage in favour of the project as this is holding up the establishment of the power project?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) had submitted an application seeking long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance for the proposed  $2 \times 800$  MW Super Thermal Power Project at Godhna, Janjgir-Champa District, Chhattisgarh.

(b) and (c) This application was forwarded to Ministry of Power for their comments/recommendations and Ministry of Power has recommended for grant of Letter of Assurance (LoA) for this 12th Plan power project. As per procedure, the matter is to be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) – (SLC(LT) for Power in its meeting, as and when held, to consider authorization of LOAs for power projects. However, as more than 80,000 MW linkages/LoAs are already authorized against which power projects are likely to come up during 12th Plan, there appears no scope to consider any further 12th Plan power projects for the grant of linkage/LOA.

---

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### **Coal supply to Suratgarh and Kota Super Thermal Power Projects**

4031. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic supply of coal has been discontinued to Suratgarh and Kota Super Thermal Power Projects situated in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any time limit for supply of domestic coal, in order to reduce the cost of power generation of these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Coal is regularly being supplied by the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) to Suratgarh and Kota Thermal Power Stations of Rajasthan.

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

**Allocation of fund for CSR activities**

4032. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated during the last one year for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities;
- (b) the implementing agency for allocated funds and the details of basic beneficiaries; and
- (c) whether such programmes has benefited the minorities and if so, the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) A total of Rupees 553.33 crores was allocated for Corporate Social Responsibility during the year 2011-12 by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries.

(b) and (c) CSR activities are being undertaken through implementing agencies as per CSR Policy of CIL. The agencies include:

- (i) Community based organization whether formal or informal.
- (ii) Elected local bodies such as Panchayats.
- (iii) Voluntary Agencies (NGOs)
- (iv) Institutes/Academic Organizations.
- (v) Trusts, Missions etc.
- (vi) Self help groups.
- (vii) Government, Semi Government and Autonomous Organizations.
- (viii) Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE)
- (ix) Mahila Mandals/Samitis and the like.
- (x) Contracted agencies for civil works.
- (xi) Professional Consultancy Organization etc.

The Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme of Coal India Limited focuses on overall betterment of the society and does not target any particular segment of

people. It is not possible to segregate the number of beneficiaries community-wise, who are using utilities like roads, overbridges, community centre, playgrounds, checkdams etc. As such it is not possible to pinpoint the number of beneficiaries who belong to the minorities, under the CSR programme.

#### **Wages for coal workers**

4033. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether wages for coal workers have been revised;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of parameters that have been taken into consideration while revising the wages?

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

(b) The National Coal Wage Agreement-IX is for a period of five years with 100% Dearness Allowance (DA) neutralisation and with effect from 1.7.2011. The Minimum Guaranteed Benefit (MGB) allowed @ 25% on total emolument (Basic + DA + Special DA + Attendance Bonus) as on 30.6.2011 and the rate of annual increment agreed is 3% of revised progressive basic pay.

(c) The parameters that have been taken into consideration for revising the wages are – the profitability of the subsidiaries and their capacity to make the payment, resources generated by the subsidiaries to meet the requirements of the increased wages, likely production increase in the coming years, likely attrition rate of the workforce in future years due to superannuation and the phased mechanization of the mines.

#### **Special schemes for coal belts**

†4034. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate any special schemes for the coal belt areas of the country;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) whether it is a fact that such parts of the country are worst affected areas which predominantly comprise of tribal belts;
- (c) whether Government has formulated a clearcut policy for the development of above said areas so as to provide employment and basic facilities to the affected families; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise due to answer in (a).
- (c) The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (R & R Policy) of Coal India Limited have been formulated to provide employment and basic facilities to the affected families.
- (d) The salient features of the R & R Policy of CIL are given as under:

Land compensation to land oustees is paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Government notification. Solatium and Escalation are paid to land oustees as per provisions of the concerned Act or as imposed by the concerned State Government.

Employment is provided to land oustees against every two acres of land. All the land losers who are not eligible for employment as above, are entitled to receive monetary compensation in lieu of employment at the rate of Rs.5,00,000/- (Five Lakhs) for each acre of land on pro rata basis. One time lump sum payment of Rs. 3,00,000/- (Three Lakhs), is paid in lieu of alternate House site, Assistance in designing Shifting Allowance, compensation for construction of cattle shed, Monetary compensation for construction of work shed etc. Each affected displaced family gets a subsistence allowance at the rate of 25 days (Minimum Agricultural Wage) per month for one year.

The coal companies assist the Project Affected People (PAPs) to establish non-farm self-employment through the provision of infrastructure, petty contracts or formation of cooperatives and encourage provisions of Jobs with contractors. Contractors are encouraged to give jobs to eligible PAPs on preferential basis.

As far as possible Coal companies shift the tribal community as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of the tribal community that allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity. Tribal affected families are given one time financial assistance of 500 days for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce loss. Tribal affected families resettled out of the district shall be given 25% higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefit. The policy enables the coal companies to provide at the resettlement site, a school, road with street light, pucca drain, pond dugwell and/or tube well for drinking water supply, community center, place of worship, dispensary, grazing land for cattle and play ground. Similar infrastructural facility, if necessary is extended to the host locality. The community facilities and services are available to all residents of the resettlement colonies, including PAPs and the host population. The approach for operation of community facilities is flexible and all efforts are made to involve the State and local self-Government/Panchayat for operating the facilities. The planning of the community facilities and their construction is undertaken in consultation with the affected community.

#### **Accidents in coal mines**

4035. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal mine workers involved in accidents during the last three years;
- (b) the amount of compensation disbursed to the victims of accidents; and
- (c) the causes for the accidents in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (c) The number of coal mines workers involved in fatal and serious accidents during the last three years in Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) alongwith causes is as below:

*Cause-wise fatalities/serious injuries*

Company	Year	Ground Movement		Haulage, Winding conveyor		Trucks, Wagons/ Dumpers		Non-transport Machines		Explosives		Electricity		Others		Total	
		F	S/I	F	S/I	F	S/I	F	S/I	F	S/I	F	S/I	F	S/I	F	S/I
CIL	2009	15	29	4	31	17	16	10	19	0	3	0	1	16	143	62	242
	2010	23	34	2	29	29	18	7	14	1	1	6	2	22	182	90	280
	2011	9	30	6	33	19	10	4	18	0	2	1	0	13	157	52	250
SCCL	2009	11	36	4	76	3	3	2	15	-	1	-	-	1	280	21	411
	2010	3	31	6	53	2	1	-	16	-	4	1	-	-	207	12	312
	2011	4	25	1	44	1	3	-	15	-	1	-	1	2	231	8	320
NLC	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	9
	2010	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	5
	2011	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5

F: Fatalities S/I: Serious Injuries.

All figures are provisional &amp; subject to reconciliation with DGMS. "Others"- Includes 'fall of object/person', 'fall of partings', 'Gas, dust, etc., 'Miscellaneous' &amp; 'Inundation'.

(b) As reported by CIL/SCCL/NLC, the details of the total amount of compensation disbursed to the victims of mines accidents during the last three years are as below:

Year	Name of the company and total amount of compensation disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)		
	CIL	SCCL	NLC
2009	19008258	5435000	1415350
2010	36600199	7947071	2009202
2011	34748069	4326060	1557349
TOTAL	90356526	17708131	4981901

**Public sector coal companies**

4036. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed implementation of the projects of public sector coal companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government on the observations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has been reviewing the implementation of Coal & Lignite projects of Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) regularly. CIL, SCCL and NLC have 16, 4 and 6 projects respectively which were approved by CCEA/CCI during Xth and XIth Plan periods. Details of these projects are as under:

- (i) Out of 16 projects under implementation in CIL, one project namely Basundhra (West) of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) has been completed. 11 projects are on schedule and 4 projects namely, Jhanjra PSLW underground (UG) of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Ashok Expn. opencast (OC) and Magadh OC of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Nigahi Expn. OC project of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) have got delayed due to delay in finalizing the contracts, delay in forestry clearance for railway siding, physical possession of land and delay in finalization of tenders for construction of CHP respectively.

- (ii) All the 4 projects of SCCL namely Adriyla Shaft project, Shantikhani Longwall, Jallaram Shaft project and Kaktiya Longwall project are delayed due to contractual delays, delay in mine development and geological disturbances.
- (iii) Out of 6 projects of NLC under implementation, 2 are lignite mining projects and 4 are thermal power projects. Out of these, both the Mining Projects and one Thermal Project (Barsingsar Thermal) stand completed. Neyveli New TPS was sanctioned in June 2011 and the project is on Schedule. The remaining two Thermal Projects are running behind schedule viz. TPS II expansion with a delay of 45 months and Coal based Power Project at Tuticorion (NTPL) by about 7 months mainly due to the delay in supply and erection of main plant package by M/s. BHEL.

During the course of review meetings, problems being faced by the coal companies are discussed and mitigative measures are suggested. The concerned Central/State Departments are approached, wherever necessary, to expedite the implementation of the projects.

#### **Fixation of royalty on coal**

4037. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposals regarding fixation of royalty, on the basis of coal prices especially in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposals; and
- (c) by when the said proposals are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The major coal producing States have proposed for fixation of royalty rates @ 20% ad-valorem basis, in place of the presently followed hybrid formula based royalty rates on coal and lignite. The proposal was considered by a Study Group, constituted by the Government to examine the issue of revision of royalty rates on coal and lignite. The Study Group held extensive deliberations on the issues involved and also held consultations with all the stakeholders. On the basis of the recommendations of the Study Group, the Union Government has finalised and accepted the proposal of the coal bearing States, including Assam, for shifting to ad-valorem based system of royalty rates.

However, keeping in view the interest of consumer States and the Power sector, the Government has approved for 14% ad-valorem royalty on coal, which will come into force with effect from the date of publication in the Gazette of India.

**Subsidiary for buying coal assets in South Africa**

4038. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to set up a subsidiary for buying coal assets in South Africa;

(b) if so, the quantum of coal assets to be procured from South Africa and under what terms and conditions;

(c) whether the quantum of coal to be procured from South Africa would be sufficient to meet the domestic needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with organizations owned by Provincial Government of Limpopo, South Africa to engage in joint initiatives of identification, exploration and development of coal assets and development of necessary infrastructure for export of coal and coal products from Limpopo province. To implement the MOU, setting up of a CIL subsidiary in South Africa would, inter-alia, be required.

(b) No assessment can be made regarding the quantum of coal prior to exploration activities.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of reply given to part (b) above.

**Irregularities in awarding tenders**

4039. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of serious irregularities in award of tenders and transportation of coal in the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether fake utilization certificates have been submitted for lifting of coal in BCCL and CCL;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government would take concrete steps to root out corruption and bring transparency in the functioning of BCCL and CCL;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Fuel supply agreement**

4040. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NTPC has refused to sign the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with the Coal India Ltd. (CIL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of proposed penalty on CIL for non-supply of stipulated coal; and
- (d) the other measures taken by Government to improve coal supply to power producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Coal has not received any refusal from NTPC for signing of the revised model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with Coal India Limited (CIL). The FSAs to be signed by NTPC are mostly for additional units at the existing power stations, for which FSAs have already been signed. NTPC has requested CIL to consider signing of the FSA on the same parameters as existing with earlier NTPC plants but with revised trigger point on disincentive as per the Government directives.

(c) The CIL Board has approved of modified model Fuel Supply Agreements for signing with those Thermal Power Stations having long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and which have been commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31.12.2011 and recommended by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power. As per this model FSA, there is penalty @ 0.01% of the basic value for the shortfall quantity arising out of non-supply of stipulated coal, which is to be effective after 3 years of signing of FSA.

(d) To improve coal supply to the power plants, the Ministry of Coal has directed CIL to consider supply of coal as per Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) with assured level at 80% for the new Power Plants which have been commissioned and/or would get commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31.3.2015. This dispensation will be applicable in respect of plants having long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and which have been identified by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power. Ministry of Coal has also advised CIL to conclude FSAs with such power plants, which have already been commissioned till 31.12.2011, by 31.3.2012.

#### **Allocation of coal blocks at Bhatgaon**

4041. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CAG report has indicted the Madhya Pradesh Government for allocation of coal blocks of Bhatgaon II and Bhatgaon II (extension) at throw away prices to a single company resulting in losses of Rs. 1,052 crore to the public exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken actions against those responsible for losses to public exchequer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Central Government has not received any report from CAG in this regard.



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

**Allocation of coal to power plant**

4042. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several thermal power stations in the country have coal stocks for less than 7 days;

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

(c) whether any thermal power plant has registered a decrease in power generation during the last six months owing to non-availability of coal;

(d) whether Government is taking steps to expedite allocation of coal to such power plants having low stocks of the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the coal stocks position, on daily basis, in respect of 89 coal based thermal power stations in the country. As per CEA's daily report of 8th May, 2012, out of 89 coal based thermal power stations in the country, 29 power stations had coal stocks for less than 7 days. Short term production constraints at a coal company, unloading constraints at power plants, movement constraints of Railways, transportation constraints of coal companies etc., are some of the major factors which affect coal supply to the power utilities.

(c) Ministry of Coal has not received any specific report regarding any thermal power plant registering decrease in power generation due to non-availability of coal during the last six months.

(d) and (e) An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group in the Ministry of Coal monitors the dispatch of coal to power stations and takes contingency decisions, as and when required, for prioritizing movement of coal keeping in view the coal stock position at the power stations. There has been a marked increase in the coal stocks at power stations since November, 2011. The coal stock with power plants, which was 8.12 million tonnes as on 31.10.2011, has now increased to 14.19 million tonnes as on 8.5.2012. The number of power stations having coal stocks of less than 7 days has decreased from a level of 47 in October, 2011 to 29.

**Amendment to the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act**

†4043. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amendment Bill seeking to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act has been pending for last one decade;

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

(c) the reasons for the said bill not being converted into an Act despite the lapse of such a long time since its introduction in the Parliament, keeping in view the nation's need for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Central Government decided to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 to allow Indian companies, both in the public and private sectors to mine coal in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining. Accordingly a Bill, namely the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 2000, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24.04.2000.

(c) All the major Central Trade Unions raised their opposition to the Bill. Though, I attempts have been made at the level of the Minister of Coal and the Minister of Finance, several times in the past, no positive result could be achieved. The first Group of Minister (GOM) was constituted to sort out the issues with the trade unions in 2001, which decided that until the final decision taken, the said Amendment Bill would not be taken up for consideration in the Parliament. In 2004, it was again decided that the Bill will not be moved in the Parliament without arriving at a consensus with the trade unions. Also, a view was taken in the Energy Coordination Committee that the Bill shall be moved only after a consensus is arrived at. The present GOM under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister was constituted in August 2009, to further carry forward the dialogue with the trade unions.

**Coal reserves**

4044. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of demand of coal in comparison with supply, coalfield-wise, grade-wise by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, to power companies located in different parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the coal reserves and the estimated period upto which such reserves are likely to feed the existing and the upcoming power plants; and

(c) the steps taken by the coal companies to reduce the ash contents in coal supplied to various industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assesses sector-wise overall demand for coal in the country. Such demand is not assessed on State-wise, Grade-wise and coalfield-wise basis. Based on such assessed demand, company-wise coal supply plan is formulated by Ministry of Coal for various sectors. Therefore, State-wise Grade-wise and coalfield-wise demand is not available with CIL. However, State-wise details of dispatches of coal and coal products for Power Utility sector for the last three years are tabled below:

*State-wise details of despatch of coal and coal products from  
CIL sources to Thermal Power Stations*

(in Million Tonnes)			
State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	5.12	3.79	4.58
Haryana	10.5	13.36	16.98
Punjab	5.47	4.47	4.28
Rajasthan	13.64	14.51	16.02
Uttar Pradesh	52.4	54.99	55.56
Gujarat	18.19	18.46	19.10
Chhattisgarh	30.48	33.42	33.26

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	32.03	30.79	30.59
Maharashtra	35.09	32.94	30.53
Andhra Pradesh	10.35	10.95	11.58
Karnataka	3.34	3.27	4.03
Tamil Nadu	12.97	12.64	12.93
Bihar	9.44	10.54	10.17
Jharkhand	7.58	7.33	8.22
Orissa	23.47	21.16	21.68
West Bengal	27.97	31.53	32.70
TOTAL	298.04	304.14	312.20

(b) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2011, the total coal resources assessed are about 285862.21 Million Tonnes, of which 114001.60 Million Tonnes or about 40% are proved reserves. Exploration is a continuous process and new resources get added every year. The current level of production of about 550 Million Tonnes.

(c) The steps taken by the coal companies to reduce the ash content in coal supplied to the various industries are furnished below:

- (i) Coal companies of CIL have been supplying a part of the coal produced after wash in with reduced ash content to its various consumers i.e. steel plants, thermal power plants, cement plants, fertilizer plants, etc. from its 17 coking and non-coking coal washeries with a total capacity of 39.4 Mty (coking coal, 12 nos.-22.18 Mty and non-coking coal, 5 nos.-17.22 Mty).
- (ii) CIL has initiated action to set up 20 coking and non-coking coal washeries with a total capacity of 111.1 Mty in 1st phase (coking coal, 6nos.-19.1 Mty and non-coking coal, 14 nos. 92 Mty) for supply of washed coal to the various consumers. Thereafter, to enhance the coking coal supply to the consumers, CIL is also formulating plan for the 2nd phase to set up number of washeries.

- (iii) Coal companies of CIL are also adopting Selective mining technology using Surface Miner machines for production of improved quality and sized coal consistently.

**Scam in coal sector**

4045. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a huge scam in the coal sector, as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the basis on which coal blocks have been allocated to private players without any captive power plant; and
- (d) the action being taken to cancel the licences of those private players who have not started production of coal from their mines?

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

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.
- (c) Coal blocks to private companies are allocated only for specified end uses including generation of power for captive consumption under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973.
- (d) A total of 111 coal blocks have been allocated to various private sector companies (including coal blocks allocated to power projects under tariff based competitive bidding). Out of 111 coal blocks, 16 coal blocks have started production. The remaining coal blocks which have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocattee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Government will take

appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. The Coal Controller's office monitors on regular basis the achievement of different milestones. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocattee companies in the Review Meetings. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocattees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. As on date, based on the recommendations of review committee meetings held, the Government has de-allocated 25 coal blocks and 3 lignite blocks.

#### **Bidding for auction of coal blocks**

4046. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of framing rules and guidelines by Government for competitive bidding for the auction of coal blocks in the country;
- (b) whether Government had invited the opinions and views of all stakeholders before starting the framing process of these rules and guidelines;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when Government proposes to enforce these rules and guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' in the Gazette of India on 02.02.2012.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer given to part (a) and (b) of the question. The Rules, in this regard are effective from the date of notification in the Official Gazette.

#### **Investment for increasing coal production**

†4047. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has taken a decision to make an additional investment of 1406 billion dollars for increasing the production of coal during the next five years in the country;

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

(c) the annual increase assessed in the production of coal in the country, as a result of this investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per Annual Plan, 2012-13 & XII Plan (2012-17), document of Ministry of Coal, CIL have proposed for an investment/ capital outlay of Rs. 25400.00 crores for the plan period. In addition, CIL has also kept an ad-hoc provision of Rs. 35000.00 crores for acquisition of assets abroad and development of coal blocks in Mozambique.

(c) As per the Annual Plan 2012-13 & XII Plan, 2012-17 document the coal production is envisaged to increase from 435.84 million tonnes (Provisional) in the terminal year of XI plan i.e. 2011-12 to 615 million tonnes in the terminal year of 12th plan i.e. 2016-17. Thus there may be an average increase of about 36 million per annum during 12th Five Year Plan.

#### Coal to UMPPs

†4048. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mines have been allocated to several Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the projects which have been allocated coal mines by March, 2012;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are clear cut guidelines regarding the use of coal produced from these allocated mines; and

(d) if so, the details of these guidelines and the projects in which violation of these guidelines is being observed?

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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) 10 Coal blocks in respect of five Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, have been allocated.

(c) and (d) Inter-alia, the terms and conditions in the allocation letters for UMPP stipulates the following:

- (i) The coal produced from the coal blocks would be exclusively used in the respective UMPPs.
- (ii) The Company will use the middlings generated in the process of washing for power generation i.e. the useable middlings/rejects generated during beneficiation shall be used captively by the allocattee. The modalities of disposal of surplus coal/middling/rejects, if any, would be as per the prevailing policy/instructions of the Government at the relevant point in time and could also include handing over such surplus coal/middlings/rejects to the local CIL subsidiary or to any person designated by it at a transfer price to be determined by the Government.
- (iii) No coal shall be sold, delivered, transferred or disposed off except for the stated captive mining purposes and except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

There has been no violation of the above terms and conditions of the allocation letter in any of the projects.

#### **Coal evacuation**

4049. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 47 per cent of coal is being dispatched by rail, 30 per cent by road, 20 per cent by merry-go-round and 3 per cent by belt and rope way; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The annual coal movement plan of Ministry of Coal for various modes is prepared coal company-wise for overall dispatch and not State-wise. Actual mode-wise dispatch figures are also maintained accordingly.



While the actual figures of mode-wise despatches during 2011-12 are not yet available, the pithead despatches of raw coal by different modes during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as below:

Year	Rail (%)	Road (%)	MGR (%)	Ropeway, Belt (%)	Others	Total Dispatch (in Million Tonnes) (MT)
2009-10	226.062 MT (44.00%)	159.217 MT (30.99%)	97.315 MT (18.94%)	30.696 MT (5.97%)	0.502 MT (0.10%)	513.792
2010-11	239.121 MT (45.68%)	161.157 MT (30.79%)	89.972 MT (17.19%)	29.762 MT (5.69%)	3.453 MT (0.66%)	523.465

#### Import of coal

4050. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- the quantum of coal imported into the country from other countries;
- whether Government is planning to take measures to increase the indigenous production of coal;
- whether Government has set targets for coal production for the current year; and
- if so, the details thereof and the details of the targeted and actual production of coal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per information available with the Coal Controller, the quantum of coal imported into the country during the last two years i.e. 2010-11 & 2011-12 is 68.918 million tonnes & 98.929 million tonnes (Prov.) respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per the Annual Plan, 2012-13 of Ministry of Coal, All India coal production target for the year 2012-13 is 574.40 million tonnes. The target and actual production of coal during the last three years is given below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Production	
	Target (BE)	Actual
2009-10	532.33	532.042
2010-11	572.37	532.694
2011-12 (Prov.)	554.00	539.814

**Coal Mining**

4051. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector is allowed to operate in coal mining sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any analysis has been done and the data is available about the cost of production and market value difference in case of private players including captive users; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973, coal mining was reserved for the public sector. By an amendment to the Act in 1976, two exceptions to the policy were introduced viz., (i) captive mining by private companies engaged in production of iron and steel, and (ii) sub-lease for coal mining to private parties in isolated small pockets not amenable to economic development and not requiring rail transport.

The Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 was amended from time to time and after the amendment in 1993, mining for captive use was permitted for generation of power, washing of coal obtained from a mine and other end uses to be notified by Government from time to time, in addition to the existing provision for captive coal mining for production of iron and steel. Under the powers conferred on the Central Government by Section 3 (3) (a) (iii) (4) of the Act, another Gazette Notification was issued on 15.03.1996 to allow captive mining of

coal for production of cement. Production of syn-gas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction was notified as an end use for coal mining on 12.07.2007. Thus as per the provision of Section 3 (3) (a) (iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973, a company engaged in production of iron and steel, generation of power, production of cement, and Production of syn-gas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction, can do coal mining in India for captive use only.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Allocation of coal blocks**

4052. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG has recently pointed out that irregularities in the allocation of a coal block in Chhattisgarh's Sarguja district has caused losses of Rs. 1,052 crore to the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to investigate the irregularities through CBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to cancel such allocation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Central Government has not received any report from CAG in this regard.

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

#### **Food subsidy to BPL population**

†4053. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is not disbursing food subsidy equally, as per the population living below poverty line in various States;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Food subsidy is not disbursed directly by the Central Government to the States for the population living below poverty line (BPL). Subsidized foodgrains are allocated to States and Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for the BPL families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. For making allocation of foodgrains, number of BPL families in each State has been fixed on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/Union Territories Governments whichever is less.

State/UT-wise number of estimated BPL families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 poverty estimates and the BPL and AAY ration cards issued upto 31.3.2012 by States/UTs is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of BPL families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 Poverty Estimates and BPL/AAY Ration Cards issued by States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Estimated BPL Families as on 1.3.2000 based on 1993-94 poverty estimates (in lakhs)	BPL/AAY Ration Cards issued by States/UTs as on 31.3.2012 (in lakhs)		
			BPL	AAY	TOTAL BPL+AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	161.91	15.58	177.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.61	0.38	0.99
3.	Assam	18.36	12.02	7.04	19.06
4.	Bihar	65.23	39.22	25.01	64.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	11.56	7.19	18.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Delhi	4.09	1.67	1.50	3.17
7.	Goa	0.48	0.14	0.14	0.28
8.	Gujarat	21.20	23.81	8.10	31.91
9.	Haryana	7.89	9.61	2.92	12.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	3.17	1.97	5.14
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.36	4.80	2.56	7.36
12.	Jharkhand	23.94	14.76	9.18	23.94
13.	Karnataka	31.29	88.06	11.38	99.44
14.	Kerala	15.54	14.64	5.96	20.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	52.48	15.82	68.30
16.	Maharashtra	65.34	45.88	24.64	70.52
17.	Manipur	1.66	1.02	0.64	1.66
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	1.13	0.70	1.83
19.	Mizoram	0.68	0.42	0.26	0.68
20.	Nagaland	1.24	0.77	0.47	1.24
21.	Orissa	32.98	36.92	12.65	49.57
22.	Punjab	4.68	2.89	1.79	4.68
23.	Rajasthan	24.31	16.53	9.32	25.85
24.	Sikkim	0.43	0.27	0.16	0.43
25.	Tamil Nadu*	48.63	178.25	18.65	196.90
26.	Tripura	2.95	1.82	1.13	2.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	65.84	40.95	106.79
28.	Uttarakhand	4.98	3.07	1.91	4.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	West Bengal	51.79	37.99	14.80	52.79
30.	A & N Islands	0.28	0.13	0.04	0.17
31.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.09	0.02	0.11
32.	D & N Haveli	0.18	0.12	0.05	0.17
33.	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
34.	Lakshdweep	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
35.	Puducherry	0.84	1.17	0.32	1.49
TOTAL		652.03	832.82	243.25	1076.07

\* Separate figures of APL/BPL cards in Tamil Nadu are not available as there is no categorisation on the basis of APL/BPL in the State.

#### **Curbing of futures trading**

4054. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any association has suggested to Government to curb futures trading in agricultural commodities to check food inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regulate trading in agricultural commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some trade associations have represented that excessive speculation in the commodities viz. Guar seed/gum, Chana, Soyabean and Soy oil, Mustard seed etc. has contributed to price rise in agricultural commodities.

(c) The Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the regulator of commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 has put in place several regulatory measures such as limits on open position, daily price limits, initial margins, special and additional margins to regulate trading in all commodities including agricultural commodities. Further, the FMC monitors the

trade details from the Exchanges on a daily basis. Recently, the following regulatory measures have been taken to regulate trading in agricultural commodities:

- (i) FMC reduced the open position limits on Chana, Soya bean, Refined Soy oil and Rape/Mustard Seed in April, 2012 to curb speculation.
- (ii) FMC raised the initial margins on Chana, Soya bean, Potato and Refined Soy oil in April 2012 to reduce the leverage in these commodities.
- (iii) Additional and special margins were imposed on various agricultural commodities such as Pepper, Mentha Oil, Potato, Chana, Rape/Mustard seed, Barley etc.
- (iv) Staggered Delivery Mechanism has been introduced in a few agricultural commodities to facilitate physical deliveries on the Exchange platform.

#### **Increased allocation of foodgrains**

4055. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had proposed an increased allocation of 26.5 million tonnes of additional foodgrains to States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry of Finance has not provided sanction for the said proposal on account of lack of funds; and
- (c) whether the Minister of Finance would reconsider the food subsidy limit and provide the necessary funds to eliminate hunger and malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) A proposal for total additional allocation of 26.5 million tonnes of rice and wheat covering (i) ad hoc additional allocation of foodgrains for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (ii) increasing monthly allocations for Above Poverty Line (APL) families from 10 kgs to 15/20 kgs and (iii) ad hoc additional allocations to APL families at higher prices during 2012-13 was submitted for approval of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM).

EGoM approved the continuation of the monthly allocation to APL families at an enhanced level of 15 kgs in 22 States/Union Territories (UTs) and 35 kgs in 13 special category States/UTs during 2012-13. The EGoM however, decided that other

proposals for additional allocations be reformulated in consultation with the Department of Expenditure.

Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated that Government has decided that from 2012-13, subsidies related to food and for administering Food Security Act will be fully provided for. The Government has been providing food-grains at highly subsidized prices under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes such as Midday Meals Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme under ICDS, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, etc. which are aimed at providing food security to school children and pregnant and lactating mothers and other poor and vulnerable sections of the society and remove hunger and malnutrition among the targeted population.

**Allocation of foodgrains and other essential commodities**

4056. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains and other essential commodities allocated, released and lifted under the Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to monitor distribution under PDS/TPDS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise details of the allocation and lifting of foodgrains (rice & wheat), levy sugar and PDS SKO made to all the States/Union Territories (UTs) during last three years are given in Statement-I to III (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified on August 31, 2001. Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Governments/UT Administrations take action



such as issue of show cause notice, lodging of FIR, suspension/cancellation of FPS licenses, arrest/prosecution/conviction, etc.

Further, in consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006 which include campaign by States/UTs to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards, taking strict action against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains, ensuring involvement of elected PRI members in distribution of foodgrains, grant of FPS licenses to SHGs, gram panchayats, cooperatives etc., displaying lists of BPL/AAY on all FPSs, putting up of District-wise and FPS-wise allocation of foodgrains on websites and other prominent places for public scrutiny, doorstep delivery of foodgrains by States/UTs, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS level with fixed dates of distribution to ration card holders, ensuring training of members of FPS level Vigilance Committees and undertaking Computerization of TPDS operations.

Strengthening and streamlining of the TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions 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 and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations. Government of India has also requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for the last three years (2009-2010 to 2011-12) under TPDS*

(In 000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3884.25	3526.692	3,676.480	3,433.137	3,738.252	3,065.474
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1,673.126	1,591.641	1,806.756	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3,543.192	2,969.154	3,650.312	2,757.350
5.	Chhattisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1,168.032	1,135.107	1,218.752	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295
7.	Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421
8.	Gujrat	1618.488	1025.464	1,885.998	1,532.880	2,018.738	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431
10.	Himachal Pradesh	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663
11.	J & K	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485
12.	Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.28	1,319.412	1,032.747	1,339.032	1,022.038
13.	Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2,260.476	2,132.040	2,386.646	2,234.612
14.	Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1,399.646	1,373.157	1,431.674	1,428.807
15.	M. P.	3030.87	2953.426	2,610.454	2,707.860	2,680.736	2,653.417
16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4,490.412	3,687.169	4,647.114	3,539.245
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.690
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	66.233
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094
21.	Orissa	2115.852	2080.701	2,221.788	2,052.089	2,118.908	2,058.005
22.	Punjab	1213.92	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	686.355
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2,037.128	1,937.843	2,115.140	2,078.693
24.	Sikkim	44.22	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	44.936

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Tamil Nadu		3767.832	3951.112	3,722.832	3,698.126	3,722.832	3,700.634
26. Tripura		302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	275.381
27. U.P.		7039.894	6455.013	6,948.948	6,555.953	7,114.590	6,645.333
28. Uttrakhand		436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876
29. West Bengal		3316.544	3145.293	3,601.864	3,325.618	3,763.754	3,281.205
30. A & N Islands		31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	16.026
31. Chandigarh		25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	34.216
32. D & N Haveli		8.88	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247
33. Damen & Diu		4.32	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.669
34. Lakshadweep		4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	4.053
35. Pondicherry		53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816
TOTAL		47,602.697	42,402.685	47,547.329	43,720.667	48,876.848	43,101.917

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Levy Sugar allocated & Lifted under the Public  
Distribution System (PDS) during the sugar seasons  
2008-2009, 2009-2010 & 2010-2011*

(Qty. in '000' Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.48	124.37	124.37	106.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	11.29	10.29	10.27	7.45
3.	Assam #	233.26	224.38	224.52	181.64
4.	Bihar	97.58	165	251.07	1.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.92	55.26	56.28	55.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Delhi	37.76	37.16	37.16	27.43
7.	Goa	2.48	1.58	1.58	Not received
8.	Gujarat	79.66	75.44	75.98	76.01
9.	Haryana	33.64	32.08	32.06	22.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	59.62	57.07	57.08	55.82
11.	Jammu & Kashmir #	91.57	88.04	87.80	78.00
12.	Jharkhand	4.9	84.87	86.27	Not received
13.	Karnataka	115.89	109.66	109.70	90.58
14.	Kerala	53.02	52.92	52.92	52.96
15.	Madhya Pradesh	161.13	155.8	155.83	135.72
16.	Maharashtra	189.45	176.37	176.43	131.01
17.	Manipur #	22.73	21.88	21.93	15.98
18.	Meghalaya #	21.76	20.96	20.96	11.37
19.	Mizoram #	8.65	8.35	8.24	7.69
20.	Nagaland #	15.14	14.64	14.64	14.90
21.	Orissa	111.42	108.52	108.58	86.34
22.	Punjab	21.7	20.87	20.86	7.00
23.	Rajasthan	99.3	94.54	94.61	55.28
24.	Sikkim	4.91	4.7	4.76	3.65
25.	Tamil Nadu	146.44	140.14	133.37	131.74
26.	Tripura #	34.38	32.88	32.86	23.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	433.35	412.2	412.48	394.30
28.	Uttarakhand	75.78	73.38	73.49	68.67
29.	West Bengal	188.43	178.58	178.84	94.63
30.	A & N Island #	4.74	4.77	4.74	Not received
31.	Chandigarh	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	D & N Haveli	0.63	0.6	0.6	Not received
33.	Daman & Diu	0.13	0.12	0.12	Not received
34.	Lakshadweep #	1.34	1.32	1.34	Not received
35.	Puducherry	2.32	2.12	2.08	2.22
TOTAL		2557.73	2591.77	2674.70	1939.78

\*Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

# These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar.

Note: 1. Special Festival Quota was allocated to the State Govts./UTs during 2008-09 only.

2. Information with regard to lifting of levy sugar during the last two sugar seasons (2008-09 & 2009-10) not maintained.

### Statement-III

*State-wise allocation & upliftment of PDS SKO under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during last three year*

(In MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2010-11		2009-10	
		Allocation	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A & N Islands	5640	5640	5640	5659	5628
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413080	463658	463532	517102	518368
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9049	9133	9040	9170	9046
4.	Assam	257360	257725	257671	257893	257612
5.	Bihar	638381	641837	637643	643786	640503
6.	Chandigarh	5706	7135	6683	7181	6730
7.	Chhattishgarh	145214	145504	145075	145822	144648
8.	D & N Haveli	1933	2363	2352	2785	2745

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Daman and Diu	1569	1812	1704	2073	1951
10.	Delhi	47767	108093	105515	135235	130725
11.	Goa	15390	17650	17640	19209	19186
12.	Gujarat	524190	716386	716170	742668	742717
13.	Haryana	122381	134344	133817	144830	144705
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25270	31331	31181	45466	44695
15.	J & K*	73994	73994	70281	75326	70938
16.	Jharkhand	210332	210780	209072	210964	210527
17.	Karnataka	419879	437986	437945	461340	465075
18.	Kerala	153404	175172	175167	216310	216293
19.	Lakshadweep	794	794	794	795	794
20.	Madhya Pradesh	487480	487480	474779	487845	499835
21.	Maharashtra	979620	1217258	1216127	1276588	1276388
22.	Manipur	19723	19723	10611	19743	19716
23.	Meghalaya	20283	20339	20243	20359	20314
24.	Mizoram	6098	6163	6096	6181	6137
25.	Nagaland	13307	13307	13298	13318	13310
26.	Orissa	312019	313728	311639	314334	312129
27.	Puducherry	8125	12243	12214	12249	12252
28.	Punjab	212106	222098	221112	234700	230650
29.	Rajasthan	397980	398167	397593	398431	398022

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Sikkim	5127	5136	5127	5566	5554
31.	Tamil Nadu	429068	493111	496562	558428	558247
32.	Tripura	30556	30584	30530	30740	30460
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1239455	1240286	1238991	1240789	1240255
34.	Uttaranchal	83673	86428	86725	89845	90316
35.	West Bengal	750761	751275	750866	751536	754058
TOTAL ALLOCATION		8066713	8758660	8719435	9104266	9100529

Note: Allocation of J & K include 3600 MT (4626 KL) KL for Laddakh Region allocated on yearly basis. Upliftment figures for 2011-12 not available.

Effective 2011-12 - Allocation for Lakshadweep is for full year.

#### Special quota for BPL families

4057. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any special quota for BPL persons, in times of drought and flood in some parts of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan compared to other States and the parameters adopted therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Government makes additional allocation of foodgrains to the States/UTs over and above the normal TPDS quotas for festivals and relief in case of natural calamities, viz. floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, etc. The details of allocation of foodgrains made to States/UTs during 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for natural calamities at MSP/MSP derived prices for wheat and rice are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Additional ADHOC monthly allocation of foodgrains made under TPDS to  
Drought affected States for October, 2009 to May, 2010*

Sl.No. State/UT	Oct., 2009 to Dec., 2009			January, 2010 to May 2010			Total (Oct., 2009 to May 2010)		
	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.785	17.893	53.678	35.785	17.893	53.678	286.280	143.144	429.424
2. Assam	8.857	4.428	13.285	8.857	4.428	13.285	70.856	35.424	106.280
3. Bihar	12.215	6.108	18.323				36.645	18.324	54.969
4. Himachal Pradesh	2.477	1.238	3.715	2.477	1.238	3.715	19.816	9.904	29.720
5. Jharkhand	6.540	3.270	9.810	6.540	3.270	9.810	52.320	26.160	78.480
6. Karnataka	14.501	7.251	21.752				43.503	21.753	65.256
7. Madhya Pradesh	20.639		20.639	20.639		20.639	165.112	0.000	165.112
8. Maharashtra*	22.386	11.193	33.579	22.386	11.193	33.579	179.088	89.544	268.632
9. Manipur	0.803	0.402	1.205	0.803	0.402	1.205	6.424	3.216	9.640
10. Nagaland	0.593	0.297	0.890				1.779	0.891	2.670
11. Rajasthan	25.354		25.354	25.354		25.354	202.832	0.000	202.832
12. Uttar Pradesh	63.159		63.159	63.159		63.159	505.272	0.000	505.272
TOTAL	213.309	52.080	265.389	186.000	38.424	224.424	1569.927	348.360	1918.287

\* Allocation to Maharashtra from November 2009 in view of the already made additional allocation of 50000 tonnes of wheat and 52000 tonnes of rice for October, 2009 at MSP based issue price.

Other additional allocations:

1. Adhoc additional allocation of 18800 tonnes of Rice allocated to Assam during 2007-08 made for drought for drought/flood.
2. Adhoc additional allocation of 18000 tonnes at MSP derived prices from October, 2010 to March, 2011 made to Uttar Pradesh for drought relief.
3. Adhoc additional allocation of 100000 tonnes made to West Bengal in December, 2011 for drought relief.



**Imported pulses at various ports**

4058. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the imported pulses has been lying for clearance at various ports during each of the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the rate at which each of these pulses were imported during each of the last three years;
- (d) the details of rates at which these pulses were available in the retail market during the said period; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by Government to check the prices of pulses in the domestic market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

- (d) Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) Government took several measures to increase domestic availability of pulses to check the prices. These measures include (i) lowering of customs duty on import of pulses to zero w.e.f. 08.06.2006; (ii) banning export of pulses since 27.6.2006, except export of Kabuli Chana, and export of organic pulses upto 10,000 tonnes; (iii) imposing stock limits on pulses since 29.8.2006, (iv) banning futures trade in urad and moong since 23.1.2007, (v) implementing the 15% reimbursement of losses scheme for pulses during December, 2006 to March, 2011, and (vi) implementing the PDS subsidy scheme for pulses from November, 2008 onwards.

**Statement**

*Month-end Retail Prices of Pulses in the four metro cities at the end on each quarter during the last three years*

Centre	Date	2009				2010				2011				2012		Unit: (Rs./Kg.)
		31- Mar.	30- Jun.	30- Sep.	31- Dec.	31- Mar.	30- Jun.	30- Sep.	31- Dec.	31- Mar.	30- Jun.	30- Sep.	31- Dec.	31- Mar.		
Gram Dal																
Delhi		34	33	37	39	33	34	35	35	39	37	55	54	49		
Mumbai		34	34	37	35	34	34	38	38	39	41	57	55	60		
Kolkata		32	34	38	38	34	32	32	38	38	35	48	48	50		
Chennai		34	34	35	36	32	32	34	38	38	38	56	55	52		
Tur/Arhar Dal																
Delhi		52	66	82	90	68	72	70	69	71	69	72	71	69		
Mumbai		53	63	78	83	64	66	70	68	66	69	71	71	72		
Kolkata		45	54	78	85	62	63	58	56	65	55	65	62	62		
Chennai		58	65	84	88	70	72	65	60	68	62	68	62	64		

<b>Urad Dal</b>											
Delhi	45	52	60	74	63	73	73	69	73	71	67
Mumbai	48	51	63	76	68	78	81	75	77	82	70
Kolkata	36	42	52	62	60	68	72	58	60	65	58
Chennai	48	54	64	78	68	80	78	70	70	72	60
<b>Moong Dal</b>											
Delhi	45	56	67	83	78	88	74	69	72	71	67
Mumbai	51	61	71	83	86	91	86	76	78	81	73
Kolkata	46	55	60	90	85	90	75	75	76	70	78
Chennai	48	56	64	85	85	90	72	68	70	67	64
<b>Masoor Dal</b>											
Delhi	51	57	65	66	55	57	54	54	54	55	47
Mumbai	50	58	62	60	53	52	58	56	57	59	57
Kolkata	60	54	55	65	52	48	48	48	46	44	45
Chennai	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	50	50	46	46	48	45	45

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

**Lifting of foodgrains**

4059. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite an increase in storage capacities, large quantities of grains do not find proper storage for successive years due to poor lifting of additional grains allocated to the States;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The offtake of foodgrains under normal TPDS has been between 88 and 92 per cent during the last two years. The offtake against the additional allocations have been between 57 and 85 per cent during the said period. The record procurement of rice and wheat during the last three years and the current year and the consequent surplus stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool have resulted in covered storage space gap.

State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains under TPDS (normal and additional allocations) for the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The covered storage capacity, and Cover and Plinth capacity (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 31.3.2012 was 336.04 lakh tonnes, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with the State Agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.3.2011 was about 291 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of about 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of 527 lakh tonnes of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.3.2012.

To create additional storage capacity, the Government formulated a Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the FCI would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, tenders have been sanctioned for a capacity of 90.75 lakh tonnes to private investors. Besides this, capacities of 5.40 lakh tonnes and 14.75 lakh tonnes have been allotted to Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) respectively for construction of godowns on their own land. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Besides involving private entrepreneurs, the Department of Food & Public Distribution has also finalized a Plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonnes in the North-East (NE) States through FCI. The Department also releases funds as grants-in-aid to the NE States and J & K for construction of godowns for the States own storage requirements.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains under TPDS (normal and additional allocations) for the Year 2010-2011 and 2011-12*

		(In Thousand tonnes)									
Sl. No. States/UTs		2010-11				2011-12					
		Normal		Special Adhoc		Normal		Special Adhoc			
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation @	Offtake		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3676.480	3433.137	1035.747	526.576	3738.252	3065.474	428.367	297.194		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	85.023	19.810	11.774	101.556	83.589	8.329	6.009		
3.	Assam	1673.126	1591.641	769.848	364.721	1806.756	1662.751	236.134	199.829		
4.	Bihar	3543.192	2969.154	818.415	371.593	3650.312	2757.350	1196.725	613.322		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1168.032	1135.107	498.805	379.898	1218.752	1085.194	275.736	256.888		
6.	Delhi	595.734	607.303	130.167	46.009	597.858	545.295	31.364	29.976		
7.	Goa	68.751	53.804	15.024	6.383	60.316	60.421	3.680	3.680		
8.	Gujarat	1885.998	1532.880	455.504	163.605	2018.738	1242.799	214.074	191.981		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Haryana	685.242	613.097	165.225	75.162	732.422	586.431	70.243	41.808
10.	Himachal Pradesh	508.988	486.462	76.913	65.195	519.146	512.663	50.953	37.581
11.	J & K	757.104	749.115	150.213	139.286	756.804	743.485	68.197	58.584
12.	Jharkhand	1319.412	1032.747	300.223	135.302	1339.032	1022.038	315.813	132.445
13.	Karnataka	2260.476	2132.040	537.297	297.648	2386.646	2234.612	271.341	253.044
14.	Kerala	1399.646	1373.157	459.416	369.521	1431.674	1428.807	124.236	120.741
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2610.454	2707.860	802.352	31.923	2680.736	2653.417	594.368	384.026
16.	Maharashtra	4490.412	3687.169	1045.375	353.853	4647.114	3539.245	606.872	298.924
17.	Manipur	141.844	71.209	29.880	22.991	160.446	144.884	13.945	13.030
18.	Meghalaya	182.928	156.605	32.440	24.560	181.696	182.690	15.752	13.819
19.	Mizoram	70.140	64.502	34.041	31.816	70.140	66.233	10.373	8.622
20.	Nagaland	126.876	138.126	38.642	27.427	126.876	140.094	19.825	19.930
21.	Orissa	2221.788	2052.089	444.172	202.555	2118.908	2058.005	396.839	156.900
22.	Punjab	786.348	680.707	379.625	158.864	814.100	686.355	37.727	36.074

23.	Rajasthan	2037.128	1937.843	777.598	599.699	2115.140	2078.693	285.474	249.621
24.	Sikkim	44.250	43.000	8.429	6.617	44.270	44.936	11.042	6.455
25.	Tamil Nadu	3722.832	3698.126	804.679	517.448	3722.832	3700.634	413.866	417.606
26.	Tripura	302.622	249.020	44.165	22.623	308.034	275.381	25.356	22.420
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6948.948	6555.953	1598.927	626.884	7114.590	6645.333	1135.604	643.298
28.	Uttanchal	474.122	455.838	224.561	112.787	501.702	456.876	40.790	33.590
29.	West Bengal	3601.864	3325.618	846.865	658.353	3763.754	3281.205	656.467	348.609
30.	A & N Islands	34.020	17.921	4.673	0.455	34.020	16.026	2.146	1.820
31.	Chandigarh	31.380	25.975	9.122	3.671	34.980	34.216	1.764	1.635
32.	D & N Haveli	9.924	2.457	2.385	1.083	10.284	10.247	1.382	0.017
33.	Damen & DIU	4.980	1.162	0.746	0.112	5.430	4.669	0.268	0.032
34.	Lakshadweep	4.620	6.385	0.591	0.724	4.620	4.053	0.230	0.230
35.	Pondicherry	56.112	48.435	13.289	6.104	58.912	47.816	6.442	8.492
TOTAL		47547.329	43720.667	10566.414 #	6363.222	48876.848	43101.917	7369.245 #	4908.234

@ Includes allocation made to Poorest Districts. Offtake is valid till October, 2012.

# The Total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand Total shown of allocation made to the States due to reallocation made from the uplifted savings within the overall allocations.

**Procurement of Paddy in Odisha**

4060. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement of paddy in Odisha during the last five years by FCI and State agencies separately;

(b) the amount of storage space available with FCI and other Central and State agencies separately in the State, as on 31 December, 2011 and the space occupied by wheat out of such storage space; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to augment the storage space to take care of the procured paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Details of the paddy procurement in Odisha during the last five years by Food Corporation of India and State agencies is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) On 31.12.2011, a total storage capacity of 9.62 lakh tonnes was available in Odisha. Out of this, 5.98 lakh tonnes was available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and 3.64 lakh tonnes was available with State agencies. On 31.12.2011, against the total storage capacity of 9.62 lakh tonnes 1.21 lakh tonnes of wheat stocks were available in Odisha.

(c) To increase the covered storage capacity for central pool stocks of foodgrains, the Government has launched the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme. 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. Under the PEG scheme, a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned for Odisha to augment the storage capacity in the State.

**Statement**

*Procurement of Paddy during last five years in Odisha  
State by FCI and State Govt. Agencies*

(Fig. in MTS)

RMS	Levy Rice			Paddy		
	FCI	State Govt./ Agencies	Total	FCI	State Govt./ Agencies	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	49846	-	49846	773113	2669800	3442913
2008-09	102422	-	102422	91442	3936765	4028207



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	35267	-	35267	179351	3419442	3598793
2010-11	43915	-	43915	9535	3604744	3614279
2011-12*	17635	-	17635	7649	3123901	3131550

\* (Position as on 9.5.2012).

#### Losses due to transit and storage

4061. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some losses/damages of foodgrains including transit and storage losses occur during operational activities in Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to plug the losses/damages of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Some losses/damages of foodgrains including transit and storage losses occur during operational activities in Food Corporation of India (FCI). Losses/damages of foodgrains may occur in FCI due to various reasons such as, driage of moisture, long storage, insect- pest infestation, rat & bird trouble, multiple handling & use of hooks by labourers, weak texture/bursting of gunnies, negligence on the part of officials, theft, spillage and rains/floods etc. In case of negligence of officials, action is taken against them invariably.

A statement on Region-wise quantity of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI during the last three years is given Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of Storage and Transit Losses (Wheat + Rice) occurred in FCI due to various reasons in the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The storage losses in foodgrains are losses during storage due to loss of moisture, spillage, pest infestation, theft, birds or rodent problems etc., whereas

damages occur during various stages of operations of procurement, storage, movement & distribution. As regards transit losses they only occur during the movement of foodgrains.

Steps taken to check storage and transit losses are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Region-wise stock accrued as damaged/Non-issuable in  
FCI for the last three years*

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	17	39	29
3.	Orissa	0	18	36
4.	West Bengal	1357	922	477
5.	Assam	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland & Manipur	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	5	1	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	53	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	520	258
15.	Uttarakhand	0	1338	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4.33

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Kerala	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	12	29
20.	Gujarat	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	245	97	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	974	2	13.78
TOTAL		6702	6346	3338.01

**Statement-II**

*Details of storage and transit losses (wheat & rice) occurred  
in FCI during last three years*

**Storage Losses**

(Qty. in Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Qty. of Loss	Qty. Received	% age of loss
2008-09	0.58	620.17	0.10
2009-10	1.31	725.27	0.18
2010-11*	1.56	530.77	0.29
2011-12*	1.57	595.58	0.26

(\* Provisional)

**Transit Losses**

(Qty. in Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Qty. of Loss	Qty. Moved	% age of loss
2008-09	1.06	303.84	0.35
2009-10	1.55	346.56	0.45
2010-11*	1.60	317.39	0.50
2011-12*	1.79	329.02	0.55

(\* Provisional)

***Statement-III****Steps taken by FCI to minimise the storage and transit 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 50 kgs 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 First In First Out (FIFO) principle to avoid longer storage in the godowns.
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.
18. Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

#### **Production of sugar in Assam**

4062. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey of production of sugar in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of sugar mills in the State, in private and public sector, separately; and
- (d) the number of sugar mills in public as well as in private sectors which are closed and the total number of sugar mills declared sick?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) There are 03 sugar mills in the State, out of which 02 sugar mills are in cooperative sector and 01 sugar mill is in public sector.
- (d) The State Government has informed that both the cooperative sugar mills have been liquidated. The third sugar mill in the public sector was leased out to one private party but it has also stopped its operation. No sugar mill in the State has been declared sick.

#### **Shortcomings in NFSB**

4063. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that eminent development economists of the country have opened that the present National Food Security Bill (NFSB) has some very serious shortcomings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have sent a communication to the Prime Minister in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Some eminent personalities in their comments on draft National Food Security Bill inter alia suggested universal Public Distribution System (PDS) with well defined exclusion criteria. Some also suggested provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities; and maternity benefits to pregnant women and lactating mothers.

(c) and (d) A group of research scholars, including Shri Jean Dreze, University of Allahabad, in a letter dated 21.07.2011 to the Prime Minister, has supported the case for a 'near universal PDS', whereby all households are entitled to food subsidies unless they meet well-defined exclusion criteria. They have also suggested that the National Food Security Act should include strongest possible safeguards against a hasty transition from food entitlements to cash transfers.

The National Food Security Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, and thereafter referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination. Further action on the Bill can be taken only after the report of the Committee is received.

#### **Misleading advertisements**

4064. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted an inter ministerial group to look into the issue of misleading advertisements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring a law to prevent misleading advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the Department of Consumer Affairs is holding several workshops and

seminars in different parts of the country to find ways and means to tackle the Misleading Advertisements.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Schemes for providing food**

†4065. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's scheme for providing food items like wheat, rice, oil, etc. to the BPL families in the country at cheaper rates;
- (b) the States where this scheme has been implemented and whether the State Governments are being able to implement this scheme successfully;
- (c) whether any complaints regarding gross irregularities in the implementation of this scheme in some States are being received; and
- (d) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The commodity-wise details are as under:

#### **Foodgrains:**

Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), implemented in all the States/Union Territories (UTs), allocation of foodgrains is being made for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families indentified by the States/UTs in the country @ 35 kgs. per family per month. Government of India supplies the foodgrains to all the States/Union Territories (UTs) for the BPL and AAY families at highly subsidized prices since 01.04.2002, as is indicated below:

#### *Central Issue Price (CIP)*

[in Rs. per kg)		
Commodity	AAY	BPL
Wheat	2.00	4.15
Rice	3.00	5.65

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the case of BPL families, margin cost for Fair Price Shop owners may be charged in the end retail price. However, in the case of AAY, the end retail price will be retained at the above CIPs.

Over the years, lifting of foodgrains against the BPL and AAY categories has increased from 82% & 90% respectively in 2004-05 to 99% & 95% respectively in 2011-12.

Allocations of rice and wheat are also made at BPL rate under Other Welfare Schemes such as – Midday Meals Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla), Annapurna Scheme, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc.

There have been reports about irregularities in implementation of TPDS in certain regions/States in the country. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they have been sent to State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. State-wise number of complaints on TPDS received in the Department from 2010 to 2012 (upto March, 2012) is given in Statement (*See below*). During the period from January, 2006 to March, 2012, State Governments/UT Administration have conducted 5073054 inspections and 845288 raids under clauses 8 & 9 of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001. 29406 persons have been arrested/prosecuted/convicted and 188163 Fair Price Shop (FPS) licences have been cancelled/suspended, FIR lodged/show cause notice issued against under the above said provision of PDS (Control) Order, 2001.

**Levy Sugar:**

In February, 2001, the Central Government, in a move toward better targeting of Public Distribution System (PDS), has restricted the supply of levy sugar under the PDS to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families except in the North Eastern States, Hill States and Island Territories where universal coverage was allowed to continue on the basis of 2001 census. The Government is allocating levy sugar to all States/UTs as per their fixed monthly quota on monthly basis.

**Vanaspati Oil:**

In order to provide relief to consumers especially BPL households, since 2008, a scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through States/UTs has been implemented by Government for distribution of edible oils to ration card holders with a Central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. The scheme was extended in 2009-10, 2010-11 and further period upto 30.9.2012.



**Statement**

*Complaints on TPDS received from individuals, organisations & through media reports etc. from 2010 to 2012 (Upto March, 2012)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012 upto March
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-
3.	Assam	1	1	-
4.	Bihar	13	6	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	-
6.	Delhi	37	16	14
7.	Goa	1	-	-
8.	Gujarat	3	2	2
9.	Haryana	24	7	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4	-
11.	J & K	3	-	2
12.	Jharkhand	5	3	3
13.	Karnataka	2	1	1
14.	Kerala	3	1	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13	9	1
16.	Maharashtra	5	8	3
17.	Manipur	-	1	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	3	2	-
21.	Punjab	2	-	4
22.	Rajasthan	6	6	-
23.	Sikkim	2	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	1
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33	68	22
27.	West Bengal	2	-	2
28.	Chandigarh	2	-	-
29.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
TOTAL		174	144	62

#### Price rise

†4066. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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 despite increase in the availability of foodgrains in the country during last few years, their prices could not be brought down;

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

(c) the assessment of increase in foodgrains supply in the country in 2010, 2011 and in the recent months of 2012; and

(d) the average increase in consumer prices of foodgrains during the above period?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of foodgrains has increased from 218.11 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 244.78 million tonnes in 2010-11. As per Third Advance Estimate, foodgrains production is estimated to be 252.56 million tonnes in 2011-12. Increase in the production of major foodgrains, viz., rice and wheat are as below:

	Million tonnes		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Rice	89.09	95.98	103.41
Wheat	80.8	86.87	90.23

\* Third Advance Estimate.

As against this the Wholesale Price Index of rice and wheat are as below:

	WPI: 2004-05 = 100		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Rice	157.93	167.19	172.25
Wheat	166.47	171.44	168.24

WPI being an indicator of overall price movement shows that with increased production, the inflation rate on rice has come down from 12.31% in 2009-10 to 3.03% in 2011-12. In the case of wheat, the inflation rate has come down from 12.81% to -1.87% during the same period.

(d) Retail prices reported by the State Civil Supplies Departments over the last three years in select centres show that prices in respect of rice has increased by Rs. 4 to 5 per kg. and in case of wheat price increase has been in the range of Rs. 2 to 5 per kg.

#### **Stock of foodgrains**

4067. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) whether total stock of foodgrains across the country in the Central pool are expected to be at an all time high of 750 lakh tonnes this year which is almost one lakh tonnes more than that of the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FCI has suggested/warned Government to increase the PDS allocation, otherwise grains would go waste due to lack of storage facilities;

(d) if so, whether Government is contemplating to increase the allocation, in view of the suggestion/warning by FCI;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has estimated that the total stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool is expected to be more than 750 lakh tonnes as of 1st June, 2012 as against the stock of 654.73 lakh tons on 1st June, 2011.

FCI has suggested, inter alia, to enhance overall allocation for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other schemes during 2012-13 to atleast 750 lakh tonnes to clear storage space for fresh arrival of stocks. The Government has already made an allocation of 543 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat so far under TPDS, etc. including 75.40 lakh tonnes of additional allocations made to APL families in States/UTs and for poorest districts in 12 States. State-wise allocations made under TPDS and for poorest districts during 2012-13 are given in Statement.

#### *Statement*

##### *Statewise allocations made under Targeted Public Distribution System and Poorest Districts during 2012-13*

(In thousand tonnes)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation (TPDS)*	Allocation (Poorest Districts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3822.816	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556	0
3.	Assam	1886.856	0

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	3703.872	595.395
5.	Chhattisgarh	1244.112	131.952
6.	Delhi	598.920	0
7.	Goa	63.036	0
8.	Gujarat	2085.108	0
9.	Haryana	756.012	7.164
10.	Himachal Pradesh	527.940	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	757.404	11.757
12.	Jharkhand	1358.652	0
13.	Karnataka	2449.728	31.395
14.	Kerala	1472.688	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2736.516	171.156
16.	Maharashtra	4759.044	0
17.	Manipur	170.952	0
18.	Meghalaya	188.580	0
19.	Mizoram	70.140	0.159
20.	Nagaland	126.876	0
21.	Orissa	2194.266	119.901
22.	Punjab	827.976	0
23.	Rajasthan	2179.500	50.538
24.	Sikkim	44.280	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	3722.832	0
26.	Tripura	303.240	1.746

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7268.520	159.556
28.	Uttarakhand	517.992	0
29.	West Bengal	3857.196	259.315
30.	A & N Islands	34.020	0
31.	Chandigarh	36.780	0
32.	D & N Haveli	10.464	0
33.	Daman & Diu	5.652	0
34.	Lakshadweep	6.620	0
35.	Pudducherry	60.312	0
TOTAL		49950.458	1540.034

\* TPDS allocation also includes festival allocation.

Note 1: 1.635 (thousand tonnes) of Additional allocation made to Mizoram for Bru Reang migrant families is not included in the above TPDS allocation.

Note 2: Statewise allocation in respect of 28.09 lakh tonnes under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) for the period April, 2012 onwards are not available.

### **Foodgrains rotting in godowns**

4068. SHRI K. E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has warned Government that the country could see unprecedented levels of foodgrains rotting this year in Government godowns unless the Central Government increases the amount of grains it distributes to the poor through PDS across the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of the expected stocks, the storage capacity and the off take at current rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has suggested, *inter-alia*, to enhance overall allocation for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes during 2012-13 to atleast 750 lakh tonnes to clear storage space for fresh arrival of stocks.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from State Governments/UTs to increase allocations and also to augment supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates to check open market prices, Government has been making additional allocations of foodgrain under TPDS from time to time in addition to the normal TPDS and other welfare schemes allocations. During the current year (2012-13) Government has already made an allocation of 543 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat so far under TPDS, etc. including 75.40 lakh tonnes of additional allocations made to APL families in States/UTs and for poorest districts in 12 States.

(c) FCI has estimated 445.08 lakh tonnes of wheat and 312.11 lakh tonnes of rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice) in Central Pool as on 1.6.2012, based on actual stock position as on 1.4.2012 and assumptions made regarding procurement and offtake. Similarly, offtake has been estimated as 93.87 lakh tonnes (wheat 40.45 lakh tonnes and rice 53.42 lakh tonnes) during April to May, 2012 assuming the rate of lifting as per average lifting in 2011-12.

The storage capacity available with the FCI and with State agencies for storage of central stock of foodgrains is 638 lakh tonnes against the central stock of 533.02 lakh tonnes as on 1.04.2012. Further, to increase the storage facility available with FCI, and to meet any increased storage requirements, Executive Director (Zones) and General Manager (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.

#### **Subsidized edible oil in PDS**

4069. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to extend subsidized edible oil through PDS till September, 2012; and

(b) if so, the details of the quantity of edible oil kept for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized edible oils for further period of one year from 1.10.2011 to 30.09.2012 for import of upto 10 lakh tonnes of edible oils with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. There is no State-wise quota within the approved quantity. However, allocations of edible oils are made as per demand received from the States.

**Lack of warehousing infrastructure**

4070. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is lack of warehousing infrastructure/facilities in the country which in turn is leading to rotting of food lying in the open;
- (b) whether it is proposed to encourage private sector with certain incentives to bridge this gap;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the States worst affected due to lack of such facilities; and
- (e) the status of the proposal made by the Apex court for free distribution of foodgrains to the poor before it is rotten up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 01.04.2012 was 336.04 lakh MTs, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was about 291 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of about 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains against the Central stock of 527 lakh tonnes as on 1.04.2012. However, some quantities of foodgrains get damaged due to rain, floods and natural calamities.

Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).



Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

A capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonnes tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of Food Corporation of India (FCI) under the Public Private Partnership mode. The Government has also finalised a plan for construction of an additional total storage capacity of 5.4 lakh tonnes in the North Eastern States. Further, for the State's own intermediate storage, capacities are being created within the States under various schemes like Rural Godown Scheme and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) being operated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(d) The problem of storage space during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13 has been reported from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken steps to hire private godowns, space at rice mills to cater to the additional space required for storing wheat.

In Uttar Pradesh the State Government and FCI have initiated steps to hire the smaller godowns of 2000 MTs and 5000 MTs alongwith spaces available with Sugar Mills, Air Strips etc.

The problems of storage space in Punjab is due to increased procurement. As on 09-05-2012, a quantity of 118 Lakh tonnes has been procured against an estimate of 108 lakh tonnes for the procurement season. Likewise in Haryana, the procurement is 81 lakh tonnes as on 09-05-2012 against the estimate of 70 lakh tonnes. In Rajasthan procurement has been 9.69 lakh tonnes as on 09-05-2012 against estimate of 14 lakh tonnes.

To meet the increased requirement of storage space 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.

(e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14.05.2011 and 14.09.2011 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 directed the Union of India, to reserve 5 million tonnes of foodgrains as a one-time measure, for distribution to the 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of society. Further, the Court directed that the above 5 million tonnes may be allocated on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa. In pursuance of the above directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and on the recommendations of the Committee, the Government has allocated a quantity of 23.69 lakh tonnes and 15.40 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat for the additional BPL and AAY families in the identified poorest districts in 27 States during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The above includes 1473 tonnes of foodgrains allocated in February, 2012 for one year to six districts in four States for running community kitchens to provide cooked food in places like Collectorates, City Hospitals, Bus Stops and in pockets inhabited by poor and vulnerable people in collaboration with Corporations/Public Sector Undertakings under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme.

#### **MSP of wheat**

†4071. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Rabi crop of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 1,295 per quintal in April, 2012;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the farmers are forced to sell their wheat below this MSP in the grain markets of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana; and

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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Wheat for the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13 has been fixed at Rs. 1285 per quintal. Details of MSP of wheat during last five marketing seasons is as follows:

Rabi Marketing season	MSP* (In Rs. per quintal)
2007-08	1000
2008-09	1080
2009-10	1100
2010-11	1170
2011-12	1285

\* including bonus.

(c) Due to the efforts made by Food Corporation of India and procurement agencies of the State Governments, quantum of wheat procured under MSP operations is increasing over the period of time. During RMS 2012-13, it is estimated that 318 lakh tonnes of wheat will be procured compared to 283.35 lakh tonnes during RMS 2011-12.

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

#### **Trading pattern in commodities**

4072. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forward Market Commission has been entrusted the task to watch trading patterns, volatility and individual trader positions in several commodities;

(b) if so, whether the Secretary of the Department of Consumer Affairs has been asked to inquire into the recent fluctuations in the commodity futures market for several items;

(c) if so, the details of the report submitted by the Secretary in this regard; and

(d) the further reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. As the regulator for the commodity derivative markets, one of the functions of the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) is to keep forward markets under observation and to take such action in relation to them, as it may consider necessary, in exercise of the powers assigned to it under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. Thus, the FMC has put in place a mechanism to monitor on daily basis the trader positions, trading patterns and volatility, in all the commodities traded on the commodity exchanges.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Secretary Consumer Affairs has got conducted an inquiry into Guar trade from October, 2011 to March, 2012 by FMC. The inquiry report has been received and is under examination.

#### **Condition of storage facilities**

4073. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrain storage facilities in the country are in poor condition and also inadequate and lead to extensive damage to crops;

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

(c) whether Government has done anything to add and improve these storage facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Foodgrain godowns in the country are not in poor condition. The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 01.04.2012 was 336.04 lakh MTs, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was about 291 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total

quantity of about 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains against the Central stock of 527 lakh tonnes as on 1.04.2012. However some quantities of foodgrains get damaged due to rain, floods and natural calamities. Regular inspection and periodical maintenance of the godowns are carried out for their proper upkeep for which funds are allocated.

Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, a capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonnes tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities - being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs.

The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the PPP mode. This Department has also finalised a Plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonnes in the NE through FCI.

Further to increase the storage facility available with FCI and to meet any increased storage requirements, 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.

The FCI has added a hired capacity of 92.24 lakh tonnes to its storage capacity in the last three years, as under:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

1.	Net Hiring (08-09)	13.99
2.	Net Hiring (09-10)	32.20
3.	Net Hiring (10-11)	26.44
4.	Net Hiring (11-12)	19.61
TOTAL		92.24

**Food stock and storage situation**

4074. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the food stock and storage situation in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise and the details of used items for the period, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not having the details 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 State-wise and year-wise Stock position of foodgrains (rice and wheat) as on 1st April of each year during Eleventh Five Year Plan (1st April, 2007 - 1st April, 2011) is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise and year-wise details of Storage Capacity with Food Corporation of India (FCI) including storage capacities of Central Warehousing Corporation and State Agencies etc., are given in Statement-II to Statement-VI (*See below*). The details include information in respect of Andhra Pradesh as well for the said period.

**Statement-I***State-wise and year-wise position of foodgrains as on 1st April of each year during 11th Five Year Plan*

State	1st April, 2007			1st April, 2008			1st April, 2009			1st April, 2010			1st April, 2011		
	Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool			Total Central Pool		
	Stocks			Stocks			Stocks			Stocks			Stocks		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bihar	2.67	0.84	3.51	1.78	1.23	3.01	3.90	0.89	4.79	326	2.03	5.29	0.68	1.57	4.25
Jharkhand	0.37	0.46	0.83	0.63	0.25	0.88	0.82	0.23	1.05	0.65	0.62	1.27	0.51	0.28	0.79
Orissa	5.30	0.17	5.47	5.19	0.17	5.36	13.85	0.43	14.28	14.99	0.65	15.64	14.92	1.57	16.49
West Bengal	2.20	1.59	3.79	4.18	2.68	6.86	11.61	2.11	13.72	6.73	3.78	10.51	4.62	3.61	8.23
Assam	0.39	0.30	0.69	1.28	0.32	1.60	1.15	0.35	1.50	1.20	0.42	1.62	0.74	0.35	1.09
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05
Tripura	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.24	0.04	0.28	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.38	0.06	0.44
Mizoram	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.17	0.01	0.18
Meghalaya	0.13	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.07
Nagaland	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.18	0.05	0.23	0.17	0.04	0.21	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.11	0.04	0.15
Delhi	0.34	0.39	0.73	0.60	1.54	2.14	0.50	3.05	3.55	0.33	1.99	2.32	0.37	0.87	1.24
Haryana	3.99	2.69	6.68	3.68	7.55	11.23	6.67	24.15	30.82	12.78	38.15	50.93	15.57	29.84	45.41
Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.09	0.22	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.04	0.07	0.11
Jammu & Kashmir	0.45	0.16	0.61	0.60	0.32	0.92	0.64	0.36	1.00	0.46	0.24	0.70	0.32	0.17	0.49
Punjab	49.05	14.06	63.11	42.74	26.39	69.13	72.92	51.12	124.04	103.65	51.97	155.62	112.04	50.84	162.88
Rajasthan	0.26	3.11	3.37	0.40	2.38	2.78	0.26	5.72	5.98	0.20	16.93	17.13	0.37	15.45	15.82
Uttar Pradesh	13.95	2.80	16.75	16.94	2.68	19.62	25.09	8.10	33.19	26.18	7.05	33.23	19.18	9.95	29.13
Uttarakhand	1.25	0.48	1.73	0.61	0.23	0.84	2.44	0.39	2.83	2.64	0.45	3.09	2.30	0.29	2.59
Andhra Pradesh	16.88	0.30	17.18	20.74	0.24	20.98	26.91	2.90	29.81	34.27	1.65	35.92	39.43	0.58	40.01
Kerala	2.10	0.84	2.94	1.73	0.36	2.09	2.55	3.53	6.08	4.65	2.47	7.12	5.65	1.27	6.92
Karnataka	3.16	0.39	3.55	1.76	0.26	2.02	3.86	2.11	5.97	4.54	0.88	5.42	2.91	1.27	4.18
Tamil Nadu	8.68	0.27	8.95	7.19	0.28	7.47	14.83	2.44	17.27	14.69	2.16	16.85	21.23	0.73	21.96



Gujarat	0.46	3.94	4.40	0.94	2.46	3.40	0.70	4.12	4.82	0.44	6.23	6.67	0.98	4.39	5.37
Maharashtra	2.34	5.23	7.57	2.48	268	5.16	2.10	11.34	13.44	5.28	9.48	14.76	8.90	7.17	16.07
Madhya Pradesh	0.88	4.92	5.80	1.04	2.91	3.95	1.92	7.98	9.90	2.50	8.86	11.36	3.29	20.01	2330
Chhattisgarh	13.19	0.20	13.39	13.74	0.35	14.09	20.08	0.15	20.23	23.28	0.36	23.64	27.80	0.68	28.48
Stocks in Transit	3.13	2.30	5.43	3.59	2.45	6.04	2.47	2.56	5.03	3.62	4.46	8.08	3.57	2.49	6.06
Wheat at Port	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	131.71	45.63	177.34	132.27	58.03	190.30	216.04	134.29	350.33	267.13	161.25	428.38	288.20	153.64	441.84

**Statement-II**

State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31-03-2008

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)													
			F.C.I.		Covered		Total		Cap		(Open)		Grand Stocks		Utilz.	
			Owned	State	Hired	From	Hired	Covered	Owned	Hired	Total	Total	Held	% Age		
															C.W.C.	S.W.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.46	0.68	0.48	1.65	5.31	0	0	0	5.31	3.05	57	
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.54	1.20	0	0	0	1.20	0.79	66	

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0	0.64	2.65	0.15	3.44	6.37	0	0	0	6.37	3.85	60
	4.	West Bengal	8.64	0.19	0.62	0	0.56	1.37	10.01	0	0	0	10.01	5.36	54
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0.11	0.06	55
		TOTAL (E. Zone)	15.99	0.23	1.86	3.51	1.41	7.01	23.00	0	0	0	23.00	13.11	57
N.E.	6.	Assam	1.99	0	0.16	0.07	0.39	0.62	2.61	0	0	0	2.61	1.74	67
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.09	61
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.11	0.05	0	0.16	0.30	0	0	0	0.30	0.09	30
	9.	Mizoram	0.17	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.18	0	0	0	0.18	0.03	17
	10.	Tripura	0.22	0.05	0.13	0	0	0.18	0.40	0	0	0	0.40	0.18	45
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0	0	0	0.20	0.05	25
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0	0.03	0	0	0.03	0.23	0	0	0	0.23	0.18	78
		TOTAL (N.E.Z)	3.10	0.08	0.43	0.12	0.39	1.02	4.12	0	0	0	4.12	2.36	57
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	3.70	1.86	50
	14.	Haryana	7.70	3.89	1.88	3.96	1.05	10.78	18.48	3.17	0	3.17	21.65	9.84	45
	15.	H.P.	0.14	0.06	0.05j	0	0	0.11	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0.16	64

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	Maharashtra		11.77	0.13	0.69	1.14	0.57	2.53	14.30	1.42	0	1.42	15.72	4.66	30
29.	Goa		0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0.15	0.12	80
30.	Madhya Pradesh		3.37	0.02	0.87	0.92	0.00	1.81	5.18	0.35	0	0.35	5.53	3.11	56
31.	Chhattisgarh		5.12	0.2	0.08	1.11	0.05	1.44	6.56	0.02	0.25	0.27	6.83	3.14	46
TOTAL (WZ.)			25.41	0.50	1.82	3.17	0.62	6.11	31.52	2.09	0.25	2.34	33.86	14.73	44
GRAND TOTAL			129.48	5.09	12.36	63.26	6.42	87.13	216.61	22.06	0.27	22.33	238.94	117.49	49

**Statement-III**

State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2009

Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)										Grand Stocks		
		F.C.I.		Covered		Total		Cap		(Open)		Total		Utlz.
		Owned	State	Hired	From	Hired	Total	Owned	Owned	Hired	Total	Total	Held	% Age
			Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private								
						Parties								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.66	0.79	0.48	1.96	5.62	0	0	0	5.62	4.2	75
2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.02	0.13	0.17	0.2	0.52	1.18	0	0	0	1.18	0.93	79

3.	Orissa	2.93	0	0.9	2.94	0.15	3.99	6.92	0	0	0	0	6.92	4.87	70
4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.2	0.88	0	0.61	1.69	10.28	0	0	0	0	10.28	9.12	89
5.	Sikkim	0.1	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.11	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.08	73
Total (E. Zone)		15.94	0.26	2.57	3.9	1.44	8.17	24.11	0	0	0	0	24.11	19.2	80
6.	Assam	2.07	0	0.17	0.1	0.39	0.66	2.73	0	0	0	0	2.73	1.48	54
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.09	45
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0	0.07	0.05	0	0.12	0.26	0	0	0	0	0.26	0.11	42
9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.23	0	0	0	0	0.23	0.12	52
10.	Tripura	0.27	0.05	0.17	0	0	0.22	0.49	0	0	0	0	0.49	0.26	53
11.	Manipur	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.06	30
12.	Nagaland	0.2	0	0.12	0	0	0.12	0.32	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.21	66
Total (N.E.Z)		3.28	0.08	0.53	0.15	0.39	1.15	4.43	0	0	0	0	4.43	2.33	53
13.	Delhi	3.36	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	0.34	0	0.34	0	3.7	3.35	91
14.	Haryana	7.68	3.84	1.92	3.99	2.55	12.3	19.98	3.18	0	3.18	0	23.16	14.24	61
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.25	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.2	80
16.	J & K	1.03	0.16	0	0	0.1	0.26	1.29	0	0	0	0	1.29	1.03	80



29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Maharashtra	11.77	0.13	1.96	2.03	0.88	5	16.77	0.92	0	0.92	17.69	12.41	70					
29.	Goa	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0.15	0.17	113					
30.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.23	1.49	1.56	0.89	4.17	7.54	0.35	0	0.35	7.89	6.23	79					
31.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.13	0.12	0.99	0.07	1.31	6.43	0	0	0	6.43	6.27	98					
TOTAL (W.Z.)		25.41	0.68	4.36	4.58	1.86	11.48	36.89	1.57	0	1.57	38.46	30.45	79					
GRAND TOTAL		129.67	5.46	22.04	62.21	11.53	101.24	230.91	21.73	0.15	21.88	252.79	192.58	76					

**Statement-IV**

State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2010

(Fig.In Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered					CAP					Stock Held	Utilization on (% age)	
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Hired	Private Parties	Total Covered	Owmed	Hired	Total			Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.62	0.97	0.47	2.09	5.75	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.72	4.62	69
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.51	1.17	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.19	1.04	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	3.	Orissa	2.93	0.00	0.67	2.68	0.15	3.50	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.43	3.41	53
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.92	1.96	10.55	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.06	9.07	82
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	73
	TOTAL (E.Zone)		15.94	0.26	2.27	3.80	1.74	8.07	24.01	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.51	18.22	71
NE.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.37	0.66	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.00	73
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.09	41
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.15	65
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.40	78
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	85
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.32	94
	TOTAL (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.10	0.56	0.16	0.37	1.19	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49	3.30	73
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.32	63
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.07	2.22	4.96	2.18	13.43	21.11	3.33	0.01	3.34	24.45	17.37	71
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.20	80
	16.	J & K	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.68	52
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.34	3.45	34.74	4.31	42.84	64.01	6.35	2.97	9.32	73.33	58.14	79



18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.00	0.71	0.84	0.00	1.55	2.62	0.18	0.16	0.34	2.96	2.39	81
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.32	2.69	1.88	5.89	12.95	1.82	1.31	3.13	16.08	17.13	107
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	2.26	4.06	0.23	6.62	21.57	5.20	0.10	5.30	26.87	15.62	58
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.30	0.50	0.56	0.05	1.41	2.07	0.16	0.14	0.30	2.37	2.01	85
TOTAL (N.Z.)		57.12	4.99	10.51	47.85	8.78	72.13	129.25	17.35	4.69	22.04	151.29	115.86	77
South	22. Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.07	5.30	16.39	1.07	22.83	35.49	2.62	0.00	2.62	38.11	35.65	94
23.	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43
24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.24	79
25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.76	1.42	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.83	82
26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.27	0.50	0.57	3.34	9.14	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.70	8.28	85
27.	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.59	0.56	95
TOTAL (S.Z.)		27.92	0.07	9.38	18.36	1.89	29.70	57.62	4.59	0.00	4.59	62.21	55.59	89
West	28. Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.53	6.53	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.80	6.80	100
29.	Maharashtra 3	11.77	0.13	2.41	2.42	2.23	7.19	18.96	1.02	0.00	1.02	19.98	12.51	63
30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.12	80
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.41	1.63	1.79	1.95	5.78	9.15	0.35	0.00	0.35	9.50	7.70	81
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.70	2.31	0.12	3.31	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43	5.55	66
TOTAL (W.Z.)		25.41	0.86	6.13	6.52	4.30	17.81	43.22	1.64	0.00	1.64	44.86	32.68	73
GRAND TOTAL		129.69	6.28	28.85	76.69	17.08	128.90	258.59	25.08	4.69	29.77	288.36	225.65	78

**Statement-V***State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2011*

Zone Sl. No.		Region/U.T.	Covered					CAP					(Fig.In Lac Tonnes)					
			Hired		Total Covered			Owned		Hired		Total	Grand	Stock	Utili- zation (%)	Total	Utili- zation (%)	
		FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired							Held	age)	Effective storage capacity on as per region	Effective capacity	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	4.06	58.00	6.60	62	
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.63	1.29	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.34	0.72	54.00	1.34	54	
	3.	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.19	0.15	3.14	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16	2.75	45.00	6.16	45	
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.90	2.00	10.59	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.10	5.43	49.00			
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	9.00	10.49	52	
TOTAL (E:Zone)			16.03	0.26	2.70	3.42	1.72	8.10	24.13	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.69	12.97	50.00	24.59	53	

N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.15	41.00	2.72	42
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.07	30.00	0.23	30
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.07	27.00	0.26	27
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.13	57.00	0.23	57
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.29	60.00	0.48	60
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.08	38.00	0.21	38
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	39.00	0.33	39
	TOTAL (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.12	0.57	0.16	0.37	1.22	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	1.92	42.00	4.46	43
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	3.67	1.16	32.00	2.86	41
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.17	3.08	5.60	2.27	15.12	22.80	3.33	0.11	0.11	3.44	26.24	26.24	26.24	26.24	20.04	76.00	26.24	76
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.12	48.00	0.25	48
	16.	J & K	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.75	57.00	1.12	0.75	57.00	1.12	67
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.59	472	38.61	4.27	48.19	69.36	7.14	3.28	3.28	10.42	79.78	63.60	80.00		63.60	80.00		
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.17	0.83	1.08	0.00	2.08	3.15	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.29	3.44	2.22	65.00	83.22	2.22	65.00	83.22	79
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.68	3.12	1.89	6.69	13.75	1.85	1.72	1.72	3.57	17.32	15.82	91.00	17.26	15.82	91.00	17.26	92
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.71	12.30	0.22	17.30	32.25	5.19	0.00	0.00	5.19	37.44	24.94	67.00	35.35	24.94	67.00	35.35	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.46	0.60	0.05	1.38	2.04	0.21	0.11	0.32	236	1.99	84.00	2.30	87
		TOTAL (N.Z.)	57.12	5.48	15.53	61.31	8.73	91.05	148.17	18.30	5.34	23.64	171.81	130.64	76.00	168.60	77
South	22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.05	7.08	19.98	2.09	29.20	41.86	2.62	0.00	2.62	44.48	39.67	89.00		
	23.	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00	43.85	91
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.50	65.00	5.37	65
	25.	Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.58	1.61	0.25	3.44	7.22	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.38	6.50	78.00	8.38	78
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.56	3.42	9.22	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.83	5.21	53.00		
	27.	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.58	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.64	0.33	52.00	9.94	56
		TOTAL (S.Z.)	27.92	0.05	11.09	22.16	2.90	36.20	64.12	4.65	0.00	4.65	68.77	55.26	80.00	67.54	82
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.76	6.76	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.03	5.44	77.00	6.96	78
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.63	3.17	2.31	8.11	20.01	1.02	0.10	1.12	21.13	13.36	63.00		
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	67.00	17.72	76
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.07	1.36	0.98	1.87	4.28	7.65	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.01	5.87	73.00	7.88	74
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.87	2.71	0.23	3.87	8.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99	7.90	88.00	8.99	88
		TOTAL (W.Z.)	25.54	0.27	6.48	6.86	4.41	18.02	43.56	1.65	0.10	1.75	45.31	32.67	72.00	41.55	79
		GRAND TOTAL	129.91	6.18	36.37	93.91	18.13	154.59	284.50	26.16	5.44	31.60	316.10	233.46	74.00	306.74	76

Effective Capacity - Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the regions

**Statement-VI***State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2012*

(Fig.in Lac Tonnes)																		
Zone No.	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered					CAP			Grand Total	Stock Held	Utili- zation (%)	Total Effec- tive storage capacity as per Effec- tive region wise capa- city				
			Hired					Total Covered	Owned	Hired					Total			
			FCI Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties									Total Hired		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar		3.66	0.03	0.84	1.11	0.51	2.49	6.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.15	3.55	50.00	6.79	52
	2.	Jharkhand		0.67	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.66	1.33	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.38	1.21	88.00	1.38	88
	3.	Orissa		3.02	0.00	0.82	1.97	0.15	2.94	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	3.68	62.00	5.94	62
	4.	West Bengal		8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.11	6.55	59.00	10.51	63
	5.	Sikkim		0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00		
		TOTAL (E. Zone)		16.04	0.26	2.88	3.29	1.68	8.11	24.15	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.71	15.05	59.00	24.62	61
N.E.	6.	Assam		2.12	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.72	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.11	74.00	2.78	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	23.00	0.22	23
8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.15	58.00	0.26	58
9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00	0.26	65
10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.31	65.00	0.48	65
11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14	70.00	0.20	70
12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.16	48.00	0.33	48
Total (N.E.Z)		3.38	0.10	0.54	0.21	0.36	1.21	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	3.09	67.00	4.53	68
North 13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.81	49.00	2.95	61
14.	Haryana	7.68	4.20	3.22	6.17	2.34	15.93	23.61	333	0.16	3.49	27.10	22.92	85.00	27.10	85	85
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00	0.26	54
16.	J & K	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.82	63.00	0.94	87
17.	Punjab	21.17	0.28	4.99	40.14	4.03	49.44	70.61	7.14	7.14	2.59	9.73	80.34	67.60	84.00	83.96	84
18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.84	1.14	0.00	2.16	3.23	0.17	0.23	0.40	3.63	3.07	85.00			
19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.25	4.53	1.88	8.66	15.72	1.85	4.27	6.12	21.84	19.36	89.00	21.55	90	90
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	6.17	20.74	0.12	27.18	42.13	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.53	36.73	77.00	45.39	81	81
21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.05	0.26	2.01	1.73	86.00	1.92	90	90
Total (N.Z)		57.12	5.22	17.94	73.20	8.40	104.76	161.88	18.30	7.51	25.81	187.69	154.18	82.00	184.07	84	84

South 22.	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.10	8.16	22.38	3.54	34.18	46.84	2.62	0.00	2.62	49.46	49.47	100.00	48.93	101
23.	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00		
24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.76	70.00	5.33	71
25.	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.50	1.59	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	7.48	88.00	8.32	90
26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.56	0.52	0.50	3.58	9.38	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.99	8.35	84.00	10.15	87
27.	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00		
TOTAL (S.Z.)		27.95	0.10	12.35	24.60	4.29	41.34	69.29	4.85	0.00	4.85	74.14	69.62	94.00	72.73	96
West 28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.00	0.28	1.91	6.91	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.18	5.35	75.00	7.11	75
29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.62	3.46	2.08	8.16	20.06	1.02	0.00	1.02	21.08	15.87	75.00	17.53	91
30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00		
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	0.96	0.01	0.90	1.87	5.24	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.60	3.34	60.00	5.37	62
32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.10	3.22	0.42	4.77	9.89	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.90	9.44	95.00	9.90	95
TOTAL (W.Z.)		25.54	0.17	6.17	6.69	3.68	16.71	42.25	1.66	0.00	1.66	43.91	34.09	78.00	39.91	85
GRAND TOTAL		130.03	5.85	39.88	107.99	18.41	172.13	302.16	26.37	7.51	33.88	336.04	276.03	82.00	325.86	85

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

**Institutions for chartered accountancy**

‡4075. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of Chartered Accountants in the country to meet the Global challenges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of Chartered Accountants in the country;
- (d) the details of the institutes/institutions currently involved in the education system of Chartered Accountants, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government proposes to establish more such institutions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) As on 1st May, 2012, 1,93,500 Chartered Accountants (CAs) were registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

(d) The ICAI, a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament with its headquarters at New Delhi is the only institution involved in the education system of CAs in the country.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

**Share holding of RIL in media companies**

4076. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the share holding of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), cross-holding or direct holding, in different print/broadcast/production media houses/companies (listed and unlisted) after the recent deals;
- (b) whether this holding pattern infringes any rule/regulation laid down by the Company's Act; and
- (c) if so, the action Government proposes thereon?

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) As per the Investments Schedule of Balance Sheet of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), as on 31.3.2011, there is no direct holding of RIL in media houses/companies (listed and unlisted) print/broadcast/production. However, company's consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2011 discloses that it holds 100% in Reliance Digital Media Limited (RDML) through Reliance Retail Limited (RRL), its subsidiary company.

(b) The Investment of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited in M/s. Reliance Digital Media Limited through M/s. Reliance Retail Limited does not violate the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Does not arise.

**Meeting of requirements under UN Convention on corruption**

4077. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how Government proposes to meet the requirements of the "UN Convention on corruption related matters", so that foreign public officials are also booked in bribery and similar cases, to facilitate international co-operation in trans-border commercial activities;

(b) whether any amendments are being contemplated in the Companies Act under which all those involved in the graft cases, both in public and private sectors are covered; and

(c) if so, by when this would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**New innovations and initiatives in meteorological services**

4078. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new innovations have been made and new initiatives taken in meteorological and observational services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent these innovations and initiatives are being implemented upto the local and village level?

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

(b) Integrated Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) is rendered now on twice-weekly basis in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) etc. Realized weather of the previous week and quantitative district level weather forecast for next 5 days in respect of rainfall, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity and clouds as well as weekly cumulative rainfall forecast are provided. Further, crop specific advisories, generated in partnership with SAUs and ICAR, to help the farmers are issued and widely disseminated. The AAS of IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers at the district level twice-weekly through different print/visual/Radio/IT based wider dissemination media including short message service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS).

Under Modernization–Phase-I of the India Meteorological Department (IMD), High Performance Computing Systems (HPCS), 8 Doppler Weather Radars (DWR), 675 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and 750 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) have been commissioned covering all districts of India. Commissioning of the state-of-the-art observing, monitoring/early warning and data visualization/information processing and communication technologies, several manual operations have been fully automated. All the manpower that was engaged earlier for such manual operations have been provided due orientation, training and skill development opportunities not only to attain appropriate operating skills of advanced technological platforms but also contribute efficiently to the quality enhancement through customization of sector specific warning and forecasting services.

Commissioning of the high performance computing (HPC) system has provided opportunity to assimilate satellite radiance data in to the global/regional forecast systems and to enhance the spatial resolution of the global forecast systems from about 50 km grid scale to about 22km grid scale. The performance evaluation of the new global forecast system has demonstrated enhanced forecast skill quantitatively.

(c) AAS to the country at the district level has already been made fully operational by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) during the XI Plan. A third party evaluation carried out by the National Center for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has brought out the usefulness of the mobile and IVRS usage in dissemination of advisories on different farming operations. The report says that the farmers find the information disseminated, through the effective IT dissemination modes, very useful. At present, the AAS products are disseminated through SMS and IVRS to 2.74 million farmers in the country through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. As per the report of NCAER, 24% of the farmers are using AAS advisories.

#### **Delay in rain forecast**

4079. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) delayed its long-range forecasts for the crucial annual rainy season from mid April;

(b) how SACOF-3's (South Asian Climate Outlook Forum) non-committal predictions helped IMD in delaying its annual prediction;

(c) whether according to forecasts by various agencies, there is a possibility of development of weak negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event during the later parts of 2012; and

(d) whether there is a consensus amongst experts of large uncertainty in the forecast information this year and if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) IMD issues monsoon season rainfall forecast for the country as a whole in two stages-in April and in June. Generally, April forecast is issued in the second half of the month as required global data measured up to end of March is the critical forecast analysis/assessment and such data becomes available only around 10th April. In recent years, IMD also utilizes experimental/operational rainfall forecasts along with projected sea surface temperature anomalies and more so El-Nino Predictions from many global climate centres for wider scrutiny and analysis and such inputs are updated normally during 15th-25th of every month. Depending upon the availability of these global inputs, IMD had to adjust the date of issue of monsoon season rainfall forecast for the country.

(b) Factors for the perceived delay are mentioned at part (a) above and SACOF-3 cannot be the reason for the delay in issuing monsoon season rainfall forecast for the country. In fact, SACOF-3 outlook for the South Asian region is finalized with the IMDs lead role only and after its establishment India has been hosting the SACOF Meetings for the last 3-years in succession as our South Asian partners do not have the institutional mechanisms to generate seasonal rainfall forecast outlook.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

- (i) As the seasonal rainfall outlook for the SACOF region for 2012 monsoon season has shown large divergence, ranging from deficient rainfall to normal/excess rainfall from various sources both from India and abroad viz. Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) and National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), USA indicated normal and below normal for most parts of the country based on two versions of the model. While the multi-model forecast from European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UK prepared based on coupled models of ECMWF, UKMO and Meteo France indicated normal to above normal rainfall over most parts of the country.
- (ii) The El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions over equatorial Pacific, significantly influences the performance of the monsoon season rainfall which was in transition phase from weak La Nina to neutral conditions. The latest forecasts from both statistical and dynamical models suggested 53% probability for continuation of neutral ENSO conditions during the monsoon season and about 39% probability for emergence of El Nino conditions during later part of the season. Therefore, things will become clear only after May. That is why IMD also updates its monsoon forecast in June after accounting for all these factors.

#### **Earthquake research centre in coastal areas**

4080. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coastal areas of the country is prone to earthquake;

(b) whether the previous records proves this fact;

(c) whether Government is considering to set up a research centre in one of the coastal locations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **National policy on cloud seeding**

4081. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Gujarat has adopted cloud seeding technology to tackle drought in the state;

(b) whether Government is also aware that several States including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc., are trying to emulate Gujarat's cloud seeding experiment;

(c) whether Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has urged the Central Government to evolve a national policy on cloud seeding to help drought prone areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir. Gujarat is testing, in a limited way, on a local scale (5-10 Km range) warm cloud seeding methodology involving burning of candles made up of silver iodide and burning agents from 5 different locations simultaneously under typically identified atmospheric conditions (90% humidity, low wind conditions). The success of this experiment has not been assessed. As things stand today, artificial rain making techniques cannot be used for bringing rain clouds to rainfall deficit/drought areas. Such efforts can only induce potential pre-existing clouds, already passing over a given place, to produce rain only if organized weather modification intervention becomes successful.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Producers for direct commissioning programmes**

4082. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to minutes of Prasar Bharati circulated on April 7, 2010, there is a mention of poor quality/level of producers being engaged for direct commissioning programmes;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to remove such producers from the list;
- (c) whether the producer who was sanctioned the "Spectacular India" for Rs. 1.78 crore was asked to improve and revise his series by Professional Committee for Preview; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that no issue regarding the quality/level of producers engaged for direct commissioning programmes was taken up for discussion during the 95th meeting of Prasar Bharati Board held on April 07, 2010.

- (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that no such decision was taken by Prasar Bharati Board.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Effective law on misleading advertisements**

4083. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no effective law on misleading advertisements in the print and electronic media;
- (b) if so, how the actions against the companies, who are placing misleading advertisements, in the print and electronic media;

(c) whether any company has been punished for such offences during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government intends to bring a comprehensive law on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Under Section 2(r) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, making false or misleading representation materially misleading the public, giving false or misleading facts etc., have been notified as unfair trade practices and a consumer has the right to seek redressal in consumer forums for any loss suffered on account of such misleading advertisement.

So far as misleading advertisements in print media are concerned, the Government, in pursuance of the policy to uphold the freedom of the press, does not interfere in its functioning. However, Press Council of India (PCI) – a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with one of its objectives to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act. These norms cover the principles and ethics of journalism. A copy of Norm 36 relating to the subject "Advertisements" is given in Statement-I (*See below*). These norms should be adhered to by the print media while accepting advertisements. The complaints against advertisements in print media, which are violative of the norms are adjudicated by PCI under Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist, as the case may be. The details of the complaints on misleading advertisements received by PCI during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated under the Advertising Code prescribed by Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 contained in Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. Rule 7(5) of the Code provides that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous power or supernatural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved. A copy of the code is given in Statement-III (*See below*). The advertisements aired on the TV channels are to conform to the Advertising Code.

Whenever any specific violation of the above Code by TV channels is noticed, action is taken as per the said Act.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been set up to look into the cases of violation of the Advertising Code. Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self-regulatory body, has also adopted a code for regulation of advertisements on TV channels. The ASCI code has been incorporated in the Advertising Code prescribed under Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The ASCI has also set up a Consumer Complaints Council to consider complaints in regard to advertisements.

Some instances of misleading advertisements, viz. Divyarishi's Kuber Kunji, Baadha Mukti Yantra, Sai Darshan Pendant and Maha Dhan Lakshmi Yantra appeared on private TV satellite channels were brought to the notice of the Government. In addition, some cases of advertisements of drugs 'Power Prash' claiming enhancement of sexual power and 'Gymnedine' claiming cure for diabetes were found objectionable. The Ministry brought the matters to the notice of Indian Broadcasting Federation (IBF) and News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and requested them to advise TV channels not to carry these advertisements and also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.

(d) Department of Consumer Affairs is seized of the issue of misleading claims in advertisements and its ill effects on the consumer. A series of consultations, workshops with all stakeholders is going on in different parts of the country.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Extract of norms of journalistic conduct*

### **36. Advertisements**

- (i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much, as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- (ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.



- (iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society.
- (iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- (v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- (vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- (vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics specially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.
- (viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- (ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.
- (x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- (xi) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text\* :

"Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age, income of the bride/bridegroom".

- (xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.
- (xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for 'entertaining' talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.
- (xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified, languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.
- (xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country. A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater far sight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.
- (xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only bonafide private bodies.
- (xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such advertisements carry the mandatory statement that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.
- (xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration. It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.

---

\*The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/1998 of Smt. Harjeet Kaur Vs. Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said Caution Notice in their newspapers.

**Statement-II***Misleading Advertisements - for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Benjamin G. Macwan, Vapi, Gujarat	The Editor, Gujarat Samachar,	Publication of misleading advertisement	Decision rendered by the Council on January 3-4, 2011. It decided to dispose off the complaint with a word of caution to the newspapers and periodicals to strictly-scrutinize the advertisement inputs from legal angles in view of the editor's responsibility for all contents including advertisement, under Section 1 of PRB Act, 1867. Revenue generating cannot and should not be the sole aim of the Press juxtaposed much larger public responsibility. It also decided that the Government may be advised to launch public awareness campaign about the provisions of Emigration Act to save the gullible from the tentacles of fraudsters seeking to

1	2	3	4	5
				satisfy private, interest through fake job advertisements. It allowed the case to rest with this.
2	VIP reference received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi	The Editor, Namaskar, Inflight magazine of Air India, New Delhi.	Publication of surrogate advertisement of liquor products	The Council considered the matter in its meeting held on 29.10.2010 and found no grounds for cognizance of the matter under Section 14(1) of Press Council Act, 1978.
3.	Shri Randip Thakur, 4, LIG Barra-2, Kanpur (UP)	The Editor, Dainik Jagran	Publication of news/ advertisements in favour of a candidate by selling news column	Closed for non-pursuance.
4.	Shri Sukh Dev Singh, Pankaj House, Charan Singh Nagar, Sikar (Rajasthan).	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika, Kesargarh, Nehru Marg, Jaipur	Publication of misleading/ objectionable advertisements for commercial gain	The Council rendered its decision on 30.7.2010. IT, keeping in view the statement of respondent newspaper, opined that no further action was warranted in the matter.
5.	Shri Rajendra Prasad Tiwari, Village-Jamuniyan, Post-Hirdennagar, Mandala	The Editor, Nai Duniya	Publication of misleading advertisement	Matter has been treated as closed for being outside jurisdiction of the Council.

6.	President/Secretary, Om Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, "Kasturi", Om Chowk, Anjangaon, Surji (Maharashtra).	The Editor, Lokmat, Marathi daily	Publication of Aphrodisiac advertisement news with photograph of Hon'ble President of India	Closed for non-pursuance.
7.	Shri Kush Kalara, Standard Batteries, Shop No. 2, Ambala Road, Near Darpan Cinema, Saharanpur (UP)	The Editor, Hindustan Times,	Publication of false advertisements	Closed for lack of sufficient ground for inquiry.
8-9.	Shri Khushal Singh, 426, IVth Floor, Ganpati Plaza, M.I. Road, Jaipur	The Editor, Rajasthan Patrika	Publication of fake advertisements	Closed for non-pursuance.
10.	Col. C. Jaishankar iaishankar@yahoo.com	The Editor, Dinakaran	Publication of unsolicited advertisement on the sale of his property	Closed for non-pursuance.

*Misleading Advertisements 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Shri M.S. Nagra, New Delhi	Malayala Manorama.	Publication of misleading advertisement.	A letter dated 5.08.2010 has been written to the Complainant that if the Government in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has laid down any procedure of releasing the advertisement for overseas jobs, it may if so advised issue public notice in this behalf through the media.
12.	Dr. Gautam, Indore (M.P.)	Raj Express, Dainik Bhaskar, Nai Duniya & Patrika.	Publication of misleading advertisement	Counter comments has been received on 7.10.2010.
13.	Sri Madhusudan Mahato, Secretary, Bhartiya Bigyan O Yuktibadi Samiti, Purulia (West Bengal)	Purulia Darpan.	-Do-	Comments have been invited on 2.06.2011.
14.	Shri Iqbal Singh, Punjab	Media.	-Do-	Requirement letter has been sent on 15.04.2011

15.	Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman; Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai	Assignment Abroad Times.	Publication of advertisement relating to overseas job.	Written Statement has been received on 1.06.2011; matter is under consideration.
16.	Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai	The Times of India, Mumbai.	Publication of advertisement relating to overseas job.	Comments have been received on 27.05.2011.
17.	Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai	Mumbai Mirror.	Publication of advertisement relating to overseas job.	Matter is under consideration.

  

<i>Misleading Advertisements - 2011-2012</i>				
Sl.No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Suresh Chand, Thukral	Economic Times	Regarding publication of advertisement of wine.	Requirement sent.
2.	Shri Sumit Kumer Ray, Shakti Nagar, Bhopal	Print Media	Regarding publication of misleading advertisement.	Requirement sent.

1	2	3	4	5
3..	Shri Ramdev; Vishunpur, Chaparan	Prabhat Khabar	Regarding publication of misleading Advertisement.	Requirement sent.
4.	Shri V. Raju	Dinakaran.	Regarding publication of advertisement.	Closed for non-pursuance.
5.	Md. Zahid, Dehleer Woman and Children Welfare Society, Jafrabad, Delhi-53	Rajnama, Rashtriya Sahara	Regarding publication of false and misleading advertisement	Closed for non-pursuance.
6.	Shri Ashok Sonilal Yunate, Ward No.5, Warud, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra-444096.	Print Media.	Regarding publication of advertisement.	Requirement sent.
7.	Shri V. K. Thakkar, President of 'V' Care Right & Duty NGO, Keval Karodia Road, PO.- Bajwa- 391310	Media	Regarding publication of misleading Advertisement.	Requirement sent.
8.	District Information & Public Relation Inspector, Zhajjar	Media	Regarding publication of false advertisement	Requirement sent.



**Statement-III***Advertising Code*

**Rule-7. Advertising Code.** - (1) Advertising carried in the cable service shall be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the subscribers.

(2) No advertisement shall be permitted which—

- (i) derides any race, caste, colour, creed and nationality;
- (ii) is against any provision of the Constitution of India;
- (iii) tends to incite people to crime, cause disorder or violence or breach of law or glorifies violence or obscenity in any way;
- (iv) presents criminality as desirable;
- (v) exploits the national emblem, or any part of the Constitution or the person or personality of a national leader or a State dignitary;
- (vi) in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women. Women must not be portrayed in a manner that emphasises passive, submissive qualities and encourages them to play a subordinate, secondary role in the family and society. The cable operator shall ensure that the portrayal of the female form, in the programmes carried in his cable service, is tasteful and aesthetic, and is within the well established norms of good taste and decency;
- (vii) exploits social evils like dowry, child marriage;
- (viii) promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of—
  - (A) cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants;

provided that a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to the following conditions that:—

- (i) the story board or visual of the advertisement must depict only the product being advertised and not the prohibited products in any form or manner;

- (ii) the advertisement must not make any direct or indirect reference to the prohibited products;
- (iii) the advertisement must not contain any nuances or phrases promoting prohibited products;
- (iv) the advertisement must not use particular colours and layout or presentations associated with prohibited products;
- (v) the advertisement must not use situations typical for promotion of prohibited products when advertising the other products;

Provided further that—

- (i) the advertiser shall submit an application with a copy of the proposed advertisement along with a certificate by a registered Chartered Accountant that the product carrying the same name as cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants is distributed in reasonable quantity and is available in substantial number of outlets where other products of the same category are available and the proposed expenditure on such advertising thereon shall not be disproportionate to the actual sales turnover of the product.
- (ii) All such advertisements found to be genuine brand extensions by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall be previewed and certified by the Central Board of Film Certification as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition and are in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-clause (i) to (v) of the first proviso, prior to their telecast or transmission or retransmission.

(B) infant milk substitutes, feeding bottle or infant food.

(3) No advertisement shall be permitted, the objects whereof, are wholly or mainly of a religious or political nature; advertisements must not be directed towards any religious or political end.

(3A) No advertisement shall contain references which hurt religious sentiments.

(4) The goods or services advertised shall not suffer from any defect or deficiency as mentioned in Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(5) No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

- (6) The picture and the audible matter of the advertisement shall not be excessively loud;
- (7) No advertisement which endangers the safety of children or creates in them any interest in unhealthy practices or shows them begging or in an undignified or indecent manner shall not be carried in the cable service.
- (8) Indecent, vulgar, suggestive, repulsive or offensive themes or treatment shall be avoided in all advertisements.
- (9) No advertisement which violates the Code for self-regulation in advertising, as adopted by the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI), Mumbai, for public exhibition in India, from time to time, shall be carried in the cable service.
- (10) All advertisement should be clearly distinguishable from the programme and should not in any manner interfere with the programme viz., use of lower part of screen to carry captions, static or moving alongside the programme.
- (11) No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hours, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements, and up to two minutes per hour of the channel's self-promotional programmes.

#### **Complaints on TV channels in border districts**

4084. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about poor reception of national television channels in bordering districts, especially in Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh;
- (b) how many TV transmitters are currently functioning in these border districts;
- (c) whether Government proposes to strengthen and improve the Prasar Bharati (TV and Radio) services, in border districts of North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof with funds allocated and utilized therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that complaints about poor TV reception in border districts including those of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh are occasionally received.

(b) Presently 273 TV Transmitters of varying power are functioning in the border districts.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has been assigning priority to strengthen and improve TV and Radio service in border areas in their expansion plans formulated from time to time. Special Packages for expansion & improvement of Doordarshan and AIR services in Jammu & Kashmir and North-East have also been implemented.

For further strengthening & expansion of Radio and TV terrestrial coverage in J & K, a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 100 crore has been approved in 11th Plan which inter-alia includes projects of establishment of five high power TV Transmitters in J & K (Kashmir region-1, Jammu region-3 and Ladakh region-1).

Special Package for expansion & improvement of Doordarshan services in NE States (Ph.II) was approved in May, 2006, with an outlay of Rs. 70.82 crore (capital) for hardware schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 48.22 crores has been incurred against this. Special Package for Expansion & Improvement of DD services in J & K (Ph.II) was approved in September, 2007 with an outlay of Rs. 19.97 crores (capital) for hardware schemes. An amount of Rs. 15.97 crore has been incurred against this.

Apart from the coverage through terrestrial network, multi channel AIR coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct Plus" has also been provided in the entire country. It is possible to receive DTH signals anywhere in the country including border districts of North-Eastern States and J & K with the help of small sized dish antenna receive units.

Following Special Packages/Schemes have been approved during 10th and 11th Plan, for expansion of AIR services in border districts of North-Eastern States and J & K:

Sl. No.	Special Package	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Funds utilized (Rs. in Cr.)
1.	J & K Special Package (Ph. II)	25.70	16.10
2.	J & K Special Package (Ph. III)	100.00*	0.68
3.	NE Special Package (Ph. II)	132.52	75.72
4.	New Schemes for J & K and North Eastern States under normal Plan	73.51	12.96

\*Approved in 2010

In order to provide better quality signals in the uncovered/fringe areas of border districts of J & K and NE States in the above said schemes, the power of 7 Nos. of existing Transmitters is being upgraded. 6 Nos. of existing transmitters are being replaced and 132 Nos. of new Transmitters of various capacities are being installed apart from augmentation of power supply equipment.

#### Financial status of Prasar Bharati

4085. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public broadcaster, Prasar Bharati, is in danger of a complete exhaustion of its resources and making it financially liable to Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the last four years, against average annual earnings of Rs. 1,100 crore, Prasar Bharati has posted an average deficit of Rs. 1,500 crore;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Prasar Bharati has initiated any steps to raise revenues to meet operational cost and set its house in order; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that, there has been an increase in expenditure during the last few years mainly impacted by implementation of various recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, while the Government grants have remained static during these years. The details of revenue earned and budget gap met out of IEBR support are shown in the table below:

Description	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11*	(Rs. in crore)
				2011-12 (upto February 2012)*
Revenue earned	1096.80	1176.26	1310.26	1182.82
Total Expenditure	2227.72	2682.80	2547.02	2850.96
Deficit met out of IEBR	1090.60	1435.59	1134.67	1388.61

\*Subject to reconciliation of accounts.

(d) and (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that it has taken various steps to increase revenue generation, which 'inter alia' include adopting aggressive marketing strategy and putting into best use of the spare infrastructure available with Prasar Bharati, content improvement, introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers, etc.

However, Prasar Bharati being a public service broadcaster has to perform as per the mandate on broadcasting and in accordance with the established norms. Therefore, it is not principally guided by commercial motives while the revenue generation being the by-product of Prasar Bharati.

Nonetheless, Section 17 of the Prasar Bharati Act provides that Government would make available financial support to Prasar Bharati for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to discharge its functions efficiently under the Act by way of equity, Grants-in-aid or loan and Prasar Bharati is largely dependent on Government grants.

#### **Transfer policy in CBFC**

†4086. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government's policy in place for the transfer of the staff and officers of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether establishing links and forming a nexus with the film producers and their agents with Government staff and officers looms large if they remain at the same place for a long time;

(c) if so, the reasons why the film examining officers and staff are working at the same place in Mumbai office for years;

(d) whether Government would examine the facts and ask for a report of such people immediately; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) to (e) Regional Officers of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) are appointed on deputation basis for a period not exceeding four years. All other officers and employees of CBFC are

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

liable to be transferred anywhere in India like any other Central Government employee. Depending upon the administrative requirements of CBFC Headquarters and various Regional Offices, postings are made.

**Demonstration of speeches and films on freedom history**

4087. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry preserves original speeches and film archives of the period of freedom struggle and independence of the nation;

(b) the details of the reasons why the same cannot be demonstrated largely in the schools and colleges as it may be helpful to strengthen the national unity in the coming generation and to familiarize them about the great freedom history; and

(c) whether the Ministry issues or in the process of issuing any advisory to all State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Various organizations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting preserve archival materials such as films, documentaries and speeches in the following manner:

**(i) Doordarshan:**

Doordarshan Archives preserves and restores the programmes/recordings of freedom fighters and patriots which were recorded from time to time by its various Kendras.

**(ii) All India Radio:**

The original audio speeches of Prime Ministers, Presidents and some great patriotic leaders are preserved in the Sound Archives of All India Radio.

**(iii) Films Division:**

Films Division (FD) has made many documentary films on freedom fighters/national leaders which include their speeches wherever recorded. Films Division has also made a series of films on freedom struggle held from 1857 to 1947. These films have been digitalized in the high definition format.

**(iv) National Film Archive of India:**

National Film Archive of India (NFAI) also preserved some of the documentary footages of great patriotic leaders and moments of freedom struggle.

(b) While Doordarshan and All India Radio telecast and broadcast archival material through suitable programmes on appropriate occasions, documentary films on freedom fighters/freedom movement are shown by Films Division at schools and other educational institutes, as and when requests are received.

(c) No, Sir.

**Tenure of CBFC members**

†4088. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed a tenure period of only two years comprising of two terms for the members of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

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

(c) whether even in rest of the country such screening is done by taking cinema halls on rent;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to reconsider the above terms and conditions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) As per Section 3(3) of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the tenure of members of Board of Film Certification is not exceeding three years and as per Section 3(4) a retiring member or a member whose term of office has expired by efflux of time shall be eligible for re-appointment. Apart from this, Government has not fixed any other term for the Members of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC).

**Revenue deficit of Prasar Bharati**

4089. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) whether it is a fact that Prasar Bharati has been registering revenue deficits over the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of revenue and expenditure of the same;
- (c) whether Government is taking measures to resolve the issues; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that though it has witnessed a gradual growth in its revenue generation during the last three years, there has been an increase in revenue deficits during the last three years impacted by hike in pay & allowances, increased liability on account of widening of LTC entitlement, leave encashment on LTC etc., in the wake of implementation of the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission. The details of revenue earned and expenditure incurred during the relevant years are shown in the table below:—

Budget head	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11*	(Rs. in crore)
				2011-12 (upto February 2012)*
Revenue earned	1096.80	1176.26	1310.26	1182.82
Operating Expenditure	2227.72	2682.80	2547.02	2850.96
Deficit	1130.92	1506.54	1236.76	1668.14

\*Subject to reconciliation of accounts.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that it has taken various measures to resolve the issues by containing its expenditure to extent possible and taking steps to increase revenue generation, which 'inter alia' include adopting aggressive marketing strategy and putting into the best use of the spare infrastructure available with Prasar Bharati, content improvement, introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers, etc.

#### **Hindi news and programmes in north eastern states**

†4090. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of Hindi news and other programmes along with their period telecast by Doordarshan in North Eastern States;

(b) whether Government would consider increasing this period; and

(c) if so, the period under Government's consideration by which it is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that only the Regional News Unit of Doordarshan Kendra, Itanagar telecasts a 15 minutes weekly diary in Hindi. Hindi Programmes are, however, produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendras, Guwahati and Itanagar as under:

**Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati:**

- (i) Produces and telecasts a programme titled "Achiaana" in Hindi once in a week on Sunday from 4.00 pm to 4.30 pm.
- (ii) A programme "Sputi", produced by the Kendra in Hindi on different subjects was telecast on 20.8.2011 from 5.30 pm to 6.30 pm.
- (iii) Programme titled "Sadbhavna" on the eve of Hindi Divas was produced and telecast on 14.9.2011 from 5.30 pm to 6.30 pm.
- (iv) A programme on the occasion of Death Anniversary of Indira Gandhi was telecast on 31.10.2011 from 5.30 pm to 6.30 pm.

**Doordarshan Kendra, Itanagar:**

- (i) A Hindi programme is produced by the Kendra which is telecast from Programme Production Centre (North East), Guwahati for six hours duration in a week.
  - (ii) The Kendra also produces Hindi programmes locally and telecasts for 10 hours 15 minutes duration in a week.
- (b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan now proposes to telecast news bulletin daily from Regional News Unit, Itanagar in place of weekly bulletin.

**Smoking in films**

4091. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are differences of opinion with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare over the implementation of rules on smoking in films;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what it is a fact that in the recently held meeting with the filmmakers, producers and others from Bollywood, they have raised some objections in implementing the rules on smoking in films; and
- (d) if so, the details of objections raised and what action the Ministry has taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRASHAKAN) : (a) to (d) Several filmmakers and the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) brought to the notice of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting some practical difficulties being faced by them in implementing the Tobacco Notification No. G.S.R. 786(E), dated 27.10.2011. In the light of this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is in discussion with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to revise the Notification.

#### **Increase in FDI cap**

4092. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the Foreign Direct Investment Cap for cable television from 49 per cent to 74 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the move comes as a relief to the cash strapped cable distribution companies that have already committed and exhausted their funds for distribution; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory of India (TRAI), the Ministry is proposing to enhance the FDI limit for Multi System Operators (MSOs) who are taking up digitalization with addressability from the existing 49% to 74%. For other MSOs and Local Cable Operators, the existing FDI limit of 49% would continue to exist.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable TV sector in a phased time bound manner with sunset date for complete switch over of analogue services to digital addressable system by December, 2014. This is a capital intensive programme and requires heavy investment not only to upgrade the cable headend but also the cable network and supply of digital Set-top-Boxes (STBs). The TRAI, in its recommendations on "Foreign Investment Limits for Broadcasting Sector" dated 30.6.2010, has stated that the foreign investments can be a source to supplement the capital requirements of the cable industry.

### **Migration to FM phase-III**

4093. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy guidelines, for expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies, provides an option to existing operators to migrate to FM Phase-III;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of requests received, so far;

(c) whether Government has extended the deadline for signing of Grant of Permission Agreement for migration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011, has approved the 'Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III)'. As per Para 31.1 of Policy Guidelines notified on 25.07.2011, provisions of these Guidelines are applicable to the existing permission holders subject to the provisions contained therein and subject to payment of all outstanding dues pertaining to the Government, Prasar Bharati and Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) in relation to existing FM radio permissions/operations.

Subsequent to the issuance of these guidelines on 25.7.2011, Government has received requests from 25 existing FM radio operators for migration to Phase-III. Details of these companies are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government has extended the deadline for signing of Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) for migration of existing permission holders to 30.06.2012. While taking action for implementation of the Phase III policy, a few issues, like charging of migration fee from existing permission holders, specific departures in the Request For Proposals (RFP), which are not covered under the Phase III policy have arisen. As this is the first time that private FM radio channels are proposed to be e-auctioned, it is anticipated that some other issues may also crop up during this process which would require decisions, that would need specific approvals beyond the existing Cabinet approval.

**Statement**

*Requests received from 25 existing FM Radio Operators  
for migration to Phase-III*

Sl. No.	Name or the companies
1	2
1.	M/s. Reliance Broadcast Network Ltd.
2.	M/s. Asianet Radio Pvt. Ltd.
3.	M/s. BAG Infotainment Ltd.
4.	M/s. Clear Media (India) Pvt. Ltd.
5.	M/s. Entertainment Network India Ltd.
6.	M/s. Gwalior Farms Pvt. Ltd.
7.	M/s. HT Media Ltd.
8.	M/s. India Radio Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
9.	M/s. Kal Radio Ltd.
10.	M/s. Malar Publications Ltd.
11.	M/s. Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd.
12.	M/s. Music Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.
13.	M/s. Muthoot Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.

1

2

- 
14. M/s. PCM Cement Concrete Pvt. Ltd.
  15. M/s. Purvy Broadcasts Pvt. Ltd.
  16. M/s. Radio Mid-Day West (India) Ltd.
  17. M/s. Digital Radio Broadcasting Ltd.
  18. M/s. Raneka Fincom Pvt. Ltd.
  19. M/s. South Asia FM Ltd.
  20. M/s. D. B. Corp. Ltd.
  21. M/s. Syntech Informatics Pvt. Ltd.
  22. M/s. The Mathrubhumi Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.
  23. M/s. Shri Puran Multimedia Ltd.
  24. M/s. Sun TV Network Ltd.
  25. M/s. Udaya FM Pvt. Ltd.
- 

**Setting up of new air stations and DD kendras**

4094. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up/proposed to set up new All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of posts sanctioned, filled and vacant for operation and maintenance of these units; and
- (c) the details of operational cost for running a Doordarshan Kendra and / or a radio stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that three new Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) envisaged under 11th Plan have been set up at Rajouri, Calicut and Tirupati.

As regards All India Radio, presently, 276 All India Radio stations are already functional across the country.

62 Nos. of new Akashwani Kendras have been set up during the last three years and the current year. In addition, new Stations are being set up at 225 places in the country.

A proposal for setting up of new AIR stations at 278 more places in the country have been made in the 12th Plan, however it would depend upon the allocation of funds and approval by Planning Commission, which is awaited.

(b) Staff for operation & maintenance of above Doordarshan Kendras has not been sanctioned. The above Doordarshan Kendras have been operationalized by deploying limited staff drawn from other Doordarshan centres in the network

As regards All India Radio, so far, no posts have been sanctioned for the new stations already set up for the last ten years or being set up currently in the country.

Total 2183 Nos. of new posts in all three wings – Engineering, Programme and Administration, have been proposed to be created for Operation and Maintenance (O & M) of 104 new Projects/stations of AIR approved under 9th, 10th and 11th Five Year Plans.

The consolidated proposal for creation of 2183 posts was approved in the 104th Meeting of Prasar Bharati Board held on 06.09.2011 and was sent to Ministry of I & B on 05.10.2011. The proposal is under process in the Ministry as per the laid down procedures for creation of posts.

(c) Operational cost of running a Doordarshan Kendra is dependent upon the infrastructure, technical facilities available at the Kendra, programme activities and the complement of staff deployed. Present cost of running a Doordarshan Kendra (small Studio centre & transmitter) similar to the above mentioned Kendras is about Rs. 3.5 to 5 crore per annum.

As regards All India Radio, the operational cost for running a typical a radio stations is as below:

Sl. No.	Type of AIR Station	Approximate Annual Operational Cost (Rs. crores)
1.	Metro Station	26.00
2.	State Capital Station	15.00
3.	Local FM Radio Station	1.50
4.	FM Radio Stations (Relay)	0.60

**Pending Cases**

4095. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in various courts in the country, as on date;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the Chief Justice of India detailing out various steps needed to be taken to end the pendency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information received from the Supreme Court, 60,809 matters were pending in the Supreme Court as on 30.4.2012. Out of them, 20,872 matters were less than one year and are not in arrears

As per the information published by the Supreme Court in the Court News (Vol. VI, Issue No. 3), there were 43,50,868 cases in High Courts and 2,76,70,417 cases in Subordinate Courts were pending as on 30.6.2011.

A proposal was received from Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for establishment of National Court management system. The Government has concurred with the proposal as it would be addressing issues of case management, court management, setting standards for measuring performance of the courts and a national system of judicial statistics in the country. It has since been notified.

Besides, the Government has taken several steps for reducing pendency. These are as follows:

- (i) A National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been set up with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.
- (ii) In order to improve the infrastructure in courts a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of



court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments.

- (iii) The Central Government is providing assistance to States for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas for delivery of justice to citizens at their door steps. Under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the Gram Nyayalayas shall exercise both civil and criminal jurisdictions and follow summary trial procedure in the manner and to the extent provided under the Act.
- (iv) Computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) has been taken up under a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of enhancing judicial productivity and making justice delivery system more affordable and cost effective.
- (v) The 13th Finance Commission has allocated a grant of Rs. 5000 crores for the states over a period of 5 years between 2010–2015 for various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

#### **Misuse of case laws**

4096. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in some case laws regarding dowry are being misused to settle personal scores;
- (b) whether the Supreme Court has termed it as "legal terrorism";
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has brought out some changes in marriage laws regarding divorce;
- (d) whether "equality before law" has been diluted by providing different treatment to men and women; and
- (e) if so, the steps Government is taking to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that some complaints/representations alleging misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 have been received. These mainly relate to alleged harassment of husband and other family members using Section 498A of IPC. In order to lay to rest the allegations of misuse of Section 498A of IPC, the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development have issued an Advisory on 20th October, 2009 to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to comply with the procedures laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu V/s State of West Bengal (CRI CWP No. 539/86) and that in cases of matrimonial disputes, the first recourse should be effect conciliation and mediation between the warring spouses and their families and recourse to filing charges under section 498A IPC may be resorted to where such conciliation fails and where there appears a prima facie case under Section 498A and other laws.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 19.07.2005 in Shushil Kumar Sharma Vs. Union of India & Others, JT 2005(6) SC 266, WP(C) No. 141 of 2005) has observed as under:

"Merely because the provision is constitutional and *intra virus*, does not give a license to unscrupulous persons to wreck personal vendetta or unleash harassment. It may therefore, become necessary for the legislature to find out ways how the makers of frivolous complaints or allegations can be appropriately dealt with. Till then the Court have to take care of the situation within the existing framework. As noted above the object is to strike at the roots of dowry menace. But by misuse of the provision a new legal terrorism can be unleashed."

(c) Yes sir, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 proposes to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 for making irretrievable breakdown of marriage as additional ground for grant of divorce with adequate safeguards for women and children from financial and other hardships.

(d) and (e) The Constitutional provisions not only grants equality to women under article 14, but also makes special provision in favour of women *vide* article 15 (3) that empowers the State to adopt measures for making special provisions in favour of women and children. Adequate safeguards have been provided in the

Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 to prevent financial and other hardships for women and children.

#### **Issue of Photo Identity Cards**

4097. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of voters in the country, State/UT-wise, including Rajasthan, till date;
- (b) the number of registered voters who have been issued Electoral Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) in the country including Rajasthan;
- (c) whether all the voters would be issued EPICs; and
- (d) if so, by when EPICs would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The total number of electors in the country at the time of final publication after special summary revision of electoral rolls w.r.t. 1-1-2012 as qualifying date is 75,97,77,081. A State-wise statement, including Rajasthan, showing the total number of electors is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Out of the total number of 75,84,83,294 general electors in the country (including 3,76,06,918 general electors of Rajasthan), 70,03,78,550 electors (including 3,61,85,934 electors in Rajasthan) have been issued EPIC. A State-wise statement, including Rajasthan, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission is making every effort to issue Elector Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) to all residual electors as expeditiously as possible.

**Statement-I****Electoral Roll Data - 2012***(At the time of final publication)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	General Elector				Non Resident Indians (NRIs)				Service Elector			
		Men	Women	Others	Total	Men	Women	Others	Total	Men	Women	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27850591	27915873	74	55766538	0	0	0	0	33686	10919	44605	55811143
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	358825	355544	0	714369	0	0	0	0	1243	294	1537	715906
3.	Assam	9593899	8968246	0	18562145	0	0	0	0	21823	8013	29836	18591981
4.	Bihar	30633835	26129497	0	56763332	0	0	0	0	39486	19244	58730	56822062
5.	Chhattisgarh	7860295	7563051	0	15423346	0	0	0	0	4225	1472	5697	15429043
6.	Goa	505068	506605	0	1011673	6	2	0	8	535	249	784	1012465
7.	Gujarat	19223559	17406293	614	36630466	0	1	0	1	13672	4782	18454	36648921
8.	Haryana	7452701	6238341	0	13691042	2	1	0	3	66420	31015	97435	13788480

9.	Himachal Pradesh	2279911	2160522	0	4440433	1	1	0	2	53290	19964	73254	4513689
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3489855	3186548	0	6676403	0	0	0	0	42733	11602	54335	6730738
11.	Jharkhand	9994911	8856798	0	18851709	0	0	0	0	7129	3512	10641	18862350
12.	Karnataka	21127955	20240830	699	41369484	0	0	0	0	27043	8477	35520	41405004
13.	Kerala	11179474	12149345	0	23328819	9429	409	0	9838	46124	19364	65488	23404145
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21729032	19053209	1815	40784056	1	0	0	1	24292	4602	28894	40812951
15.	Maharashtra	41475630	37245842	0	78721472	3	0	0	3	84133	35471	119604	78841079
16.	Manipur	851323	889497	0	1740820	0	0	0	0	6702	1881	8583	1749403
17.	Meghalaya	676037	699842	0	1375879	0	0	0	0	885	381	1266	1377145
18.	Mizoram	321544	331664	0	653208	0	0	0	0	2992	525	3517	656725
19.	Nagaland	622797	601704	0	1224501	0	0	0	0	4044	481	4525	1229026
20.	Odisha	15085837	14058672	526	29145035	0	0	0	0			39223	29184258
21.	Punjab	9322803	8360988	244	17684035	45	18	0	63	60425	22028	82453	17766551

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	1996953	17609964	1	37606918	0	0	0	0	70954	30715	101669	37708587
23.	Sikkim	171830	158203	7	330040	1	0	0	1	412	87	499	330540
24.	Tamil Nadu	25335687	25093439	2175	50431301	14	7	0	21	50453	18109	68562	50499884
25.	Tripura	1162122	1112769	2	2274893	0	0	0	0	2168	769	2937	2277830
26.	Uttarakhand	3277829	2985765	0	6263594	5	2	0	7	69242	31078	100320	6363921
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69275608	56529768	4938	125810314	0	0	0	0	94600	43977	138577	125948891
28.	West Bengal	30344341	27461090	323	57805754	3	0	0	3	55565	23875	79440	57885197
29.	A & N Islands	143011	126820	0	269831	0	0	0	0	61	11	72	269903
30.	Chandigarh	295722	240849	0	536571	0	0	0	0	886	692	1578	538149
31.	Daman & Diu	50280	50769	0	101049	0	3	0	3	8	2	10	101062
32.	D & N Haveli	100580	81022	0	181602	0	0	0	0	12	8	20	181622
33.	NCT of Delhi	6400325	5041027	175	11441527	9	5	0	14	3460	1760	5220	11446761
34.	Lakshadweep	23319	22792	0	46111	0	0	0	0	56	10	66	46177
35.	Puducherry	397066	427951	7	825024	28	6	0	34	300	134	434	825492
Total		398610555	359861139	11600	758483294	9547	455	0	10002	889059	355503	1283785	759777081

**Statement-II***Status of Photo Roll & EPIC, 2012 (at the time of final publication)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of General Electors, 2012	Total No. of images in the photo roll	% of photo in electoral roll	Total No. of EPIC issued	% of EPIC coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55766538	55766538	100.00	55766538	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	714369	701608	98.21	703404	98.47
3.	Assam	18562145	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	56763332	51943193	91.51	50402648	88.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	15423346	14460543	93.76	14341188	92.98
6.	Goa	1011673	1011673	100.00	1011665	100.00
7.	Gujarat	36630466	35625962	97.26	35967530	98.19
8.	Haryana	13691042	13691042	100.00	13691042	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4440433	4440435	100.00	4440435	100.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6676403	5108472	76.52	5108472	76.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	18851709	15855094	84.10	16207308	85.97
12.	Karnataka	41369484	37483062	90.61	38016615	91.90
13.	Kerala	23328819	23328819	100.00	23328819	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40784056	40152258	98.45	40257314	98.71
15.	Maharashtra	78721472	62496855	79.39	64818751	82.34
16.	Manipur	1740820	1699600	97.63	1543468	88.66
17.	Meghalaya	1375879	1375879	100.00	1375879	100.00
18.	Mizoram	653208	653208	100.00	653208	100.00
19.	Nagaland	1224501	994548	81.22	0	0.00
20.	Orissa	29145035	25376204	87.07	26495502	90.91
21.	Punjab	17684035	17637585	99.74	17652226	99.82
22.	Rajasthan	37606918	35803156	95.20	36185934	96.22
23.	Sikkim	330040	329746	99.91	330040	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	50431301	50367730	99.87	50383996	99.91



25.	Tripura	2274893	2274893	100.00	2274893	100.00
26.	Uttarakhand	6263594	6244499	99.70	6252315	99.82
27.	Uttar Pradesh	125810314	122938218	97.72	123621620	98.26
28.	West Bengal	57805754	56353411	97.49	56821173	98.30
29.	A & N Islands	269831	209536	77.65	196363	72.77
30.	Chandigarh	536571	535833	99.86	535960	99.89
31.	Daman & Diu	101049	88764	87.84	85500	84.61
32.	D & N Haveli	181602	155075	85.39	155075	85.39
33.	NCT of Delhi	11441527	10595373	92.60	10882852	95.12
34.	Lakshadweep	46111	45793	99.31	45793	99.31
35.	Puducherry	825024	825024	100.00	825024	100.00
TOTAL		758483294	696569629	91.84	700378550	92.34

PER & EPIC in 34 States/UTs (Not implemented yet in Assam).

**New High Court benches**

4098. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from any State Governments for the establishment of new High Court benches in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) In terms of Section 51(2) of the States' Reorganisations Act, 1956 setting up of Benches of a High Court is considered by the Government of India after receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government, which has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Governor of the State.

The Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for making two Circuit Benches of the Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga as Permanent Benches, which is under consideration of the Government.

The Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal for establishment of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court had inspected the infrastructure facilities provided by the State Government at Jalpaiguri for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench till the permanent building of the Circuit Bench is ready. However, in his opinion, the infrastructure facilities provided for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench in the Jalpaiguri Zilla Parishad Dak Bungalow are neither satisfactory nor the premises suitable, even for temporary period. The space and accommodation provided is also insufficient.

The Chief Minister of Kerala had sent a request in the year 2005 for setting up a bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram. He was advised to seek consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court as envisaged in Supreme Court Judgment in case of Federation of Bar Association in Karnataka Vs. Union of India [AIR 2000 SC 2544]. No reply has been received from the Government of Kerala.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also requested for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala. The Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh High Court has not given his consent to it.

#### **State funding of elections**

4099. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to tackle corruption, has urged Government to formulate concrete proposals regarding state funding of elections;

(b) whether GoM has discussed certain formulations to address the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of the aforesaid proposal; and

(e) by when GoM would finalize their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Group of Ministers has discussed certain formulations which could be adopted to address the issue of state funding of elections. A final decision in this regard is yet to be taken with the consensus of the political parties. Keeping in view complexities and intricacies involved in this matter, no rigid time-frame could be given.

#### **Supreme Court benches**

4100. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission's recommendations for setting up a Constitutional Court in New Delhi and four Supreme Courts in the Metros would be implemented primarily to ease present litigational pressure on the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether Central places like Nagpur would be considered while identifying locations for ensuring coverage of larger number of litigants; and

(c) when the relevant Bill would be introduced in Parliament so that an Act for the purpose is legislated early?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a)  
The Law Commission, in its 229th Report, has recommended as under:

- [1] A Constitution Bench be set up at Delhi to deal with constitutional and other allied issues.
- [2] Four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region/zone at Delhi, the Southern region/zone at Chennai/Hyderabad, the Eastern region/zone at Kolkata and the Western region/zone at Mumbai to deal with all appellate work arising out of the orders/judgments of the High Courts of the particular region.

The opinion of the Attorney General was obtained and the matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India. He had informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010 unanimously resolved that the recommendations of the Law Commission cannot be accepted.

(b) and (c) Don't arise.

#### **Enforcement of Laws**

4101. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that during the last fourteen years, successive Governments have failed to implement ten new laws passed by Parliament and assented to by the President;

(b) if so, whether a Delhi-based Research Organization has further found out that another lot of 17 laws were only partially implemented or some of their controversial sections were removed before issuing the necessary notifications; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy such a situation so that benefits of such Acts, involving legislative time of Parliament, are neither denied or diluted, nor delayed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a)  
No, Sir. Only four Acts passed and assented to by the President during the last fourteen years which are yet to be enforced. They are as follows:

- (1) Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010. (16 of 2010)
- (2) Coinage Act, 2011. (11 of 2011)

(3) Factoring Regulation Act, 2011. (12 of 2012)

(4) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Act, 2011. (13 of 2012).

The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments have to implement/enforce the Acts 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 only by the concerned Ministry/Department.

(b) Legislative Department is not aware about the study conducted by Delhi-based Research Organization regarding implementation of Acts of Parliament.

(c) Does not arise.

### **New High Courts**

4102. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up High Courts in the North Eastern States specially in Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has proposed any timeline for opening of High Courts in those States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The Government has decided to set up separate High Courts for each of the North Eastern States. However, the setting up of separate High Courts is subject to creation of necessary infrastructural facilities by the respective State Government.

As the Governments of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura have separately created necessary infrastructural facilities for establishment of separate High Courts in their States, the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs has moved. The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012 in the Parliament, to facilitate the process of establishment of High Courts in these 3 States.

**Influence of money power in elections**

4103. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the influence of money power in parliamentary and assembly polls is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Election Commission of India has suggested some measures to control the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) It is not correct to say that the influence of money power in parliamentary and assembly elections is on the rise. Further, the Government and the Election Commission are seriously concerned about the role of money power in elections. In this regard, the Election Commission has taken several measures including opening of separate Division in the Commission to oversee election expenditure, appointment of Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers, Flying Squads and Static Surveillance Team to keep vigil over movement of cash, liquor and other items during elections, Media Certifying and Monitoring Committee to keep a watch on media advertisement and paid news, Maintenance of shadow register of each candidate, Video Surveillance Team to oversee major items of expenditure opening of separate bank account by the candidate for the purpose of election expenses and involving of Income Tax Department to keep vigil over movement of cash. Elaborate mechanism has been adopted by the Election Commission to check the influence of money power in the elections.

**Fast Track Courts**

†4104. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fast Track Courts were set up for the speedy disposal of pending cases;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any target was fixed for these courts;
- (d) if so, the details of the achievements, so far;
- (e) whether Government has decided to discontinue the financial assistance to these courts; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Fast Track Courts were set up on the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission for expeditious disposal of long pending sessions cases and cases involving undertrial prisoners.

(c) and (d) The Finance Commission had recommended creation of 1734 new additional courts for five years upto 31.3.2005. Against that, 1562 Fast Track Courts were functional as on 31.3.2005. The Government had subsequently approved continuation of these 1562 Fast Track Courts for six years upto 31.3.2011. As on 31.3.2011, 1192 Fast Track Courts were functional in the country. Out of 38.99 lakh cases transferred to fast track courts, 32.93 lakh cases have been disposed of as on 31.03.2011. The average disposal per court has been 251 cases in one year.

(e) and (f) The Central Government had provided financial assistance to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The scheme has not been extended beyond 31.03.2011. However, some of the State Governments have continued the Fast Track Courts beyond 31.03.2011 from their own funds.

In its judgment in Brij Mohan Lal vs. Union of India & Others on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court has directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue the Fast Track Courts scheme on an adhoc and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the Fast Track Courts scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

#### **Speedy disposal of cases**

4105. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering for speedy disposed of pending cases before various courts as it has been observed that many courts are

unnecessarily extending judicial process and there is no mechanism which ensures petitioner to get justice within the prescribed time limit;

(b) whether Government is considering to take strict action against petitioner who make unwanted petitions before courts and create burden on our judicial process; and

(c) whether Government is considering for quick disposal of long-pending cases as in many cases either petitioner or opponent remain absent continuously?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Disposal of pending cases in court is within the domain of the Judiciary. Under the Constitution, control over district and subordinate courts vests in the High Courts having jurisdiction over such courts. However, necessary amendments were made in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 *inter-alia*, to avoid frequent adjournments and ensure expeditious court proceedings both in criminal and civil cases.

The Law Commission in its 192nd Report on 'Prevention of Vexatious Litigation' has made suggestions for enactment of legislation to prevent filing of frivolous and vexatious litigations in courts. This has been circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for comments. 22 State Governments and 7 UTs have responded already.

#### **Working of family courts**

†4106. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether family courts have been constituted to impart quick justice to women in the cases related with sex crimes, domestic violence and social exploitation;

(b) if so, whether any time-frame has been fixed for these family courts to impart quick justice in cases of such serious crimes;

(c) whether judges have been appointed in all such courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) No, Sir; Family Courts have been established with a view to promote

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



conciliation and secure speedy settlement of, disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters connected therewith. Following type of cases are heard in the Family Courts:

1. Decree for nullity of marriage.
2. Restitution of Conjugal rights.
3. Judicial Separation.
4. Divorce.
5. Declaration of marital status of any person.
6. Matrimonial property matters.
7. Claim of maintenance.
8. Guardianship.
9. Custody of children.
10. Access of children.
11. Application for injunction in matrimonial matters.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from State Governments/High Courts, 212 Family Courts are functional. The appointment of judges in Family Courts is within the domain of the respective State Governments and the State High Courts.

#### **Special courts to clear pending cases**

4107. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up special courts in the country to speed up disposal of pending court cases with a focus on criminal cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also proposed to open special Fast Track Courts in the country to try rape cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 2500

crore has been allocated for setting up of Morning/Evening/Shift/Special Magistrates' Courts to try petty cases so as to clear backlog of cases. An amount of Rs. 681.66 crore has so far been released to the States for the purpose. The following types of cases can be inter-alia assigned to these courts:

- (i) Cases pertaining to offences under Indian Penal Code and any other Act or rules where the punishment prescribed is non-custodial;
- (ii) Cheque bouncing cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;
- (iii) Petitions for maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
- (iv) Criminal revision against granting or refusing to grant interim maintenance under sub-section (3) of section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
- (v) Petty offences such as:
  - (a) Section 320 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 Tables I and II excluding offence under Sections 324, 325, 335, 344, 357, 379, 381, 406, 407, 408, 411, 414, 418, 419, 420, 429, 430, 451 and 494 of the Indian Penal Code;
  - (b) Sections 160, 279, 294 and 336 of the Indian Penal Code; and
  - (c) all offences under any Act which are punishable with upto 2 (two) years of imprisonment.

In addition to the cases mentioned above, the States may also assign cases, which are not usually contested and are compoundable in nature of these Courts.

On the recommendation of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Central Government has decided to set up 71 additional special courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different States. Of these, 62 CBI courts have started functioning.

- (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Complaints from MPs**

4108. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister and the Chief Vigilance Officer have received complaints from Members of Parliament (MPs) regarding furnishing of factually incorrect opinion by the Deputy Legal Adviser;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Vigilance Officer on these complaints;

(d) whether the incorrect opinion has been corrected and furnished to the concerned departments for their necessary action; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Minister for Law & Justice and the Chief Vigilance Officer have respectively received letters dated 23.4.2012 and 24.4.2012 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP (Lok Sabha) stating that the opinion given by the Department of Legal Affairs was factually incorrect and requesting for amendment of the opinion.

(c) to (e) The opinion tendered in the month of March, 2012 was given upon a reference received from Department of Personnel & Training, and the same was returned back to that Department. As such, records of the case have been called for to enable the Department of Legal Affairs for taking a view regarding correctness of the opinion tendered earlier.

#### **Amendment in Rape law**

4109. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to take steps to amend the existing rape laws with regard to Section 375 of IPC to expand definition of rape to include sexual assault by acts other than penile penetration;

(b) whether marital rape would be included as a penal offense and existing exceptions in the law;

(c) whether Indian Evidence Act would be amended by removing the provision to portray the victim as a 'women' of bad character; and

(d) whether rape and sexual abuse of young boys and sodomy would also be included under the law?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Free and fair polls**

4110. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cash-for-vote and free flowing liquor appear to have replaced door-to-door canvassing a few hours ahead of the voting to elect the legislative assembly in Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some sensitive constituencies such as Gidderbaha and Lambi, votes had commanded a high price;

(c) if so, the details of liquor and unaccounted cash seized during the elections from the state; and

(d) what appropriate action the Ministry has taken to conduct fair polls in future, free from the above evils?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has intimated that no specific complaint has been made to them in this respect. However, the Election Commission has taken strict measures to prevent misuse of money and liquor in elections.

(c) The Election Commission has further intimated that the total seizure of licit and illicit liquor with effect from announcement of elections to the date of poll is 583257 litres and 32980 litres respectively in the State of Punjab. Total unaccounted cash seized including jewellery during the election in Punjab is Rs. 11,96,97,107/-.

(d) The Election Commission has also intimated that it has made every effort to conduct election in peaceful, free and fair manner. Whenever any complaint was received, necessary action was taken.

**Employment opportunities for women in SSI**

4111. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment opportunities generated for women through small scale industries in rural and tribal areas in various States of North-Eastern Region of the country,

(b) whether Government proposes to set up new small scale industries for providing more job opportunities to women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the said industries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per the Final Report of the Fourth All India Census of Registered MSMEs; conducted with reference year 2006-07 wherein data was collected till 2009 and result published in 2011, the state-wise information relating to North-Eastern Region in respect of number of enterprises, total employment & employment of women is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises facilitates promotion of new enterprises through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology up-gradation, marketing and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes in the country including North-Eastern Region leading to more employment generation, including for women. Some schemes/programmes have special dispensation for women entrepreneurs.

(d) Setting up of enterprises is a continuous process.

#### *Statement*

*State-wise information relating to North-Eastern Region in respect of number of enterprises, total employment & total employment of women*

Sl. No.	States (North - Eastern Region)	Number of enterprises	Employment	
			Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	19864	210507	62527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	417	5411	1320
3.	Meghalaya	3010	12700	2728
4.	Manipur	4492	19960	3948

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mizoram	3715	26032	5231
6.	Nagaland	1332	16281	3371
7.	Tripura	1343	23166	6779
8.	Sikkim	122	1159	398
TOTAL		34295	315216	86302

#### **Employment for backward regions in SMEs**

4112. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how far the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have helped to provide employment in the backward regions of States; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen and develop small and medium enterprises especially in the backward regions of States?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per the Quick Results of Fourth Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector, with reference year 2006-07, report for which was published in 2009, the MSME sector generated 594.61 lakh employment. The state/UT-wise break-up of employment in MSME sector is given in the Statement (*See below*). The census does not provide details of employment generated in the backward regions of each of the States.

(b) The Government strengthens and develops Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country, which includes backward regions also, through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurship & skill development etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme.

*Statement**State/UT-wise distribution of Employment, 2006-2007*

State Code	State Name	Total Employment No.
1	2	3
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	415771
2.	Himachal Pradesh	310576
3.	Punjab	1729062
4.	Chandigarh	94474
5.	Uttarakhand	399737
6.	Haryana	1367915
7.	Delhi	2821657
8.	Rajasthan	2422543
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5791479
10.	Bihar	1639977
11.	Sikkim	25017
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	41591
13.	Nagaland	69984
14.	Manipur	116967
15.	Mizoram	37639
16.	Tripura	165685
17.	Meghalaya	102485
18.	Assam	1234356
19.	West Bengal	5831566
20.	Jharkhand	712596
21.	Odisha	1931929
22.	Chhattisgarh	732306
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2609646
24.	Gujarat	3060899

1	2	3
25.	Daman & Diu	76436
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81187
27.	Maharashtra	6465654
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5943242
29.	Karnataka	3710228
30.	Goa	141028
31.	Lakshadweep	2328
32.	Kerala	3024124
33.	Tamil Nadu	6257596
34.	Puducherry	80987
35.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	12035
ALL INDIA		59460703

#### **Training-cum-incubation centres in U.P.**

4113. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Ministry to increase the number of training-cum-incubation centres (TICs) in the current year in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of persons belonging to SCs/STs enrolled in TICs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) There is no proposal pending with the Ministry to increase the number of training-cum-incubation centres (TICs) in the current year in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) 134 students belonging to SCs/STs categories have been enrolled in TICs in Uttar Pradesh by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of this Ministry.

#### **Survey of MSMEs in Karnataka**

4114. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which have been closed in Karnataka;

(b) the number of those enterprises which are potentially viable and could be revived; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to revive the closed MSMEs in the State in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Information on closure among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in registered sector is obtained through conduct of periodic census. As per the Final Report of the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2006-2007: Registered Sector; for which data was collected till 2009 and the results published in 2011, the number of closed enterprises in Karnataka is 17,581.

(b) The data on sickness in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the basis of data received from scheduled commercial banks. As per RBI data, there were 533 potentially viable MSMEs out of 7,218 sick MSMEs in Karnataka at the end of March, 2011.

(c) The revival of sick enterprises is done through financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans for rehabilitation of MSEs by primary lending institutions, including commercial banks. Reserve Bank of India has issued following guidelines/instructions to banks in this respect:

- (i) Rehabilitation of Sick MSEs (January 2002);
- (ii) Debt restructuring mechanism relating to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for restructuring package (September, 2005); and
- (iii) restructuring/Rehabilitation policy with non-discretionary one-time settlement scheme for MSE Sector (May, 2009).

#### **Schemes for development of rural industries**

4115. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any programmes/schemes for the development of rural industries particularly for the benefits of people affected from drought, flood, cyclone, storms, tsunami, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the States which have been selected for the developmental work under those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has no specific scheme per se for development of rural industries to benefit the people affected by drought, flood, cyclone, storms, tsunami, etc. However, this Ministry is implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 all over the country, including in drought, flood, cyclone, storms and tsunami affected areas. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training is provided to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme is implemented through field offices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. General category beneficiary can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBC, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

#### **Illegal mining**

4116. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal mining is rampant particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an IPS officer fell prey to the mining mafia; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is taking to bring a degree of transparency in the allotment of licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, till September, 2011, as reported by the State Governments are as follows:

*Details of State-wise illegal mining cases*

S. No.	State	No. of cases detected					Action Taken			
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 upto Quarter ended September	FIR Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs.) (in Lakhs)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	478	0	503	1114	1213	1289	700	1306	1684.550
2.	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	3868	4245	2538	28	21247	2856.057
3.	Punjab	218	26	50	73	754	126	30	0	340.746
TOTAL		5746	4607	4448	5055	6212	3953	758	22553	4881.353

(c) and (d) Illegal mining and its regulation through law & order comes under purview of the State Government. The Central Government is in regular touch with State Governments to assist in prevention of illegal mining. The Central Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill) in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 presently referred to Standing Committee on Coal and Steel, which provides for a simple and transparent mechanism with clear and enforceable timelines 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. The MMDR Bill, 2011 also empowers the State Governments to cancel the existing concessions or debar a person from obtaining concessions in future for preventing illegal and irregular mining.

**Amount spent on development work**

4117. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government undertakings engaged in mines and industrial operations in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of amount spent on various developmental work by the companies working in the State, under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) along with the developmental activities on which it was spent; and

(c) the details of percentage of companies' profits earmarked for CSR and the amount therefrom spent on developmental work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per information available with the Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines, 5 undertakings of Government are engaged in mining operations in Chhattisgarh. Details of Public Sector Undertakings in industrial operations are not maintained in the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(b) and (c) The mining companies as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility contribute to peripheral development activities such as housing, water supply, sanitation, health, safety, medical facilities, education, training, transportation and communication etc. However, details are not centrally maintained.

**Exploration and mining of diamonds**

4118. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for exploration and mining of diamonds and precious stones through automatic route to attract venture capital into the mining sector due to higher risk and uncertainty in this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the mining sector has received FDI worth 116.15 million dollars in 2011; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) FDI up to 100% is permitted under the automatic route in Mining and Exploration of diamond and precious ores, subject to the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulations) Act, 1957, as per para 6.2.3.1 of the Consolidated Foreign Direct Investment Policy Circular 1 of 2012 dated 10th April, 2012 issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(b) As per the Government statistics maintained by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflow into the mining sectors during January, 2011 to December, 2011 is 140.25 million US\$ (Rs. 630.77 crore).

(c) Company wise FDI equity inflows from January, 2011 to December, 2011 are given in statement.

**Statement***Company-wise FDI Equity Inflows From January, 2011 to December, 2011 Sector: Mining*

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Country	Name of Foreign Collaborator	RBI Regional Office	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows	
						(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Geomysore Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	The Keizer Superannuation Fund	New Delhi	Mining	0.61	0.14
2	Geomysore Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Resource Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining	0.81	0.18
3	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	M/s NSL Health Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	1.00	0.21
4	BHP Khanij Anveshna Pvt. Ltd..	Australia	BHP Minerals Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining of Diamond	0.27	0.06
5	Stork Ferro & Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Stork Holding GMBH	New Delhi	Mining of Iron Ore	2.24	0.50
6	Stork Ferro & Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Stork Holding GMBH	New Delhi	Mining of Iron Ore	3.37	0.75

7	Apple Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd..	Australia	Apple Resources Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining of Iron Ore	17.08	3.47
8	Indo Gold Mines Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Indo Gold Ltd.	Bangalore	Mining	1.18	0.27
9	Bengal Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Bengal Mineral Ltd.	New Delhi	Other Mining Services Nec	0.22	0.05
10	Stork Ferro & Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Stork Holding GMBH	New Delhi	Mining of Iron Ore	4.42	0.97
11	ADI Gold Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Canada	Pebble Creek	New Delhi	Mining of Metal Ores Other Than Iron Ore	0.80	0.18
12i'	ADI Gold Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Canada	Pebble Creek Mining Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining Services Nec	1.77	0.40
13	ADI Gold Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Canada	Pebble Creste Mining Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining of Metal Ores Other Than Iron Ore	0.14	0.03
14	Maxtech Resources Pvt. Ltd.	Canada	Maxtech Ventures INC	New Delhi	Mining of Precious/ Semi Precious Metal Ores	0.35	0.08
15	Vajra Diamond Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Channel Islands	Halcyon Investments Ltd.	Bangalore	Mining	0.08	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Geomysore Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Channel Islands	Halcyon Investments Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining	2.83	0.63
17	Abhijeet Mining Ltd.	Cyprus	Great Lairly Holdings Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining	11.48	2.56
18	Abhijeet Mining Ltd.	Cyprus	Great Lairly Holdings Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining	15.62	3.48
19	Pechiney Alumina Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	France	Aluminum Pechiney	Mumbai	Mining of Bauxite	1.18	0.22
20	Design Support Services India Pvt. Ltd.	France	Manoir Industries	Mumbai	Other Mining Services NEC	0.60	0.13
21	KL Resources (P.) Ltd.	Germany	IMR Holding AG	Bhubaneswar	Mining of Chromite	1.42	0.31
22	Chetra Machinery India Pvt. Ltd..	Kazakhstan	Chetra Machinery Trade	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	0.00	0.00
23	Posco India Pvt. Ltd.	South Korea	Posco	Bhubaneswar	Mining of Iron Ore	90.00	20.28



24	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd.	South Korea	Sasol Synfuels INTL Proprietary Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Other Minerals for Construction NEC	2.04	0.45
25	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd.	South Korea	Sasol Synfuels INTL Proprietary Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Other Minerals for Construction NEC	3.21	0.72
26	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd.	South Korea	Sasol Synfuels INTL Proprietary Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Other Minerals for Construction NEC	19.51	4 . 3 4 For
27	Turquoise Metals & Electricals	Mauritius	Agate India Investment Ltd.	New Delhi	Other Mining Services NEC	9.38	2.09
28	De Beers India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	De Beers Mauritius Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	Other Mining Services NEC	5.07	1.06
29	Turquoise Metals & Electricals	Mauritius	Agate India Investment Ltd.	New Delhi	Other Mining Services NEC	0.35	0.08
30	De Beers India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	De Beers Mauritius Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Diamond	0.68	0.15
31	De Beers India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	De Beers Centenary Mauritius Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Diamond	2.77	0.62
32"	De Beers India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	De Beers Mauritius Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Diamond	2.74	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	DE Beers India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	DE Beers Centenary Mauritius Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Diamond	9.49	2.14
34	Bhadra International (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	GPC Mauritius IX LLC	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	9.58	2.16
35	Bhadra International (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	GPC Mauritius IX LLC	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	65.42	14.74
36	Chetra Machinery India Pvt. Ltd.	Netherlands	Agromash Holding B.V.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	0.01	0.00
37	Cordstrap India Pvt. Ltd.	Netherlands	Mr. Cordstrap B.V.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	1.20	0.27
38	Cordstrap India Pvt. Ltd.	Netherlands	Mr. Johannes Andriessen	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	0.00	0.00
39	Transnational Drilling & Mining Associat	Oman	National Drilling Services Company LLC	New Delhi	Services Incidental to Mining Such As Drilling, Shafting, Reclamation of Mines etc.	0.01	0.00

40	Transnational Drilling & Mining Associat	Oman	National Drilling Services Company LLC	New Delhi	Services Incidental to Mining Such As Drilling, Shafting, Reclamation of Mines Etc.	0.50	0.11
41	Transnational Drilling & Mining Associat	Oman	National Drilling Services Co. LLC	New Delhi	Services Incidental to Mining Such As Drilling, Shafting, Reclamation of Mines Etc.	2.55	0.57
42	Transnational Drilling & Mining Associat	Oman	National Drilling Services Com. LLC	New Delhi	Services Incidental to Mining Such As Drilling, Shafting, Reclamation of Mines Etc.	4.59	1.03
43	M/s. Designers Rocks Pvt. Ltd..	Panama	Arvind Global Assets INC	Hyderabad	Mining/Quarrying of Marble	2.01	0.45
44	Synermics Resources Pvt. Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Vijayababu Vemulapalli	Hyderabad	Mining/ Quarrying of Marble	0.10	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	2.12	0.45
46	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	1.15	0.24
47	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	2.03	0.43
48	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	0.67	0.14
49	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	0.66	0.14
50	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	0.44	0.09
51	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	1.18	0.25

52	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	0.91	0.19
53	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd..	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	4.51	0.95
54	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	3.08	0.65
55	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	4.04	0.85
56	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	4.09	0.86
57	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	8.09	1.70
58	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	2.04	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59	AIP Power Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Image Infra Pte Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	116.34	26.22
60	AIP Power Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Image Infra Pte Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	64.65	14.57
61	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore Pvt. Ltd.	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	0.66	0.14
62	NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s I-S Iron Ore	Panaji	Mining of Iron Ore	1.12	0.24
63	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd.	South Africa	Sasol Synfuels International Proprietary	Mumbai	Mining of Other Minerals For Construction NEC	7.28	1.43
64	Vale India Pvt. Ltd.	Switzerland	Vale International SA	New Delhi	Underground Mining	0.78	0.17
65	Vale India Pvt. Ltd.	Switzerland	Vale International SA	New Delhi	Underground Mining	1.07	0.24
66	Vale India Pvt. Ltd.	Switzerland	Vale International SA	New Delhi	Underground Mining	1.83	0.38

67	Dharni Sampada Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Taurian)	UAE	ETA Star Holdings Ltd.	Mumbai	Mining of Iron Ore	4.09	0.90
68	Rio Tinto Exploration India Ltd.	United Kingdom	Rio Tinto Mineral Development Ltd.	New Delhi	Other Mining Services NEC	30.00	6.63
69	Rio Tinto Exploration India Ltd.	United Kingdom	Rio Tinto Mineral Development Ltd.	New Delhi	Other Mining Services NEC	30.00	6.63
70	Sabras Processing & Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	First Light Ventures LLC	Ahmedabad	Salt Mining Quarrying & Screening etc	0.33	0.08
71	Allied Refractory Products India Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Allied Mineral Products INC	Ahmedabad	Mining of Ceramic, Refractory * Glass Minerals	0.10	0.02
72	Allied Refractory Products India Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Jonathan Ralph Tabor	Ahmedabad	Mining of Ceramic, Refractory * Glass Minerals	0.00	0.00
73	Bucyrus India Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Bucyrus International INC	New Delhi	Mining Services NEC	4.23	0.94
74	Ultra Minerals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	U.S.A.	Gopal Prasad Mohanty	Bhubaneshwar	Mining of Monazite & Thorium Ores	0.10	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75	Ultra Minerals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	U.S.A.	Gopal Prasad Mohanty	Bhubaneshwar	Mining of Monazite & Thorium Ores	0.01	0.00
76	DI-BP Fuel Corporation India P. Ltd.	British Isles	Middle Brough Oils UK Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	1.86	0.42
77	DI-BP Fuel Corporation India P. Ltd.	British Isles	Middlestrough Oils UK Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	13.61	3.07
78	DI-BP Fuel Corporation India P. Ltd.	British Isles	Middle Brough Oils UK Ltd.	New Delhi	Mining & Agglomeration of Lignite	2.90	0.65
79	M/s Designers Rocks Pvt. Ltd.	Belize	Nyuri Portfolio	Hyderabad	Mining/Quarrying of Marble	8.44	1.88
80	The Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	Mauritius	Twin Star Holding Ltd.	Region Not Indicated	Bauxite Mining	1.40	0.31
81	The Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	Mauritius	Twin Star Holdings Ltd.	Region Not Indicated	Bauxite, Mining & Mfg., Marketing & Export of Primary Aluminium	0.05	0.01



82	Anglo American Exploration (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Netherlands	Anglo American Exploration (I) BV	Region Not Indicated	Other Mining & Quarrying	0.01	0.00
83	Anglo American Exploration (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Netherlands	Anglo American Exploration (I) BV	Region Not Indicated	Other Mining & Quarrying	0.00	0.00
84	Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	Mauritius	Twin Star Holding Ltd.	Region Not Indicated	Bauxite Mining	0.46	0.10
85	Mamata Hydco Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Ross Hutton	Region Not Indicated	Manufacturing of Mining	4.93	1.11
861	Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	Mauritius	Twin Star Holdings Ltd.	Region Not Indicated	Bauxite Mining	0.65	0.14
87	Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Mauritius	Twin Star Holdings Ltd.	Region Not Indicated	Bauxite Mining	0.16	0.04
GRAND TOTAL						630.77	140.25

(Source: Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion).

**Excavation of mining areas**

‡4119. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced/proposes to announce any new policy for the excavation of mining areas in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has declared the said areas of the country as tribal scheme area;

(c) if so, whether any scheme has been proposed to be formulated with a view to provide maximum compensation to the affected families and to make them partners in the mining companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) The Central Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Mineral Policy also enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Further the Government has approved a draft MMDR Bill, 2011 which has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011 and referred to Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 5th January, 2012, The draft Bill provides that:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) All mining Lease holders to pay annually into District Mineral Foundation 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 will be payable to District Mineral Foundation.

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Mining Companies allot at-least one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.
- (iv) Mining Companies provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under the R & R policy.
- (v) After mining is complete, mining companies need to pay for damages, if any, to affected persons as part of the mine closure and restoration process.

**False declaration in transportation of iron ore**

4120. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has registered two cases against unknown officials of Ministry of Railways and Central Excise of Haldia Commissionerate and two private companies for allegedly causing a loss of over Rs. 1,000 crore to Government exchequer by making false declarations in transportation of iron ore and its end use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CBI has identified the officials involved in the fraud and arrested them and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to check recurrence of such frauds in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CBI has registered 02 cases in respect of false declaration in transportation of iron ore and its end use *viz* Case No. RC0102012A0002-Kolkata, dated 10.01.2012 and case No. RC0102011A0035-Kolkata, dated 30.12.2011. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) During investigation of both the above mentioned cases the role of the officials of Railways, Central Excise and other Public Servants are being looked into. Based on the recovery of cash and investments, a separate case for possession of Disproportionate assets *vide* Case No. RC0102012A0006 has been registered against an official of Railways. No one has been arrested in these cases till date.

(d) As per available information from Ministry Finance, the concerned field formations have been instructed to be constantly on the vigil. Meeting has been held with Railway Authorities wherein possibilities to have on-line sharing of desired information between the two departments has been discussed. Meanwhile, all the information as desired by Railway Authorities have been provided to them from time to time by the Haldia Commissionerate.

***Statement***

*Cases registered in respect of false declarations  
in transportation of Iron Ore*

**(i) Case No. RC0102012A0002-Kolkata**

The above mentioned case has been registered on 10-01-2012 u/s. 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 477A of IPC and 12(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act against Shri Ramesh Saran Rai, the then Dy. COM (Project & Planning), S. E. Railway, Gardenreach, Kolkata; unknown officials of Railway Department; unknown officials of Central Excise, Midnapore Division, Range-II, West Bengal; M/s. Rashmi Metaliks (Pvt.) Ltd., Gokulpur, PO: Shyamraipur, West Midnapore, West Bengal through its MD, Directors, Addl. Director & Co. Secretary and unknown others.

It is alleged that the above mentioned accused persons entered into a criminal conspiracy during the period, 2006 to 2011 to cheat Railway Department, Central Excise & Customs Department and other Govt. Departments/authorities by constructing a private Railway siding in Belkundi area (near Barbil, Distt. Keonjhar, Orissa) in illegal manner by diverting a line from the rail track of Thakurani Railway Siding of a Govt. of India company namely Orissa Mineral Development Co., Kolkata (OMDC) for taking preference/priority from Railway in the transportation of iron ore and fraudulently transporting huge quantity of iron ore under concessional freight rates meant only for domestic consumption and using the said transported iron ore for export purpose by submitting/using fake/forged monthly excise returns to the Railway Department and thereby causing a wrongful loss to S. E. Railway to the tune of about 660 crores with corresponding wrongful gain to themselves.

**(ii) Case No. RC-0102011A0035-Kolkata**

The above mentioned case has been registered on 30-12-2011 u/s. 120 B, 420, 467, 468, 471 & 477A of IPC and Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of the PC Act, 1988

against Shri Hiresh Meena, the then Director of Railway Movement, Railway Board, Eastern Railway House, Fairlee Place, Kolkata; Shri Satyaki Nath, Director of Railway Movement, Railway Board, Kolkata; Shri Sushanta Dasgupta, the then Office Superintendent, O/o - Director of Railway Movement, Kolkata; unknown officials of Central Excise, Midnapore Division, Range-III, West Bengal; M/s. Rashmi Cement Ltd., Jhargram, West Midnapore, West Bengal through its Managing Director/Directors and unknown others.

It is alleged that the above mentioned accused persons entered into a criminal conspiracy during the period, 2007 to 2011 to cheat Railway Department, Central Excise & Customs Department and other Govt. Departments/authorities by fraudulently transporting huge quantity of iron ore under Priority 'C Category and at the concessional freight rates meant only for "Domestic Consumption" and using the said transported iron ore for "Other than Domestic use" and for the purpose of export by submitting/using fake/forged monthly excise returns to the Railway causing thereby a wrongful loss of about Rs. 355 crores to S. E. Railway with corresponding wrongful gain to themselves.

Both the aforesaid cases are under investigation.

### **Illegal mining**

4121. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court's Central Empowered Committee has informed that massive illegal mining and transportation are increasing unabatedly in the country;

(b) whether the Committee has also informed that only few illegal miners are imposed meagre fines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government to prevent increasing number of illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) in its Report on mining in Karnataka submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed instances of massive illegal mining and transportation irregularities in violation of Environment and Forest Laws and has recommended that the persons found to be involved in

illegal mining are bound to pay exemplary compensations/penalty depending upon on the illegalities found. These recommendations have been accepted by Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 13.4.2012. While State Government has been directed to comply with CEC recommendations by Hon'ble Supreme Court, separately the Central Government has also taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year, 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were 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 (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) All State Governments advised to 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.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.
- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 and reconstituted on 20.10.2011 has held eight meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012 and 27.3.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.

- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 7.5.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 8001 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1587 mines for non-compliance and initiated prosecution in 4 cases and recommended 21 cases to State Governments for termination. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.
- (xi) IBM had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xii) The Central Government has also set up Shri Justice M. B. Shah Inquiry Commission for illegal mining of iron ore and manganese *vide* Gazette Notification dated 22.11.2010. The Commission submitted its First Interim Report to the Ministry of Mines, which has been laid before the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011 alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken. The Commission has so far visited States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Odisha. The Commission has recently submitted its report on its findings in the State of Goa.

#### **Spot price policy for iron ore**

†4122. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Long Term Agreement Policy has been adopted instead of Spot Price Policy for export of iron ore;

(b) the losses incurred to exchequer due to non-adoption of the Spot Price Policy;

(c) whether the expected losses to Government by adopting the Long Term Agreement Policy has been estimated by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India;

(d) if so, the findings of CAG and if not, the reasons attributed for not conducting the assessment; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. As per available information, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC Ltd.), a Government of India Enterprise had been exporting iron ore to Japan and South Korea on long-term agreement since 1963 and the last agreement has expired on 31st March, 2011. The long-term agreement for the next 3 year period starting from 2012-13 has been approved by Government.

(b) Comparison of long-term prices with spot prices cannot be done as long-term prices are applicable for the entire year whereas the spot prices are fixed on day to day basis or even ship to ship basis.

(c) Any report or estimate of Comptroller and Auditor General of India regarding the likely loss to Government from adaptation of Long Term Agreement Policy is not in the notice of Government.

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

#### **Minority communities in technical education**

4123. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proportion of students from minority communities is much lower in technical education institutions, compared to other sections of the population and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of proportion of students from minority communities in Government-run Industrial Training Institutes in the country, State-wise; and



- (c) the details of steps Government has taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The proportion of students from Minority communities in technical education institutions both Government and private including Industrial Training Institutes; (ITIs) in various States are not maintained by the Central Government. However, the Report of the High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajender Sachar to study Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India indicates that the percentage of Muslims in technical education is low as per pro-rata population. Similar conclusion has also been drawn by the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities under Chairmanship of Justice Ranganath Mishra.

(c) In order to develop skill amongst the Minority Communities and improve their employability, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), which is under implementation in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of 20 States/UTs of the country, 71 Industrial Training Institutes and 31 Polytechnic Institutes have been taken up for construction/upgradation.
- (ii) Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities, Rs. 120.16 crore has been released from 2007-08 to 2011-12 for upgradation of 60 identified ITIs into Centres of Excellence in districts having substantial Minority population by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, 48 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up of polytechnics, and an amount of Rs. 226.66 crore have been released up to 30th September, 2011 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (iii) For educational empowerment of minority students, the Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various scholarship schemes which include Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-means and Maulana Azad National Fellowships. Under these scholarship schemes, Rs. 2672 crore has been disbursed to more than 1 crore 40 lakh students of minority communities during the 11th Five Year Plan period.
- (iv) Under Coaching and Allied Scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs, funds totaling Rs. 54.60 crore have been released during the 11th Five Year Plan to train/coach 27,826 students/candidates belonging to minority communities.

**Funds under MsDP**

4124. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities for the financial year, 2010-11 by the Central Government, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds unutilized in the minority concentration districts, State-wise, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure optimum utilisation of these funds by all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of funds sanctioned, released and unutilized under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for 90 Minority Concentration Districts implemented in 20 States/UTs since 2008-09 and till 2010-11 are given in Statement (*See* below). The main reasons for less utilization are delayed transfer of funds from State Government to the district/implementing agency, non-availability of proper land for the projects, long gestation period of construction of big projects, and promulgation of model code of conduct for election in several States.

(c) The MsDP has a monitoring mechanism for regular review at the district, State/UT and the Centre level. The programme is regularly reviewed and monitored at various levels in the Centre. Field visits are carried out by the Government officers and by the National Level Monitors (NLMs) and review meetings are held with the States/UTs where Utilization Certificates for 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 have been overdue.

## Statement

State/UT-wise fund sanctioned, released and utilized under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for MCDs

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09 (Rs. in lakhs)				2009-10 (Rs. in lakhs)				2010-11 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Balance	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Balance	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Uttar Pradesh	24886.15	12442.11	12428.46	13.65	20991.62	29436.33	20424.08	9012.25	36512.22	21106.29	3968.62	17137.67
2	West Bengal	8655.17	4327.59	4327.59	0.00	35074.02	23539.13	16910.52	6628.61	18800.9	23105.55	13872	9233.55
3	Haryana	3613.57	1401.23	1401.23	0.00	243.00	460.45	460.45	0	549.35	1186.17	600	586.17
4	Assam	8453.28	4226.65	4226.65	0	6265.1	21338.38	15192.08	9623.95	5568.13	11303.56	9611.71	9611.71
5	Manipur	6023.53	3011.78	3011.75	0	6265.1	6004.25	4108.46	1895.79	510	371.25	11.25	360
6	Bihar	3350.37	1675.20	1514.56	160.64	10902.33	10503.92	8921.51	1582.41	19569.08	12250.15	6314.38	5935.77
7	Meghalaya	2157.67					1086.82	1044.57	42.25	882	1519.83	1519.83	
8	A&N Island	229.95					109.14	0	109.14	15.94			15.94
9	Jharkhand					4271.86	4429.83	4412.78	17.05	2465.74	5533.46	2139.08	3394.38
10	Orissa					1506.75	1041.24	1034.98	6.26	1860	1517.24	1048.26	468.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Kerala					153	76.5	76.5	0	1462.62	641.63	631.24	10.39
12	Karnataka					1124.14	580.18	546.18	34	2620.91	2129.39	1798.18	331.21
13	Maharashtra					4454.21	2227.11	1902.92	324.19	1375.22	2953.59	849.3	2104.29
14	Mizoram					821.13	403.04	403.04	0	2188.51	1456.78	390.34	1066.44
15	J & K					1186.79	599.58	593.79	5.79	207.24	0		
16	Uttarakhand					1236	811.85	609.30	202.55	3595.24	2229.65		2229.65
17	Madhya Pradesh					1291.2	645.6	645.60	0.00		752.7	263.75	488.95
18	Delhi					310	155	0	155	97.5	48.75		48.75
19	Sikkim									1129.42	568.879	295.24	273.64
20	Arunachal Pradesh									9284.26	4319.499	2015.75	2303.75
GRAND TOTAL		57369.69	27084.56	26910.24	174.29	111169.53	97302.05	71718.63	25583.42	114413.77	91318.46	35717.22	55601.24

**Utilization of funds**

4125. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of allocations of the Ministry during the last three years;
- (b) how much of it was spent, year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for non-utilization of funds; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure that the allocation of the current year is spent in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of year-wise allocation, expenditure and percentage utilization of funds in respect of Ministry of Minority Affairs during the last three years is given below:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)		Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	% of Utilization with reference to	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates
2009-10	1740.00	1740.00	1709.42	98.24	98.24
2010-11	2600.00	2500.00	2008.86	77.26	80.35
2011-12	2850.00	2750.00	2292.27	80.43	83.36

(c) The main reasons for not utilizing the full allocation are as follow:

- Implementation of the major schemes of the Ministry, such as, Pre-matric and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for selected minority concentration districts (MCDs) could commence in 2008-09 only.
- Non-submission of complete and adequate proposals by the State Governments for Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and delay in the submission of Utilization Certificate.
- Promulgation of model code of conduct due to assembly elections in several States which delayed sanction of funds.
- Insufficient proposals received from States and UTs especially from North Eastern States for Scholarship schemes. As a result, the unutilized funds for North East had to be surrendered as per existing provision.

- Non-receipt of 'in-principle' approval by competent authority for the implementation of 4 proposed new schemes.

(d) The Ministry has taken steps to give wide publicity of the welfare schemes for the minority communities to generate awareness for these schemes through the print and electronic media. Uploading of the data on minority welfare schemes implemented by various Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations has been made mandatory. Activity-wise time-lines have been laid down and communicated to the States/UTs under the Scholarship Schemes. Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) has been developed and launched for the on-line application for the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship scheme which is being extended this year to the Post-matric Scholarship scheme also. Regular review meetings with the officials of the State Government are held to expedite the implementation of programmes. In addition, the officials of the Ministry visit States/UTs to review and inspect the implementation of projects under various schemes/programmes.

#### **Declining population of Parsi community**

4126. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned about declining population of Parsi community as population of this community is declining very sharply and this community has contributed significantly to the nation; and

(b) whether Government is having any scheme or in the process of formulating any welfare scheme especially for Parsi community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Minority Affairs has submitted to the Planning Commission a scheme namely 'Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community' to address the concern of declining population of Parsis in the country.

#### **Strengthening of Central Wakf Council and Wakf Boards**

4127. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is giving more teeth to the Central Wakf Council and Wakf Boards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last five years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) In view of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakf, the Government has decided for comprehensive amendments to the Wakf Act, 1995. The recommendations of the JPC include the following regarding the functioning of Central Wakf Council (CWC) and the State Wakf Boards (SWB):

- (i) The State Governments/State Waqf Boards (SWBs) would furnish information to the CWC on the performance of SWBs/Wakf in the State, particularly on their financial performance, annual reports and audit reports.
- (ii) In order to strengthen the CWC and the SWBs, the JPC has recommended to change the composition of the CWC as well as SWBs to provide for representation of professionals/experts.

#### **Utilization of funds under MsDP**

4128. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the review made by the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability of various programmes under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in Muslim Concentration Districts, the Status of fund utilization is not satisfactory;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that some of the States like UP, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal have utilized less than 50 per cent of funds under MsDP;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the utilization made in other States under MsDP since 2007, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) As per a report published in Times of India,

New Delhi edition, on March 13, 2012, citing an analysis done by the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, utilization of funds allocated for the Multi-sectoral Development Programme in West Bengal is about 51%, UP 33%, Bihar 31% and Assam 20% between 2007-11. Implementation of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme commenced only in October, 2008, and as per the reports received from the State Governments, West Bengal has utilized 86.64%, Bihar 72.62%, Uttar Pradesh 58.46% and Assam 47.71% against the funds released to them from 2008-09 to 2010-11. The released amount could not be fully utilized by those four States, mainly due to delayed transfer of funds from State Government to the district/ implementing agency, non-availability of proper land for the projects, long gestation period for construction of big projects, and promulgation of model code of conduct for election in several States.

(e) The year-wise utilization of funds in the remaining States from 2008 to 2011 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Utilization of funds under MsDP*

		(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Released	Utilization as per reports furnished	Released	Utilization as per received	Released	Utilization as per Reports received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haryana	1401.23	1401.23	460.45	460.45	1186.17	600.00
2	Manipur	3011.78	3011.76	6004.25	5686.3	371.25	137.76
3	Meghalaya			1086.82	1078.84	1519.83	441
4	A & N Island			1.04		15.94	
5	Jharkhand			4429.83	4412.78	5533.46	2581.86
6	Orissa			1041.24	1041.24	1517.24	1276.6
7	Kerala			76.50	76.50	641.63	631.24
8	Karnataka			580.18	546.18	2129.39	1798.18
9	Maharashtra			2227.11	1902.92	2953.59	849.3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Mizoram			403.04	403.04	1456.78	796.27
11	J & K			599.58	593.79	0	
12	Uttrakhand			811.85	609.30	2229.65	
13	Madhya Pradesh			645.6	645.60	752.7	263.75
14	Delhi			155		48.75	
15	Sikkim					568.879	295.24
16	Arunachal Pradesh					4319.499	2952.3
GRAND TOTAL		4413.01	4412.99	18522.49	17456.94	25244.76	12623.50

#### Organisations under the Ministry

4129. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the details of organizations under the Ministry;
- the details of organizations which have utilized their allocations fully and those which could not utilize their allocations fully with the reasons for the same; and
- the steps being taken to tone up the working of the organizations under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The organisations under the Ministry of Minority Affairs are the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (CLM), the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), the Central Wakf Council (CWC), the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) and the Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer (DKSA).

(b) The budget allocations and utilization by the CWC, NMDFC and MAEF are shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	(Rs. in crore)						
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Reasons for Non-utilisation of Budget Allocation
		Budget allocation	Utilisation	Budget allocation	Utilisation	Budget allocation	Utilisation	
1.	Grants in Aid to MAEF	115.00	115.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	200.00	Fully utilized.
2.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	125.00	125.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	Fully utilized.
	Grant-in-aid to NMDFC for State Channelising Agencies (SCA)	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.83	2.00	1.35	Full utilisation was not made due to non-receipt of proposals from SCAs.
3.	Grants-in-aid to CWC.	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	The token entry was not utilized as the scheme was not launched.
	Grants-in-aid to waqfs	1.98	1.50	1.50	-	1.19	2.04	Full utilisation was not made in 2009-10 due to non-receipt of proposals, and because CWC was being re-constituted in 2010-11.
TOTAL		243.99	243.50	245.51	243.83	318.20	318.39	

The budgetary allocations for CLM and NCM are provided in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. These two organisations have not been able to utilize their budgetary allocations fully during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 because of non-filling up of vacant posts, less number of foreign/internal tours, reduced Overtime Allowance payments, lower receipt of medical claims, purchases of equipment not having materialized, etc., due to austerity measures.

In the case of DKSA, no allocations are made to this organisation by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(c) To tone up the working of these organizations the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Organizational infrastructure has been strengthened by notifying the Recruitment Rules of MAEF.
- (ii) Implementation of computerization in these organizations.
- (iii) Review Meetings are held at periodical intervals.
- (v) Strengthening and improving the systems of monitoring have been undertaken.

#### **Pilot projects on village energy conservation**

†4130. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified villages/towns across the country for the pilot projects regarding the village energy conservation;

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

(c) the details of pilot projects undertaken in the remote villages and towns having no electricity during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Energy Efficient LED Technology was used for household lighting in villages by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under its scheme of providing financial assistance to State Designated Agencies (SDAs). The existing incandescent bulbs in the households of a village were replaced by LED lights in

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

identified villages, comprising 200 to 250 households. The SDAs were provided financial support to implement the pilot project by Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the Scheme.

According to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, the household incandescent bulbs were replaced by LED bulbs in 27 states during the 11th Plan. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) According to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, no pilot projects have been undertaken in remote villages/towns having no electricity during the last three years.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of the household Incandescent bulbs  
replaced by LED bulbs in 27 States*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Village
1	2	3
1	West Bengal	Village Dandirhat, Dist. 24 Parganas (North)
2	Jharkhand	Village Jamchuan, Dist. Ranchi
3	Bihar	Village Nepura, Silao Block, Dist. Nalanda
4	Orissa	Villages Raghuraj Pur, Dist. Puri & Satyabhamapur, Dist. Cuttack
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Villages Darka & Kabu, Dist. West Siang
6	Assam	Village Makum Pathar No. 4, Dist. Tinsukia
7	Nagaland	Village Rotomi, Dist. Mokokchung
8	Mizoram	Villages Ailawng, Buangpui & Neihloh
9	Meghalaya	Village Tynring, Dist. East Khasi Hill
10	Tripura	Village Chaturdas Debotabari, Old Agartala
11	Sikkim	Villages Ramam, Shipgyer, Salim Pakyal, Saffolliching

1	2	3
12	Uttarakhand	Village Ramgad, Dist. Nainital
13	Haryana	Village Shimla Molana, Block Panipat
14	Punjab	Village Chuni Khurd, Dist. Fatehgarh Sahib
15	Himachal Pradesh	Village Makhnu Majra, Dist. Solan, HP
16	Rajasthan	Village Jetwara, Dist. Sirohi
17	Uttar Pradesh	Village Anapur, Dist. Allahabad
18	Kerala	Village Perungottukurushi Panchayat, Ayakkurushi Colony
19	Andhra Pradesh	Village Pagidipally, Dist. Nalgonda
20	Tamil Nadu	Villages Vadakkalur, Kudanur & Kallukadu, Dist. Coimbatore
21	Karnataka	Village Mattur, Dist. Shimoga
22	Puducherry	Village Valavil, Mahe
23	Andaman & Nicobar	Village Caddlegunj, Andaman Trunk Road
24	Gujarat	Village Amarpura (Khana), Mansa Taluka, Dist. Gandhinagar
25	Maharashtra	Village Hivare Bajar, Ahmednagar
26	Chhattisgarh	Village Rawan, Dist. Raipur
27	Madhya Pradesh	Village Jait, Budhani Tehsil, Dist. Sehore

#### Wind Resource Assessment Programme

4131. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the Wind Resources Assessment Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the States which are covered under this programme; and

(c) the present status of wind power projects in the country, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, has conducted Wind Resource Assessment covering 31 States and UTs. The details of the States and UTs covered under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) A total wind power capacity of 17352.66MW has been installed in the country upto March, 2012, including in the State of Tamil Nadu. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*States/UTs covered under Wind Resource Assessment Programme*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	State/Union Territory
1	Tamil Nadu	16	Pondicherry
2	Gujarat	17	Punjab
3	Orissa	18	Jammu & Kashmir
4	Maharashtra	19	Haryana
5	Andhra Pradesh	20	Jharkhand
6	Rajasthan	21	Uttar Pradesh
7	Lakshadweep	22	Goa
8	Karnataka	23	Bihar
9	Kerala	24	Arunachal Pradesh
10	Chhattisgarh	25	Assam
11	Madhya Pradesh	26	Tripura
12	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27	Manipur
13	Uttarakhand	28	Mizoram
14	Himachal Pradesh	29	Sikkim
15	West Bengal	30	Nagaland
		31	Meghalaya

**Statement-II***State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity (as on 31.03.2012)*

State	Installed Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	245.55
Gujarat	2966.28
Karnataka	1933.50
Kerala	35.10
Madhya Pradesh	376.40
Maharashtra	2733.30
Rajasthan	2070.65
Tamil Nadu	6987.58
Other	4.30
TOTAL	17352.66

**Implementation of RVEP**

4132. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) for un-electrified villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many remote villages in Maharashtra have, so far, been covered under RVEP district-wise; and

(d) the number of remote villages in the State likely to be covered under RVEP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry had been implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification through renewable energy in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension

was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna. The programme was implemented in states by state notified implementing agencies. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre-specified maximum amount for each technology, was provided for approved projects for coverage under the programme.

(c) A total of 340 remote villages have so far been covered under RVE programme in Maharashtra. District-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) RVE programme is approved up to the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan only. However, as on 31.3.2012, 2716 villages and hamlets were under implementation which would be completed during the Twelfth Plan Period.

***Statement-I***

*District-wise remote villages covered under RVE Programme in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Villages
1	2	3
1.	Amravati	21
2.	Chandrapur	1
3.	Nagpur	10
4.	Godchiroli	62
5.	Jalgaon	3
6.	Dhule	2
7.	Nandurbar	152
8.	Nashik	14
9.	Pune	6
10.	Kohlapur	27
11.	Satara	2
12.	Raigad	5
13.	Ratnagiri	18



1	2	3
14.	Thane	5
15.	Sidhudurg	12
	TOTAL	340

### Lightening of schools in rural areas

4133. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the Assam Government for providing additional financial assistance for lighting of schools and rural areas of the State with solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated by the Central Government therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received two proposals from Assam Energy Development Agency for providing subsidy at 90% of the project cost for installation of standalone SPV power plants/power packs of total capacity 23 kWp at 11 Gaon Panchayat Offices, Boko Bazar and IAY Colony in Kamrup District and 15 Gaon Panchayat Offices in Jorhat District, Assam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has a Scheme under which central financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost limited to Rs. 243/- per watt peak is provided for installing solar lighting systems and standalone SPV power plants by only Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organisations, State Nodal Agencies and Local bodies in Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with International Borders.

### Subsidy for installation of water mills in Karnataka

4134. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is yet to sanction the second instalment of subsidy to the Karnataka Government for provision of water mills amounting to Rs. 162.50 lakhs, as the first instalment has already been exhausted; and

(b) by when the subsidy amount would be released to State Government?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned 250 water mills to Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited with a total Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy of Rs. 300 lakh and 1st instalment of Rs. 137.50 lakh was released in July, 2011. As per provisions of the scheme the remaining Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy is due only after the installation of 250 water mills and submission of the Completion Report, Statement of Expenditure and Utilization Certificates of previous funds released.

(b) Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited has reported the installation of 234 water mills upto 31st March, 2012 against the sanction of 250 water mills. The second instalment of Rs. 143.30 lakh for 234 water mills will be considered only after receipt of Completion Report and Audited Statement of Expenditure from Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited.

#### **Home lightening system in rural areas**

4135. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme for home lighting system in rural areas of the country and the details of subsidies being provided for solar lanterns; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries under this programme during the last three years in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry provides 30% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak for installation of solar lighting systems in rural areas through the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). In addition, the Ministry has also sanctioned a project under the Scheme to NABARD to be implemented by Regional Rural Banks and other Commercial Banks for extending subsidy of 40% of the capital cost, limited to Rs. 108/- per watt peak,

for installing solar lanterns, home lights and small capacity PV plants upto 210 Wp by individuals.

(b) 24751 solar home lighting systems have been installed in different districts in Rajasthan during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

#### **Clean energy research and development centre**

4136. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of US-India Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre;

(b) whether the deal would lead to the creation of more jobs and enhancement of research in the field of renewable energy in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre (JCERDC) a joint initiative of the Government of India and the US Department of Energy, aims to facilitate Research and Development on clean energy by teams of scientists, technologists and engineers from India and the United States, and related joint activities, needed to deploy clean energy technologies rapidly. This Centre also proposes to support multi-institutional network projects using public-private partnership model of funding.

The Indian and US Governments have committed an amount equal to US \$25 Million spread over a period of 5 years for 3 priority areas of Solar Energy, Second Generation of Bio-fuels and Energy Efficiency of Buildings.

#### **Assessment of potential sites**

4137. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken by Government to find out the potential wind energy sites and site-wise resource assessment has been made in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of fiscal incentives and promotional policies being adopted including the steps taken for development of technology and manufacturing base for the wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology has established 658 wind monitoring stations covering 31 States and UTs to assess the wind power potential in the country. The State-wise details of the location of the sites are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government provides various incentives for installation of wind power projects in the country. These are fiscal incentives, such as 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, concessional custom duty and excise duty exemption on specified components for manufacture of wind electric generators and parts thereof. Loans for installing wind mills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support for wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (CWET), Chennai.

Apart from these incentives, preferential tariff is being provided in many states.

Wind power development in the country has been taken up on commercial basis through private sector investment. Technological and manufacturing base for wind power is well established in the country. At present 43 models of wind turbines are being manufactured in the country by 18 manufacturers.

***Statement***

*List of Wind Monitoring Stations as on 29.02.2012*

Sl. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
	<b>1</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>
1	1	Achankuttam
		Tirunelveli
2	2	Agasthianpalli
		Nagapattinam

1	2	3
3	3	Alagiyapandiyapuram
4	4	Andhiyur
5	5	Andipatti
6	6	Arasampalayam
7	7	Ayikudy
8	8	Edayarpalayam
9	9	Emerald
10	10	Ennore
11	11	Gandarvakottai
12	12	Gang aikon dan
13	13	Kainankarai
14	14	Kalugur
15	15	Kalunir Kulam #
16	16	Kannankulam
17	17	Kanyakumari #
18	18	Karumanthurai
19	19	Kattadimalai
20	20	Kayattar I
21	21	Kayattar II
22	22	Kethanur 1
		Kethanur 2
23	23	Killukottai
24	24	Kumarapuram
25	25	Mangalapuram

1	2	3
26	26	Marukalkurichi
27	27	Meenakshipuram
28	28	Mettukadai
29	29	Muppandal (1)
		Muppandal (2)
30	30	Muttom
31	31	Mylampatti
32	32	Myvadi
33	33	Naduvakkurichi
34	34	Nallampally
35	35	Nettur
36	36	Onamkulam
37	37	Ottapidaram
38	38	Ovari
39	39	Panakudi
40	40	Pongalur
41	41	Poolavadi
42	42	Poompuhar
43	43	Poosaripatti
44	44	Puliyamkulam
45	45	Pushpathur
46	46	Rameswaram
47	47	Sankaneri
48	48	Sembagaramanpudur
49	49	Servallar Hills

1		2	3
50	50	Sultanpet	Coimbatore
51	51	Talayathu	Tirunelveli
52	52	Thannirpandal	Coimbatore
53	53	Thayilpatti	Virudhunagar
54	54	Thuppakudi	Tirunelveli
55	55	Tuticorin	Tuticorin
56	56	Uthangarai	Dharmapuri
57	57	Vakaikulam	Tuticorin
58	58	Vedaranyam	Nagapattinam
59	59	Vinayakapuram	Tirunelveli
60	60	Viralimalai	Pudukottai
61	61	Pudupudur	Dindigul
62	62	Uppatty	Nilgiris
63	63	Kalia Nagari	Ramanathapuram
64	64	Madam	Dharmapuri
65	65	Chin nash antipu ram	Theni
66	66	M. S. Puram	Madurai
67	67	Kamagiri	Krishnagiri
68	68	Jamna Marthur	Thiruvannamalai
	<b>2</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	
69	1	Adesar	Kutch
70	2	Amrapar (Gir)	Junagadh
71	3	Amrapar (Seth)	Rajkot
72	4	Bamanbore 1	Surendra Nagar

1	2	3
73	5	Bamanbore 2
74	6	Bayath
75	7	Bhandariya
76	8	Butavadar
77	9	Dahod
78	10	Dandi
79	11	Dhandhalpur
80	12	Dhank 1 (1)
		Dhank (2)
81	13	Dhank (2)
82	14	Dhrobana
83	15	Dumdha
84	16	Gala
85	17	Godladhar
86	18	Haripar
87	19	Harshad
88	20	Jafrabad
89	21	Jamanvada
90	22	Jasapar
91	23	Kagavad
92	24	Kalyanpur
93	25	Kera
94	26	Khambada
95	27	Kukma



1		2	3
96	28	Lamba	Jamnagar
97	29	Limbara	Rajkot
98	30	Mahidad	Surendra Nagar
99	31	Mesaria	Rajkot
100	32	Mota Dadawa	Rajkot
101	33	Moti Sindholi	Kutch
102	34	Mundra	Kutch
103	35	Nani Kundal	Amreli
104	36	Navadra	Jamnagar
105	37	Navi Bander	Porbandar
106	38	Okha	Jamnagar
107	39	Okhamadhi	Jamnagar
108	40	Parewada	Rajkot
109	41	Poladiya	Kutch
110	42	Ratabhe	Surendra Nagar
111	43	Rojmal 1	Bhavnagar
		Rojmal 2	Bhavnagar
112	44	Sadodar	Jamnagar
113	45	Sanodar	Bhavnagar
114	46	Saputara	The Dangs
115	47	Sinai	Kutch
116	48	Sinugra	Kutch
117	49	Sivalakha	Kutch
118	50	Surajbari	Kutch

1		2	3
119	51	Suvarada	Jamnagar
120	52	Taga	Kutch
121	53	Vandhya	Kutch
122	54	Velan	Amreli
123	55	Verav	Junagadh
124	56	Warshamed	Rajkot
125	57	Vadgam	Anand
126	58	Sangasar	Dahod
127	59	Nava	Surendra Nagar
128	60	Chapriyali	Bhav Nagar
129	61	Vekariya	Junagadh
130	62	Nana Asota	Jamnagar
131	63	Lodhrani	Kutch
132	64	Lamba	Jamnagar
133	65	Sarva	Bhav Nagar
134	66	Jegawada	Surendra Nagar
135	67	Virewadi	Bhav Nagar
136	68	Balava	Jamnagar
137	69	Jikiali	Amreli
	<b>3.</b>	<b>Orissa</b>	
138	1	Chandipur	Balasore
139	2	Chatrapur	Ganjam
140	3	Damanjodi (1)	Koraput
		Damanjodi (2)	Koraput

1	2	3
141	4	Gopalpur
142	5	Kaipadar 1
143	6	Kaipadar 2
144	7	Marine Drive
145	8	Paradwip
146	9	Puri
	<b>4</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>
147	1	Alamprabhu Pathar
148	2	Alkud
149	3	Ambed (II) @
150	4	Ambleri
151	5	Ambral @
152	6	Aundhewadi @
153	7	Bedag
154	8	Bedarwadi
155	9	Bhud @
156	10	Brahmanvel
157	11	Chakla
158	12	Chalkewadi
159	13	Deogad
160	14	Dhakale
161	15	Dhalgaon
162	16	Dhangarwadi (II) @
163	17	Dhanger Malegaon

1		2	3
164	18	Dongerwadi	Sangli
165	19	Dudha	Buldhana
166	20	Elephanta Island @	Raigad
167	21	Gawalwadi	Nasik
168	22	Gude Panchagani	Sangli
169	23	Jambulmure @	Satara
170	24	Kamravad	Nandurbar
171	25	Kamthi	Satara
172	26	Kankora @	Aurangabad
173	27	Kas @	Satara
174	28	Kasasirsi @	Latur
175	29	Kavaldhara	Osmanabad
176	30	Kavdya Donger	Ahmed Nagar
177	31	Khandke	Ahmed Nagar
178	32	Kharumbhapada @	Thane
179	33	Khokade	Satara
180	34	Kogda @	Thane
181	35	Kogil	Kolhapur
182	36	Kolgaon	Ahmed Nagar
183	37	Kotholi	Kolhapur
184	38	Lonavla	Pune
185	39	Mahalunge @	Sindhudurg
186	40	Mahijalgaon	Ahmed Nagar
187	41	Mahismal	Aurangabad

1	2	3
188	42	Malegaon Kariyat
189	43	Malwan
190	44	Mandhardeo &
191	45	Masaipathar
192	46	Matrewadi
193	47	Mograle
194	48	Motha
195	49	Murud @
196	50	Nandivade
197	51	Nerkewadi @
198	52	Palsi
199	53	Panchgani
200	54	Panchpatta
201	55	Panhal Sathe
202	56	Pathar
203	57	Pimpalgaon
204	58	Pirthanda
205	59	Raipur
206	60	Rajachikurli
207	61	Rajewadi @
208	62	Ranigaon
209	63	Renavi
210	64	Rohina @
211	65	Roti

1	2	3
212	66	Sapthasringigad
213	67	Sautada
214	68	Shirasgaon
215	69	Shivane @
216	70	Takarmauli
217	71	Thokalwadi
218	72	Thoseghar
219	73	Vagera
220	74	Vaspet @
221	75	Vankusawade
222	76	Vankusawade
223	77	Varekarwadi
224	78	Vedi
225	79	Vengurla
226	80	Vijayadurg
227	81	Waghapur Sada @
228	82	Policewadi
229	83	Ganganmal
230	84	Songirpada
231	85	Jaidevwadi
232	86	Kesapur
233	87	Umri
234	88	Bahaduri
235	89	Lawada

1		2	3
236	90	Bhingara	Buldana
237	91	Khairkheda	Hingoli
238	92	Bahirwadi	Beed
239	93	Gubadi	Nagpur
240	94	Jagmin	Satara
241	95	Kesarkarwadi	Kolhapur
242	96	Dolasane	Ahmed Nagar
243	97	Girda	Washim
244	98	Kolura	Yavatmal
245	99	Dhundi	Yavatmal
246	100	Portgavan	Yavatmal
247	101	Methepatar	Nagpur
248	102	Jawla	Yavatmal
249	103	Rasulpura	Aurangabad
250	104	Chincholi	Aurangabad
251	105	Shewga	Aurangabad
252	106	Sarati	Aurangabad
253	107	Harnhi	Buldana
254	108	Garpit	Wardha
255	109	Kolasa	Akola
256	110	Virgavahan	Amravati
257	111	Gondhalwadi	Akola
258	112	Janori	Washim
	<b>5</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
259	1	Alangarapeta	Anantapur

1	2	3
260	2	Badhrampalli Kottala
261	3	Badvel
262	4	Balapuram
263	5	Banavasi
264	6	Banderlapalli
265	7	Bhimunipatnam
266	8	Borampalli
267	9	Boxampalli
268	10	Burugula
269	11	Chimalapenta
270	12	Chinnababayapalli
271	13	Dakkili
272	14	Galikonda
273	15	Jamalamadugu 1
274	16	Jamalamadugu 2
275	17	Jangamguntla
276	18	Kadavakallu (1)
		Kadavakallu (2)
277	19	Kakula Konda
278	20	Kodumuru
279	21	Kondamedapalli
280	22	Korrakodu
281	23	Kota
282	24	Kotrathanda @



1	2	3
283	25	Kotturu @ Medak
284	26	Lachambavi Guntur
285	27	M.P.R. Dam Anantapur
286	28	Madikere Kurnool
287	29	Madugupalli Anantapur
288	30	Motlampalli @ Mehbubnagar
289	31	Mustikovala Anantapur
290	32	Nallakonda Anantapur
291	33	Narasimha Konda Nellore
292	34	Nazeerabad @ Rangareddy
293	35	Nekhanapuram Cuddapah
294	36	Pacharlapalli Chitoor
295	37	Pampanoor Thanda Anantapur
296	38	Payalakuntla Cuddapah
297	39	Peddavaram Krishna
298	40	Puttaparthi Anantapur
299	41	Ramagiri (2) Anantapur
		Ramagiri (I) Anantapur
300	42	Ramagiri III Anantapur
301	43	Ramanaidu Kandrika Chitoor
302	44	Shahpuram Anantapur
303	45	Shivapuram Anantapur
304	46	Siddanagatta Kurnool
305	47	Singanamala Anantapur

1	2	3
306	48	Singarikonda
307	49	Tadwai @
308	50	Talaricheruvu
309	51	Tallimadugula
310	52	Teranapalle
311	53	Tirumala
312	54	Tirumalayapalli
313	55	Ulindakonda
314	56	Vajrakarur
315	57	Vajrakarur
316	58	Vepulaparthu
317	59	Yeradoddi
318	60	Sanghi Nagar
319	61	Pacharlakonda
320	62	Chowdarapali
321	63	Chinnapalasa
322	64	Vysapuram
323	65	Basavapuram
324	66	Kuttalapalli
325	67	Kodiganipalli
326	68	Molagavalli
327	69	Chinnakolumulapalli
328	70	Gangadevipalli
329	71	Ottuguntla

1		2	3
330	72	Bandameedapalli	Rangareddy
331	73	Mangithanda	Medak
332	74	Gopiyanykthanda	Medak
333	75	Samudrathanda	Nizamabad
334	76	Patha Ananthapur	Adilabad
335	77	Ontimamidi	East Godavari
336	78	Malameedapalli	Prakasam
	<b>6</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	
337	1	1.6 Rd.	Ganga Nagar
338	2	Balesar	Jodhpur
339	3	Bari Sadri	Chittorgarh
340	4	Barli	Jodhpur
341	5	Basi	Chittorgarh
342	6	Bhadkha	Barmer
343	7	Bhagavanpur	Ajmer
344	8	Bishengarh	Jalor
345	9	Bissau	Jhunjhunu
346	10	Dadrewa	Churu
347	11	Damotar	Pratapgarh
348	12	Derasar	Barmer
349	13	Devgarh	Pratapgarh
350	14	Gadoli	Bhilwara
351	15	Gajner	Bikaner
352	16	Harshnath	Sikar

1		2	3
353	17	Jaisalmer (1)	Jaisalmer
		Jaisalmer (2)	Jaisalmer
354	18	Jaswanthgad	Udaipur
355	19	Kanod	Jaisalmer
356	20	Kathoti	Nagaur
357	21	Kherwada	Udaipur
358	22	Khodal	Barmer
359	23	Khodal - 2 #	Barmer
360	24	Mahajan	Bikaner
361	25	Mandal	Bhilwara
362	26	Mohangarh	Jaisalmer
363	27	Nahargad	Jaipur
364	28	Nandli Ahada	Dungarpur
365	29	Napasar	Bikaner
366	30	Pachpadra	Barmer
367	31	Phalodi	Jodhpur
368	32	Sawa	Chittorgarh
369	33	Sheopura Ghat	Ajmer
370	34	Sisoda	Dungarpur
371	35	Undari	Udaipur
372	36	Akal	Jaisalmer
	<b>7</b>	<b>Lakshadweep</b>	
373	1	Agathi	Kavarathi
374	2	Amini	Kavarathi

1		2	3
375	3	Bitra	Kavarathi
376	4	Chetlat	Kavarathi
377	5	Kadmat	Kavarathi
378	6	Kalpeni	Kavarathi
379	7	Kavarathi	Kavarathi
380	8	Minicoy	Kavarathi
381	9	Agatti	Kavarathi
	<b>8</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	
382	1	Amgarhalli	Kolar
383	2	B.B. Hills	Chikkamagalur
384	3	Badavanahalli	Tumkur
385	4	Bommanahalli	Tumkur
386	5	Byndoor	Uttara Kannada
387	6	Chalamatti	Dharwad
388	7	Channavadayanpura	Chamaraja Nagar
389	8	Chikkodi	Belgaum
390	9	Godekere	Tumkur
391	10	Gokak	Belgaum
392	11	Hanamsagar	Koppal
393	12	Hanumanhatti	Belgaum
394	13	Haradenahalli	Hassan
395	14	Horti	Bijapur
396	15	Hulihalli	Hassan
397	16	Jogimatti	Chitradurga

1		2	3
398	17	Kamalapur	Gulburga
399	18	Kappattaguda	Gadag
400	19	Khamkarkatti	Belgaum
401	20	Khanderayanahalli	Haveri
402	21	Kondlibetta	Hassan
403	22	Majlahatti #	Belgaum
404	23	Malgatti	Koppal
405	24	Mannikere	Belgaum
406	25	Mavinhunda	Belgaum
407	26	Murgod	Belgaum
408	27	Nargund @	Gadag
409	28	Navilthirth Dam	Belgaum
410	29	Nelaganti	Belgaum
411	30	Ramgad	Bellary
412	31	Sangundi	Bagalkot
413	32	Saundatti	Belgaum
414	33	Settigere	Kolar
415	34	Sogi	Bellary
416	35	Somadevarahatti	Bijapur
417	36	Subramanyahalli	Bellary
418	37	Gokarna	Uttara Kannada
419	38	Huvilamadi	Uttara Kannada
420	39	Tammanayakanahalli	Bangalore Urban
421	40	Topaldoddi	Raichur

1	2	3
422	41	Anadurwadi Tanda
423	42	Kaudiyal
424	43	Gorladaku
425	44	Tadakal
426	45	Kajibilagi
427	46	Hulkotti
428	47	Singnalli
429	48	Karajaga
430	49	Jogimatti
431	50	Dasarahalli
432	51	Huilgol
433	52	Dotihalu
434	53	Jeyur
435	54	Shamsherpurwadi
	<b>9</b>	<b>Kerala</b>
436	1	Gopalapuram
437	2	Kadampuzha
438	3	Kailasammedu
439	4	Kanjikode
440	5	Kolahalamedu
441	6	Kotamala
442	7	Kottathara
443	8	Kulathummedu
444	9	Kundaly

1		2	3
445	10	Kuttikanam	Idukki
446	11	Nallasingam	Palakkad
447	12	Neendakara #	Kollam
448	13	Ozhalapathy	Palakkad
449	14	Panchalimedu	Idukki
450	15	Parampukettimedu	Idukki
451	16	Pasavadigumba	Kasargode
452	17	Ponmudi	Tiruvananthapuram
453	18	Pullikanam	Idukki
454	19	Pushpagiri	Idukki
455	20	Ramakalmedu	Idukki
456	21	Sakkulathumedu	Idukki
457	22	Senapathi	Idukki
458	23	Tolanur	Palakkad
459	24	Vedikuzhi	Idukki
460	25	Vizhinjam #	Tiruvananthapuram
461	26	Chadayangulay	Palakkad
462	27	Talapoya	Wayanad
	<b>10</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	
463	1	Kamleshwarpur	Jashpur
464	2	Bailadila Hills	Dantewada
465	3	Rauni	Jashpur
466	4	Rajmergarh	Bilaspur
467	5	Bagbahar	Mahasamund



1		2	3
468	6	Ghatgaon	Rajgarh
469	7	Nawapara	Jashpur
	<b>11</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
470	1	Alot	Ratlam
471	2	Barkheri Bazar	Ujjain
472	3	Baroli	Indore
473	4	Betma	Indore
474	5	Bodhina	Ratlam
475	6	Chorasia Badaila	Ratlam
476	7	Garhidadar	Anupur
477	8	Jaithal Hill	Ujjain
478	9	Jamgodrani	Dewas
479	10	Jhabua	Jhabua
480	11	Kalapahad	Sehore
481	12	Kawasa	Ratlam
482	13	Kheda	Dhar
483	14	Kukru	Betul
484	15	Lahori	Shajapur
485	16	Machaliya Ghat	Jhabua
486	17	Machla	Indore
487	18	Mahuriya	Shajapur
488	19	Mamatkheda	Ratlam
489	20	Mirzapur	Sehore
490	21	Nagda (2)	Dewas

1	2	3
491	22	Purtala
492	23	Sanawad
493	24	Sendhva
494	25	Sodang Hill
495	26	Tanoriya
496	27	Valiyarpani
497	28	Barodiya
498	29	Banbir Kheri
499	30	Mandwa
500	31	Kanchroota
501	32	Nachanbor
502	33	Bori
503	34	Pahari
504	35	Ubhariya
505	36	Ghat Pipariya
506	37	Searmau
	<b>12</b>	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>
507	1	Barkath Line
508	2	Badmash Pahar @
509	3	Chuckmachi
510	4	Corbin's Pahar @
511	5	Keating Point
512	6	Minyuk
513	7	Mount Harriet @

1		2	3
514	8	Phoenix Bay	Andaman
515	9	Pokkadero	Andaman
516	10	Ramkrishnagram	Andaman
517	11	Sabari	Andaman
518	12	Sabari @	Andaman
519	13	South Bay	Andaman
520	14	Wandoor	Andaman
521	15	Hog Point	Nicobar
522	16	Chouldari @	Andaman
523	17	Collinpur @	Andaman
524	18	Vikas Nagar @	Nicobar
525	19	IRBN Complex @	Andaman
	<b>13</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
526	1	Likaball	West Siang
527	2	Passighat	East Siang
528	3	Raga	Lower Subansiri
529	4	Sela	West Kameng
530	5	Simong	Upper Siang
531	6	Yongchik	Changlang
	<b>14</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	
532	1	Bachelikhal	Narendra Nagar
533	2	Gumkhal	Pauri
534	3	Gurdauri	Pauri
535	4	Harsil	Uttarkashi

1	2	3
536	5	Jhamnikhal
537	6	Jhankardanda
538	7	Jhargaon
539	8	Mallimirai
540	9	Molekhal
541	10	Ransi @
542	11	Rickhnikhal @
	<b>15</b>	<b>Assam</b>
543	1	Borgaon
544	2	P. Leikul
545	3	Tolpoi
546	4	Umphabeng
547	5	R.K. Nagar
548	6	New Panbari
	<b>16</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
549	1	Churag
550	2	Jawali
551	3	Kahan
552	4	Shatdhar
553	5	Solan
554	6	Sarkidhar
	<b>17</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>
555	1	Ajodhya Hills
556	2	Dadonpatra Bar

1		2	3
557	3	Delo Hills	Darjiling
558	4	Digha	East Medinipur
559	5	Fraserganj	South 24 Parganas
560	6	Gangasagar	South 24 Parganas
561	7	Haldia	East Medinipur
562	8	Nayachar Island	East Medinipur
563	9	Nijkasba	East Medinipur
564	10	Tiger Hills	Darjiling
	<b>18</b>	<b>Pondicherry</b>	
565	1	Dubarayapet	Puducherry
566	2	Keezhayur	Karaikal
567	3	Pannithittu	Puducherry
568	4	Yanam	Yanam
	<b>19</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	
569	1	Anandapur Sahib	
570	2	Quadian	Gurudaspur
571	3	Ramsara	Firozpur
572	4	Sardulewala	Mansa
573	5	Shahpur Kandi	Gurudaspur
574	6	Talwandi Sabo	Batinda
575	7	Thehri	Muktsar
576	8	Trehti	Gurudaspur
577	9	Batinda	Batinda
578	10	Paharpur	Ropar

1	2	3
	<b>20</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>
579	1	Basgo
580	2	Chochot
581	3	Phyang
582	4	Khalsar
583	5	Nyoma
584	6	Bidda
585	7	Ijara
586	8	Pir Kl Gali
587	9	Patnitop
588	10	Kangan
589	11	Parihaspora
590	12	Gulmarg
591	13	Uplina
592	14	Taru
593	15	Fotu La
594	16	Upshi
595	17	Diskit
596	18	Hanley
597	19	Chushul
598	20	Khumbuthang
599	21	Photang
600	22	Rungdum
601	23	Hambotingla

1		2	3
602	24	Lakthang	Kargil
	<b>21</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	
603	1	Abhepur	Gurgaon
604	2	Morni Hills	Panchkula
605	3	Raghunathpur	Mahendragarh
606	4	Silkhah	Gurgaon
607	5	Bahlon	Panchkula
608	6	Islampura	Mahendragarh
	<b>22</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	
609	1	Pithauria	Ranchi
610	2	Shakhuwapani	Gumla
611	3	Metrameta	Simdega
	<b>23</b>	<b>Uttarpradesh</b>	
612	1	Drummondganj	Mirzapur
613	2	Piparia Jagir	Lalithpur
614	3	Indraj	Raebareli
615	4	Kushali	Etawa
616	5	Patsal	Agra
617	6	Garhia Hardopatti	Budaun
618	7	Rajapur	Jhansi
619	8	Garaura	Robertsganj
620	9	Mamna	Mahoba
621	10	Manipur	Chitrkoodam
622	11	Bhagawanpur	Gorakhpur

1	2	3
	<b>24</b>	<b>Goa</b>
623	1	Loliem
		South Goa
624	2	Pernam
		North Goa
625	3	Betul
		South Goa
626	4	Sirigao
		North Goa
	<b>25</b>	<b>Tripura</b>
627	1	Phuldangsai
		North Tripura
628	2	Tlangsang
		North Tripura
629	3	Vanghmun
		North Tripura
630	4	Kalachera
		South Tripura
631	5	Barjola
		West Tripura
	<b>26</b>	<b>Manipur</b>
632	1	Chawangkinig
		Senapathi
633	2	Dolangkhnou
		Chandel
634	3	Kotlane
		Senapathi
635	4	Laimaton
		Churachandpur
636	5	Phangrei
		Ukhrul
637	6	Kamnong
		Ukhrul
638	7	Chorjeng Lungnar
		Ukhrul
639	8	Mao
		Senapathi
	<b>27</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>
640	1	Hmuifang
		Aizawl
641	2	Lunglei
		Lunglei
642	3	Mamte
		Lunglei



1		2	3
643	4	Reiek	Mamit
	<b>28</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	
644	1	Asanthang	South Sikkim
645	2	Gnathang	East Sikkim
646	3	Thangu	North Sikkim
647	4	Sadam	South Sikkim
	<b>29</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	
648	1	Thizama	Kohima
649	2	Pfutsero	Pfutsero
650	3	Kekrima	Phek
	<b>30</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	
651	1	Simultala	Jamui
652	2	Lalganj	Hajipur
653	3	Adhaura	Kaimur
654	4	Zindapur	Gaya
655	5	Shankarnagar	Munger
	<b>31</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	
656	1	Laitdiengsai	East Khasi Hills
657	2	Mawiwete	West Khan Hills
658	3	Rymbai	Jaintia Hills

#### Development of renewable energy sources in Assam

4138. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds being allocated every year for the development of renewable energy sources of Assam;

(b) whether the State Government has fully utilized the funds allocated so far;

(c) if so, the details of developmental works done by the State during the last three years; and

(d) the urban and rural areas of the State where developmental work has been done till date, since the start of the Central scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Central financial assistance (CFA) totaling Rs. 52.17 crore has been provided to Assam under various renewable schemes/programmes during the last 3 years as under:

	(Rs./cr.)
2009-10	23.29
2010-11	10.51
2011-12	18.37

(b) No, Sir. Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs. 10.86 crore only against the CFA of Rs. 33.80 crore released during 2009-10 & 2010-11 have been received from the State as on 30.4.2012. The Utilization Certificates for 2011-12 will be due after 12 months from closing of the Financial Year.

(c) Details of various renewable energy systems/devices deployed in the State during the last 3 years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Details of districts/villages in Assam covered under different renewable energy schemes/programmes since their commencement are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of various renewable energy systems/devices deployed in Assam during the last 3 years, i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Renewable Energy Scheme / Programme/Systems	Systems/devices deployed during last 3 years
1	2	3
1.	Small hydro power plants	4 MW
2.	Biogas Plants	24,067 Nos.

1	2	3
3.	Remote Village Electrification	1571 villages/hamlets
4.	Biomass Gasifiers	1150 kWth (captive thermal energy applications in 3 industries)
5.	Solar Thermal Systems	884 sq.m. total collector area
6.	Solar Cities (Preparation of DPR/ Master Plan)	2 cities (Guwahati and Jorhat)
7.	Special Area Demonstration Programme	1 project (sanctioned for Raj Bhawan)

**Statement-II**

*Details of districts/villages in Assam covered under different renewable energy schemes/programmes since their commencement*

**1. SPV Demonstration programme:**

- 3566 households covered in 105 villages of districts: Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, NC Hills, Cachar, Hailakandi, Golpada, Bongaigaon, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Darang, Marigaon, Barpeta, Tinsukhia and Sontipur.
- General distribution of SPV systems:

Name of the district	Cumulative installed so far		
	Home lighting systems	Street lighting systems	Power Plants
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1	2	3	4
Tinsukia	45	-	-
Lakhimpur	7	110	-
Karbi Anglong	163	37	-
Golaghat	20	28	-
Dhubri	6	-	1
Dhemaji	17	-	1

1	2	3	4
Karimganj	4	1	1
Kamrup (R)	439	61	1
Morigaon	30	-	1
Kokrajhar	37	48	-
Nalbari	217	08	-
Sonitpur	122	61	-
Udalguri	-	02	-
Kamrup (M)	-	113	-
Bongaigaon	16	08	-
Jorhat	309	05	-
NC Hills	4	07	-
Goalpara	20	01	-
Nagaon	27	01	-
Barpeta	28	-	-
Baksa	83	-	-
Cachar	74	-	-
Darrang	88	-	-
Dibrugarh	25	-	-
Hailakandi	2	-	-
Sibsagar	44	-	-
Mongaldoi	54	-	-
TOTAL	1881	491	5

**2. Other Renewable Energy Programmes:**

District	Solar water Heating Systems (Liters/day)	Biomass- Gasifiers kW	Aero- generators Nos.	Energy parks Nos.	Remote Village Electrification No. of Villages/ hamlets covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barpet	-	-	-	1	30
Bongaigaon	-	20	-	1	22
Cachar	50	-	-	1	53
Darrang	-	10	-	1	29
Dhemaji	-	-	-	-	258
Dhubri	1000	-	-	-	75
Dibrugarh	-	-	-	1	13
Goalpara	-	-	-	1	76
Golaghat	200	-	-	1	49
Hailakandi	-	20	-	-	7
Jorhat	500	-	-	-	68
Karbi Anglong	-	-	-	1	800
Karimganj	-	50	-	-	20
Kokrajhar	-	-	-	2	30
Lakhimpur	-	-	-	-	97
Marigaon	-	-	-	-	17
Nagaon	1000	-	-	-	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nalbari	-	-	-	-	-
NC Hills	-	-	-	-	134
Sibsagar	-	20	-	1	2
Sonitpur	14500	50	-	-	31
Tinsukia	-	20	-	-	17
Kamrup	7200	-	3	5	21
Kamrup Metropolitan					
Baksa	-	-	-	-	-
Udalguri	-	-	-	-	-
Chirang	-	-	-	-	6
	24400	240	3	16	1859

#### **Solar power system in rural areas**

4139. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the installation of solar power systems in rural areas is not successful due to unawareness Panchayat level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has implemented any other programme to make rural areas accessible with solar power system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government for the solar power development in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) During 2010-11, the Ministry sanctioned projects for installation of 9190 numbers of standalone SPV power plants on panchayat buildings in Rajasthan (9168) and Punjab (22). During 2011-12, the Ministry sanctioned installation of 4779 numbers of standalone SPV power plants at village panchayat buildings in Chhattisgarh (7), Jharkhand (4683), Karnataka (30) and Punjab (59). There is a lot of demand from rural areas.

Ministry and State Nodal Agencies, Banks, NGOs, etc., are regularly organising awareness and capability building programmes, seminars, workshops and exhibitions for promotion of solar PV systems in the country.

(c) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Government is providing central financial assistance of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak for installation of solar lanterns, home lights, street lights and standalone power plants in rural areas through the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies. In addition, the Ministry is providing Rs. 150/- per watt peak for mini-grid SPV power plants in rural areas to meet the unmet demand of electricity. The Government has been providing central financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost limited to Rs. 243/- per watt peak for solar lighting systems and standalone SPV power plants in Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with International Borders for only Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organisations, State Nodal Agencies and Local bodies.

#### **Revision of Pension**

4140. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had forwarded to PAO, Cabinet Affairs, several cases of revision of pension/family pension of pre-2006 pensioners;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after a period of six months, the PAO, Cabinet Affairs, has not authorised CPAO of the Ministry of Finance for revision of pre-2006 pensioners;

(c) if so, how many such cases are pending for revision of pension with PAO, Cabinet Affairs; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated for early disposal of all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) PAO, Cabinet Affairs has authorized all the cases to CPAO where details were available and processing could be done.

(c) 21 cases are pending with PAO (Cabinet Affairs) for want of requisite information from Banks.

(d) The matter has been taken up by PAO, Cabinet Affairs with various pension disbursing banks to get the requisite information of the pensioners such as Name of Pensioner, Date of Birth, Address, Bank details etc. The matter is being regularly followed up by them with the banks at various levels.

**Laying of transmission lines in Maoist areas**

†4141. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allotted the work to lay the transmission lines to the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Maoists have stopped the laying of 40 km. transmission lines between Chandwa in Latehaar and Naamkom and also at most of the places in Gumla and Latehaar;

(c) whether Government would provide Mobile Security Force to accomplish the work of laying the transmission lines on priority basis;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is not executing any transmission line from Chandwa to Latehaar to Naamkom. However, PGCIL is facing problems in execution of other lines (namely, 765 kV Ranchi - Sipat and 400 kV D/C Ranchi (Bero) – Chandwa – Gaya transmission lines) passing through Gumla and Latehaar, due to frequent interruptions of work by insurgents and took up the matter with the State Government of Jharkhand on 11.04.2012. PGCIL has sought administrative support from the State Government of Jharkhand on 11th April, 2012 for ensuring safety of the personnel involved in the construction.

(c) to (e) No such request has been made by the PGCIL.

**Power tariff structure in Assam**

4142. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that, though in Assam the power consumers are already reeling under a high tariff and are going to feel the pinch again, the power tariff structure in the State has been far from commensurate with the quality and reliability of power;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) if so, the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether Government is also aware of the fact that State's power demand is rising continuously; and
- (d) if so, the details of initiatives taken to ensure power generation on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject, Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission (AERC) is the Appropriate Commission for determination of tariff of consumers in the State of Assam as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. AERC *vide* Tariff Order, 2010-13 issued on 16.05.2011 increased the energy charges by 25 paise/unit for all consumers other than Lifeline category–Jeevan Dhara consumers with effect from 2009-10. For Lifeline category–Jeevan Dhara consumers energy charges were increased by 15 paise per unit. There was no increase in the fixed charges for any category.

(b) To improve quality and reliability of power AERC has notified the Distribution Licensee's Standards of Performance Regulations, 2005 prescribing the timelines and standards for consumer grievance redressal and quality power supply. These Regulations also specify compensation to be paid by the licensee to the consumers in case of non-adherence to the specified standards. The Commission also issued directives in the tariff orders from time to time for improvement in the quality of service and supply, for reduction in losses and timely implementation of the APDRP schemes. The Commission has also laid emphasis on consumer education and awareness for proper implementation of the provisions in the Regulations and the Electricity Act, 2003.

Further, in order to improve the quality and reliability of power, following schemes are also being implemented by the State Government:

1. Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP);
2. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
3. Assam Bokash Yojana (ABY);
4. Chief Minister's Power Assurance Scheme;
5. NLCPR Programme of the DONER.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, State's power demand is rising continuously. The details of initiatives taken by the State Government of Assam to ensure generation of power on its own are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The Details of Initiative Taken by the State Govt. of Assam to  
Ensure Generation of Power on its Own*

1	Lakwa Waste Heat Recovery Plant	-	37.2 MW (Commissioned in Dec., 2011)
2	Namrup Replenishment Power Project (NRPP)	-	100 MW (expected in March, 2013)
3	Lower Kopili HEP	-	6 MW (expected in March, 2014)
4	Myntriang Small Hydro Electric Project	-	9 MW (expected in March, 2013)
TOTAL			152.2 MW

**Projects in pipeline:**

1.	Margherita Coal based Power Project	-	500 MW
2.	Revival of Chandrapur TPS (JV with Imperial PCL)	-	60 MW
3.	Lower Kopili HEP	-	150 MW
4.	Amguri CCGT	-	100 MW
5.	Karbi Langpi Upper stage HEP	-	60 MW
6.	Karbi Langpi Middle stage HEP	-	60 MW
7.	Distributed IC Engine for Generation from OIL/ONGC	-	100 MW
8.	Lakwa Replacement CCGT	-	100 MW
9.	Namrup Expansion Power Project (NEEP)	-	100 MW
TOTAL			1230 MW

**Rate of electricity supplied to agriculture sector**

‡4143. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rate of electricity charges for 2011-12 for the use of consumers in the agriculture sector are being charged double in comparison to 2007-08;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the electricity tariffs recovered from the farmers during 2007-08 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The tariff for agricultural consumers varies from State to State depending on the amount of subsidy, supply voltage, capacity of pumps, type of connection (metered/unmetered), type of feeder etc. Therefore, a single value for the rate of electricity charges for the use of consumers in the agriculture sector in the country may not be representative of the actual tariff. However, as per the Annual Report, 2011-12 published by Planning Commission on "The Working of State Power Utilities & Electricity Departments", the all India average tariff for agriculture for the year, 2007-08 is 77.57 paise/KWH while for the year, 2011-12, it is 153.13 paise/Kwh. The State-wise average tariff for agriculture sector during the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the PFC Report on "Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10", the revenue realized from the agricultural consumers is as given below:

	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Revenue (Rs. Crores)	10678	9255	8023

**Statement****Average Tariff for Agriculture**

		(Paise/Kwh)				
		2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Provi.)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (AP)
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>SPUs</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.17	8.61	9.16	18.70	32.10
2.	Assam	444.73	490.19	512.88	404.93	479.03

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

		1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	64.01	64.01	64.00	73.61	80.97
4.	Chhattisgarh	79.13	37.92	53.44	105.18	106.89
5.	Delhi	166.67	214.29	200.00	NA	NA
6.	Gujarat	119.52	197.49	176.92	176.45	176.07
7.	Haryana	37.72	40.18	35.84	35.03	37.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147.64	256.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	226.00	151.41	129.02	142.00	142.00
10.	Jharkhand	45.77	51.63	51.25	58.74	58.79
11.	Karnataka	72.87	82.32	145.32	210.16	205.99
12.	Kerala	105.44	135.33	109.88	109.88	109.89
13.	Madhya Pradesh	111.04	205.98	228.92	256.31	301.51
14.	Maharashtra	173.00	194.08	196.98	204.86	215.10
15.	Meghalaya	180.33	160.00	158.73	160.60	176.66
16.	Orissa	114.50	131.03	185.43	NA	NA
17.	Punjab	1.80	0.00	0.00	65.36	320.00
18.	Rajasthan	140.03	133.71	121.46	125.45	122.12
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
20.	Uttar Pradesh	162.95	153.06	209.79	220.55	242.27
21.	Uttarakhand	91.27	121.82	160.49	198.46	200.80
22.	West Bengal	120.65	168.80	141.36	254.39	269.72
Average of SPUs		77.61	94.75	101.02	123.55	153.21
<b>II.    EDs</b>						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Goa	158.86	197.12	158.82	171.01	152.63
3.	Manipur	270.00	270.00	270.00	268.21	204.19
4.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Pondicherry	2.33	3.36	3.25	4.45	2.16
7.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		1	2	3	4	5
8.	Tripura	130.00	130.00	130.00	268.00	333.35
	Average of EDs	48.36	75.78	60.85	61.57	66.37
	All India Average	77.57	94.73	100.97	123.49	153.13

Note: Delhi data is for NDPL Discom only.

NA - Not Available.

RE - Revised, AP - Annual Plan Projection.

#### **Capacity addition during Eleventh Five Year Plan**

4144. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total capacity addition proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) how much capacity has been commissioned, as per the latest estimates; and
- (c) the reasons for deficiency in the proposed and actual achievement of capacity addition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Planning Commission had originally fixed the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the Eleventh Plan. However, as per the Mid-term Appraisal (MTA) carried out by the Planning Commission, the capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan had been revised to 62,374 MW.

(b) Power generation capacity addition achieved in the Eleventh Plan is 54,964 MW (88% of MTA target).

(c) The major reasons for the shortfall in the achievement of 11th Plan capacity addition target include delay in the placement of orders for main plant equipment, slow progress of civil works, contractual disputes between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/sub-contractors, poor geology, flash flood, delay in land acquisition, environmental concern, law and order problems/local issues and difficult climate conditions.

#### **Rehabilitation of persons affected by NTPC, Kaniha**

4145. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the landless and displaced persons affected by NTPC, Kaniha have not been given compensation and the appointment in the workmen category under the rehabilitation scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): Compensation for land and other assets have been paid to all the displaced/homestead oustees at the rate finalized by the State Government of Odisha, as per the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Plan by Government of Odisha in 1991.

Under Rehabilitation Benefits and as per revised Substantially Affected Persons (SAP) list, out of 650 job optees 437 SAPs were provided employment.

For the balance 213 SAPs, in the meeting on 14.10.2009 chaired by Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Energy), GoO, it was decided to provide jobs to technically qualified job optees (75 to be considered immediately and 30 others who were matriculates and above, subsequent to attaining the desired technical qualification within two years). For the remaining 108 SAPs who were below matriculate and did not have the requisite qualification it was decided to provide cash package known as 'Nalco package' which varies from Rs. 2.5 lakh to Rs.15 lakh depending upon the quantum of land lost. The present status on the same is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Present status of compensation*

Sl.No.	Decision	SAPs (Nos.)	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Consideration of Job to SAPs having technical qualification subject to fulfilling recruitment norms.	75	Appointment letters issued to 75 SAPs and they have joined.
2.	Consideration of job opportunities in future at other NTPC projects for those having qualification matriculation and above subject to completion of ITI / typing with stenography etc. as applicable within a fixed time frame.	24*	To be considered for employment on acquiring technical qualifications as per decision of Govt. of Odisha, dated 14.10.2009.

1	2	3	4
3.	Payment of alternate cash package in line with NALCO R & R package to balance SAPs, which varies from minimum Rs. 2.5 lakhs to maximum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs as per the quantum of land lost.	114*	Money deposited with district administration for further disbursement to SAPs.
TOTAL		213	

\* Actual number of matriculate and above SAPs were found 24 instead of earlier estimate of 30; balance 6 SAPs are eligible for alternate cash package as per the decision by Government of Odisha on 14.11.2009

#### **Power plant in North Karanpura**

4146. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is installing 2,000 MW power plant in North Karanpura in Jharkhand, in the joint venture of NTPC and Coal India Ltd. (CIL);

(b) if so, whether CIL now proposes to shift the plant to some other location;

(c) whether NTPC has agreed to install the power plant, with a view to reduce the cost, as it being nearer to the coalfields;

(d) Government's reaction to the dispute arising between NTPC and CIL; and

(e) the manner in which Government intends to resolve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Joint Venture of NTPC and Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is not installing any power plant at North Karanpura in Jharkhand. Instead, NTPC has plans to install a 1980 MW power plant in North Karanpura.

(b) to (e) The project site location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (NKSTPP) at Tandwa (near Piparwar) Block of Jharkhand was finalized in July, 2003 by NTPC. Ministry of Coal raised the matter of site location on the issue of coal bearing area and requested to relocate the site. Several meetings took place in Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Planning Commission to resolve the issues. As the matter could not be resolved, it was referred to Group of Ministers (GOM). The GOM in its meeting held on 1.3.2012 has recommended that plant will be set up at the proposed site with certain safeguards.

**Rural electrification target**

4147. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) how many villages are yet to electrified, State-wise; and

(c) how many BPL households, in Konkan Region of Maharashtra, are yet to get electricity connection by the end of March, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The State-wise targets and achievement of un/de-electrified villages and release of free electricity Below Poverty Line (BPL) connections under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement-I and Statement II respectively (*See* below).

(b) The details of coverage of un/de-electrified villages in the projects sanctioned under RGGVY during 10th Plan and Phase-I of 11th Plan, its achievement as on 30.4.2012 and balance un/de-electrified villages yet to be electrified are given in Statement-III (*See* below). The details of coverage of un/de-electrified villages in the projects recently sanctioned under RGGVY during Phase-II of 11th Plan are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) The districts Raigad, Mumbai, Mumbai (Sub-urban), Thane, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg fall under Konkan Region of Maharashtra. Out of these districts, Mumbai and Mumbai (Sub-urban) are not covered under RGGVY for electrification, being urban areas. The targeted coverage of BPL households, cumulative achievement by end of March, 2012 and balance number of free electricity connections yet to be released to BPL households under RGGVY in Konkan Region of Maharashtra are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of District	BPL households		
		Targetted coverage	Cumulative achievement (as on 31.03.2012)	BPL households yet to get electricity connections as on 31.3.12
1	Raigad	13902	13072	830
2	Thane	15289	13348	1941
3	Ratnagiri	12292	10130	2162
4	Sindhudurg	5120	4051	1069



## State-wise &amp; Year-wise target and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY

Sl. No.	States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 30.04.2012)		Cumulative Achievement as on 30.04.12
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6000	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	277	215	600	464	1450	634		21	1334
3	Assam	100	84	700	651	1030	1198	2380	4086	2062	1810		46	7875
4	Bihar	3400	3347	3550	3098	2530	2584	1723	1937	2230	1048		97	22126
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	150	50	79	48	41	77	901	682		42	899
6	Gujarat*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
7	Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	26	83	52		0	78
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	60	46	36	22	75	45	136	35		3	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	Jharkhand	1300	1259	5700	4933	7592	7088	4650	3901	2153	724		12	17917
11	Karnataka	0	0	30	11	0	0	10	1	0	2		0	61
12	Kerala*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	20	15	100	69	42	5	150	187	492	228		4	508
14	Maharashtra*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
15	Manipur	30	36	40	57	140	35	150	143	591	345		0	616
16	Meghalaya	0	0	40	90	29	47	200	13	1616	1022		37	1209
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	56	0	40	36	81	53		4	93
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	10	14	25	43	38	22		1	80
19	Odisha	0	0	1700	1427	4765	5870	6773	5890	2162	1039		0	14226
20	Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
21	Rajasthan	400	633	280	158	562	773	550	1258	418	182		9	4008
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	20	5	5		0	25
23	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
24	Tripura	0	0	0	0	30	13	48	65	82	49		0	127

25	Uttar Pradesh	2700	2862	1600	695	0	56	0	23	0	0	0	27759
26	Uttarakhand	350	341	300	175	47	80	0	28	0	2	0	1511
27	West Bengal	700	724	750	596	264	326	60	63	0	0	0	4169
TOTAL		9000	9301	15000	12056	17500	18374	17500	18306	14500	7934	276	104772

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

### Statement-II

State-wise & Year-wise Targets & Achievement of BPL connections released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY														
Sl. No.	State	During 2007-08		During 2008-09		During 2009-10		During 2010-11		During 2011-12		During 2012-13 (as on 30.04.2012)		Cumulative achievement as on 30.04.2012
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	2E+06	606750	4E+06	945368	592200	566518	85000	258751	96855	98232	3500000	360	2702633
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0		0	2820	967	5000	9205	10638	11474		359	22005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	Assam		0		32718	206800	189816	265000	352237	315819	232519		11421	818711
4	Bihar		64609		474277	310200	560985	660000	641016	717358	405736		22852	2172686
5	Chhattisgarh		15302		75592	103400	145990	175000	196552	334460	481971		4034	919441
6	Gujarat		67944		116310	160740	85931	95000	420126	138987	102134		3547	806365
7	Haryana		6907		16930	80355	69453	40000	90535	33139	10617		0	194442
8	Himachal Pradesh		0		392	564	148	1000	3637	4364	5901		2448	12526
9	Jammu & Kashmir		4062		3924	578100	14163	415000	8452	19793	13413		2029	46043
10	Jharkhand		2826		243830	8460	555289	20000	359213	466502	111597		2497	1275252
11	Karnataka		255421		226046	236880	134949	35000	48861	72281	49604		3064	837260
12	Kerala		6596		3394	5740	6131	0	1117	18517	0		0	17238
13	Madhya Pradesh		1099		76026	238001	75477	245000	211816	658498	352976		18268	735662
14	Maharashtra		56287		145715	329000	429026	250000	403387	150000	126317		7399	1168131
15	Manipur		1300		2056	3760	1640	20000	4397	37976	19421		0	28814
16	Meghalaya		0		1264	4230	17832	20000	12880	27502	30792		1590	64358

17	Mizoram	0	0	6580	378	5000	8129	8910	6236	318	15061
18	Nagaland	0	0	3760	4368	10000	13434	18097	10712	2012	30526
19	Orissa	72	144056	761400	650678	1290000	1435007	1E+06	518324	2810	2750947
20	Punjab	0	0	37600	19507	20000	28890		5528		53925
21	Rajasthan	246142	237727	258500	208695	133000	255939	133399	85783	12487	1056009
22	Sikkim	0	0	940	66	1000	7121	3271	2179		9366
23	Tamil Nadu*	0	296	6110	383533	55000	115044	0	4083		502956
24	Tripura	0	0	141000	22085	75000	36886	49066	22015	185	81171
25	Uttar Pradesh	191576	251575	37600	157263	0	15818	0	172574	0	1044494
26	Uttarakhand	61642	50111	37600	72382	0	19596	0	5288		230558
27	West Bengal	32647	37181	547660	345198	780000	925309	824144	559476	31340	1957723
TOTAL		1621182	3084788	4700000	4718468	4700000	5883355	5200000	3444902	129020	19554303

\*In the State of Tamil Nadu, progress during 2012-13 has been reduced by 1754 BPL connections.

***Statement-III***

*State-wise coverage, achievements and balance of electrification  
of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achievement as on 30.04.2012	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1334	795
3	Assam	8326	7875	451
4	Bihar	22509	22126	383
5	Chhattisgarh	1468	899	569
6	Gujarat*	0	0	0
7	Haryana*	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	78	17
9	Jammu & Kashmir	239	151	88
10	Jharkhand	19281	17917	1364
11	Karnataka	61	61	0
12	Kerala*	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	679	508	171
14	Maharashtra*	0	0	0
15	Manipur	882	616	266
16	Meghalaya	1866	1209	657
17	Mizoram	137	93	44
18	Nagaland	105	80	25
19	Odisha	14747	14226	521
20	Punjab*		0	0

1	2	3	4	5
21	Rajasthan	4350	4008	342
22	Sikkim	25	25	0
23	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0
24	Tripura	148	127	21
25	Uttar Pradesh	27891	27759	132
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	0
27	West Bengal	4437	4169	268
TOTAL		110886	104772	6114

\* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the State Governments have not proposed to cover any un-electrified villages in their DPRs under RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

#### **Statement-IV**

##### *Details of Projects recently Sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Coverage of UE/DE Villages
1	2	3	4

##### **New Projects Sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY**

1	Chhattisgarh	2	126
2	Haryana	3	0
3	Karnataka	2	0
4	Kerala	7	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	16	41
6	Tamil Nadu	3	0
SUB-TOTAL		33	167

##### **Supplementary Projects Sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY**

1	Bihar	11	1338
2	Madhya Pradesh	4	142

1	2	3	4
3	Maharastra	1	0
4	West Bengal	1	17
5	Uttar Pradesh	22	245
	SUB-TOTAL	39	1742
	GRAND TOTAL	72	1909

**Electricity connections to BPL households in Maharashtra**

4148. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) envisages for providing free electricity connections to the BPL households in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of BPL households in rural Maharashtra which have so far been provided free electricity connections under RGGVY since the implementation of the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects (235 projects during 10th Plan and 341 projects during 11th Plan) for release of free electricity connections to 2,30,10,265 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned in the country. As on 30.04.2012, free electricity connections to 1,95,52,549 BPL households have been released under RGGVY.

In addition to above, 72 projects have been sanctioned recently under Phase-II of RGGVY covering release of free electricity connections to 45.59 lakh BPL households.

(c) As on 30.04.2012, free electricity connections to 11,68,131 BPL households have been released in the State of Maharashtra since the inception of the RGGVY.



**Financial health of power PSUs**

4149. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the financial health of power PSUs has deteriorated during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any assessment/study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. All the power sector Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are in good financial health and has been earning profits on regular basis during the past few years. They had also been paying dividend to Government of India.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) In view of (a) above, at present no such study is required.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Environmental clearance for power projects**

†4150. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that clearance for 3,84,421 MW power plants had been received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests upto December, 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the target set for each plant to commence the power generation; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the work in respect of each plant is completed in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Information with regard to Environmental Clearances

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

granted to Power Plants is not compiled in the Ministry of Power. However, presently 51 nos. of hydroelectric projects (25 MW and above) aggregating to 13332 MW are under construction in the country. The State-wise details of these projects and likely date of commissioning are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Similarly, thermal power projects currently under execution having installed capacity of 92,944.6 MW along with their likely date of commissioning is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) To ensure timely construction of power projects within the stipulated time, the following mechanism is in place to monitor the progress of 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 and 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 of Power regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/Project developers, etc.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### ***Hydro Electric Projects—Under Execution in the Country (Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)***

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	I.C. (No. × MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>						
1	Uri-II (NHPC)	Central	4×60	240.00	2012-13	
2	Chutak (NHPC)	Central	4×11	44.00	2012-13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Central	3×15	45.00	2013-14	Works allotted with Baglihar-I
4	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Central	3×110	330.00	2016-17	
5	Baglihar- II	State	3×150	450.00	2016-17	
Himachal Pradesh						
6	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	4×200	800.00	2016-17	
7	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Central	3×77	231.00	2012-13	
8	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Central	4×130	520.00	2012-14	
9	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	4×200	800.00	2013-14	
10	Rampur (SJVNL)	Central	6×68.67	412.00	2013-14	
11	Uhl-III	State	3×33.33	100.00	2014-15	
12	Swara Kuddu	State	3×37	111.00	2014-15	
13	Kashang-I	State	1×65	65.00	2014-15	
14	Kashang-II & III	State	2×65	130.00	2015-16	
15	Sainj	State	100.00	100.00	2014-15	
16	Budhil	Private	2×35	70.00	2012-13	
17	Sorang	Private	2×50	100.00	2013-14	
18	Tidong-I	Private	100.00	100.00	2015-16	
19	Tangu Romai	Private	2×22	44.00	2015-16	
Uttarakhand						
20	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	4×250	1000.00	2016-17	
21	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	4×130	520.00	2015-16	
22	Shrinagar	Private	4×82.5	330.00	2013-14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Phata Byung	Private	2×38	76.00	2013-14	
24	Singoli Bhatwari	Private	3×33	99.00	2015-16	
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
25	Maheshwar	Private	10×40	400.00	2013-15	
	<b>Maharashtra</b>					
26	Koyna Left Bank	State	2×40	80.00	2014-15	
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
27	Nagarujana Sagar TR	State	2×25	50.00	2014-15	
28	Pulichintala	State	4×30	120.00	2015-17	
29	Lower Jurala	State	6×40	240.00	2014-16	
	<b>Kerala</b>					
30	Pallivasal	State	2×30	60.00	2014-15	
31	Thottiyar	State	40.00	40.00	2015-16	
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
32	Bhawani Barrage II	State	2×15	30.00	2012-13	
33	Bhawani Barrage III	State	2×15	30.00	2012-14	
	<b>West Bengal</b>					
34	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	Central	4×33	132.00	2013-14	
35	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	4×40	160.00	2014-15	
	<b>Sikkim</b>					
36	Chujachen	Private	2×49.5	99.00	2013-14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Teesta St. III	Private	6×200	1200.00	2013-15	
38	Teesta St. VI	Private	4×125	500.00	2015-16	
39	Rangit-IV	Private	3×40	120.00	2014-15	
40	Jorethang Loop	Private	2×48	96.00	2014-15	
41	Bhasmey	Private	2×25.5	51.00	2014-15	
42	Tashiding	Private	2×48.5	97.00	2014-15	
43	Dikchu	Private	3×32	96.00	2016-17	
44	Rangit-II	Private	2×33	66.00	2016-17	
45	Rongnichu	Private	2×48	96.00	2016-17	
<b>Meghalaya</b>						
46	Myntdu	State	2×42 + 1×42	42.00	2012-13	
47	New Umtru	State	2×20	40.00	2014-15	
<b>Mizoram</b>						
48	Tuirial	Central	2×30	60.00	2016-17	
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
49	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	8×250	2000.00	2016-17	
50	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	4×150	600.00	2016-17	
51	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	2×55	110.00	2014-15	
TOTAL :				13332.00		

**Statement-II***Under Construction Thermal Power Projects*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Ant. Comm. Dt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	Aug-13
			U-2	250	Jun-14
			U-3	250	Nov-14
Bihar	Barh STPP-1	NTPC	U-1	660	Jul-14
			U-2	660	May-15
			U-3	660	Mar-16
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660	Jun-13
			U-5	660	Apr-14
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp. (Kanti-II)	NTPC	U-3	195	Jun-14
			U-4	195	Sep-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	May-14
			U-2	250	Nov-14

				U-3	250	May-15
				U-4	250	Nov-15
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-1	NTPC		U-3	660	Jun-12
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	NTPC		U-2	500	Mar-13
MP	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC		U-1 1	500	Jun-12
				U-12	500	Mar-13
UP	Rihand TPP-III	NTPC		U-5	500	Jun-12
				U-6	500	Mar-13
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL		U-3	500	Dec-12
TN	Vallur TPP Ph. I	NTECL		U-2	500	Feb-13
TN	Vallur TPP-II	NTECL		U-3	500	Sep-13
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC		U-2	250	Feb-13
TN	Tuticorin JV	NLC		U-1	500	Dec-13
				U-2	500	Mar-14
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	NEEPCO		GT+ST	101	Oct-13
Tripura	Tripura Gas	OTPC		Module-1	363.3	Dec-12
				Module-2	363.3	Aug-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	DVC	U-1	500	Dec-12
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-2	500	Oct-12
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600	Jun-13
			U-2	600	Aug-13
TOTAL-CENTRAL SECTOR				14377.6	
<b>State Sector</b>					
AP	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APDL	U-1	800	Sep-13
			U-2	800	Dec-13
AP	Kakatiya TPP Extn.	APGENCO	U-2	600	Dec-13
AP	Rayalseema St-III U-6	BHEL	U-6	600	Jul-14
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	GT	70	Oct-13
			ST	30	Feb-14
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III	CSEB	U-5	500	Nov-12
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSEB	U-1	500	Jan-13
			U-2	500	Mar-13
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	GT-3	250	Aug-12



			GT-4	250	Oct-13
			ST-2	250	Dec-13
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-1	351	May-13
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-2	351	Jan-13
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-3	250	Oct-13
			U-4	250	Jan-14
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-6	490	Oct-12
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	U-8	500	Sep-13
			U-9	500	2013-14
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-10	660	2015-16
			U-8	660	2014-15
			U-9	660	2014-15
Maharashtra	Parli TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-8	250	Sep-13
MP	Malwa TPP (Shree Singati TPP)	MPGENCO	U-1	600	Mar-13
			U-2	600	Jul-13
MP	Satpura TPP Extn.	MPPGCL	U-10	250	Dec-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	RRVUNL	U-11	250	Apr-13
			U-3	250	2013-14
			U-4	250	2014-15
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	U-1	600	May-13
Rajasthan	Rangarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	GT	110	Jan-13
			ST	50	Feb-13
TN	Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	U-1	600	May-12
TN	North Chennai TPS St-II, U-1	TNEB	U-1	600	Mar-13
TN	North Chennai Extn., U-2	TNEB	U-2	600	Jan-13
UP	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	U-6	500	Oct-13
			U-7	500	Jan-14
UP	Harduaganj Ext.	UPRVUNL	U-9	250	May-12
UP	Parichha Extn.	UPRVUNL	U-5	250	Jun-12
UP	Parichha Extn.	UPRVUNL	U-6	250	Aug-12
WB	Durgapur TPS Extn.	DPL	U-8	250	Dec-13
TOTAL -STATE SECTOR				16832	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Private Sector</b>					
AP	Bhavanpadu TPP Ph.-I	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Jan-15
AP	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.	U-1	660	Mar-14
			U-2	660	Jun-14
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	Sep-13
			U-4	150	Oct-12
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-I	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-2	150	Aug-12
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt Ltd	U-1	150	Aug-12
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd	U-2	150	Dec-12
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	300	May-13
			U-4	300	Aug-13
AP	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd.	U-1	520	Jun-13
			U-2	520	Sep-13
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	U-1	600	Dec-12
			U-2	600	Apr-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-I		U-3	600	Aug-13
Chhattisgarh	Baradhara TPP (DB Power TPP)	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-4	600	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	D.B. Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	May-13
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP		U-2	600	Feb-13
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	U-1	300	Jun-13
		Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	U-2	300	Jul-12
		M/s SKS Power Generation	U-1	300	Oct-12
		(Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-2	300	Feb-14
			U-3	300	May-14
			U-4	300	Sep-14
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	Mauriti Clean Coal & Power Ltd	M/s Mauriti Clean Coal & Power Ltd.	U-4	660	Aug-13
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	300	Dec-13
			U-2	685	Dec-13
				685	Sep-13
					Apr-14

Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Oct-14
			U-2	600	Jan-15
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	O.P. Jindal	U-1	600	Jun-13
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	O.P. Jindal	U-2	600	Aug-13
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	Ms TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	Mar-14
			U-2	300	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	M/s ACB (India) Ltd.	U-2	135	Jun-12
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	M/s Spectrum Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	50	May-13
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	360	Mar-13
			U-2	360	Apr-13
			U-3	360	May-13
			U-4	360	Jun-13
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-1	135	Jun-12
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-2	135	Feb-13
Chhattisgarh	Swastik TPP	ACB	U-1	25	Jun-12
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	U-1	250	2013-14
			U-2	250	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-2	800	Oct-12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-3	800	May-13
			U-4	800	Aug-13
			U-5	800	Nov-13
Gujarat	Salaya TPP	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	U-2	600	May-12
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd.	U-1	270	Aug-12
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd.	U-2	270	Apr-13
Jharkhand	Corporate Power Ltd.-Ph-I (Maitrishi Usha)	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	U-1	270	Sep-12
			U-2	270	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13
			U-3	270	Sep-13
			U-4	270	Dec-13
			U-5	270	Mar-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14
			U-2	270	Sep-14
			U-3	270	Nov-14

Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	U-4	270	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-5	270	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure TPP	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P.) Ltd	U-1	270	Jul-12
				300	May-12
			U-1	300	Mar-13
			U-2	300	Jun-13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	U-1	300	Aug-12
			U-2	300	Oct-12
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Apr-14
			U-2	660	Aug-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPPPh-1	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-1	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13
			U-3	270	Sep-13
			U-4	270	Dec-13
			U-5	270	Mar-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14
			U-2	270	Sep-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
			U-3	270	Nov-14
			U-4	270	Jan-15
			U-5	270	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	May-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Oct-12
Maharashtra	Gupta Energy Power Ltd. TPP	Gupta Energy Power Ltd.	U-1	60	Jun-12
Maharashtra	Gupta Energy Power Ltd. TPP	Gupta Energy Power Ltd.	U-2	60	Sep-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Jan-13
			U-2	660	Feb-13
			U-3	660	Apr-13
MP	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Aug-13
			U-2	600	Dec-13
MP	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd	U-1	250	Jun-12
			U-2	250	Aug-12
MP	Gorgi TPP (DB Power TPP)	DB Power	U-1	660	Feb-15
MP	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd.	U-1	600	May-13



MP	Nigri TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	U-2	600	Jun-13
MP	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	May-13
			U-2	660	Oct-13
			U-1	660	12-plan
			U-2	660	12-plan
			U-3	660	12-plan
			U-4	660	12-plan
			U-5	660	12-plan
			U-6	660	12-plan
MP	Seioni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua	U-1	600	Aug-13
Orissa	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	Jun-13
			U-2	600	Aug-13
Orissa	Ind. Bharat TPP (Orissa)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Sep-12
			U-2	350	Nov-12
Orissa	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	Jul-12
			U-2	350	Sep-12
			U-3	350	Nov-12
Orissa	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	350	Jan-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa	Lanco Babandh TPP		U-2	350	Dec-14
Orissa	Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-3	350	Jan-15
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	MPCL	U-1	660	Jan-14
		GVK Power	U-1	525	May-14
			U-2	270	Apr-13
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-1	270	Jul-13
			U-2	700	Nov-13
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	700	Jan-14
			U-2	660	Aug-13
			U-3	660	Nov-13
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-5	660	Mar-14
			U-6	135	Jan-13
			U-7	135	Apr-13
			U-8	135	Aug-13
TN	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	135	Dec-13
				660	Jan-14

TN	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	Jul-12
			U-2	600	Feb-13
UP	Bara TPP	JP Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	Feb-14
			U-2	660	Jul-14
			U-3	660	Dec-14
UP	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Jan-15
			U-3	660	Jun-15
WB	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	U-1	300	Aug-14
			U-2	300	Nov-14
TOTAL-PRIVATE SECTOR				61735	
12TH PLAN TOTAL				92944.6	

**Assistance for restructuring of power distribution companies**

4151. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out any schemes, for the States seeking a bailout for their debt-ridden power distribution companies for Central assistance in restructuring of their outstanding loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI has set up a special purpose vehicle to take over distressed loans to 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.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has not set up a special purpose vehicle to take over distressed loans of Power Distribution Companies.

**Import of power equipments**

4152. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that costly power equipment are being imported in the country on the pretext of quality and reliability;

(b) if so, the details of import during the last year;

(c) whether Government has conducted any assessment to justify the import of foreign equipment over the domestic equipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has informed that as per the existing policy import of power/electrical equipment is free except in case of nuclear parts and communication equipment.

As per import data available with Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S), electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof (including electronic equipment like sound & TV recorders & reproducers) worth Rs.76736.69 crores have been imported during April, 2011 to September, 2011.

**New power project at Banswara, Rajasthan**

†4153. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanctioning of a new power project in Banswara, Rajasthan is under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, by when Government proposes to sanction the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The proposal for sanctioning of a new power project in Banswara, Rajasthan is not required to be submitted to the Government of India as under the Electricity Act, 2003, thermal generation has been de-licensed and concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Ministry of Power is not required. However, Ministry of Power has recommended coal linkage to Ministry of Coal on 30.12.2011 for Banswara Thermal Power Project of Banswara Thermal Power Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of RRVUNL) (Case-II).

**New hydro power projects of NHPC**

4154. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new Hydro Power Projects awarded to NHPC during the last three years;

(b) the status of these projects and by when these would be commissioned; and

(c) the details of old power projects With NHPC which have not been commissioned for the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NHPC has not been awarded any new project in the last three years. However, one new project has been awarded to NHPC for execution in joint venture during the last three years. The status of the project is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The Project is scheduled to be commissioned in 87 months after accord of investment approval.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) At present ten hydroelectric projects with a capacity of 4502 MW are under construction by NHPC and their details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Of these ten projects, two projects namely; Parbati-II hydroelectric project (800 MW) and Subansiri Lower HEP (2000 MW) are likely to take more than ten years for their completion, due to delay mainly on account of geological surprises and local issues respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Brief Status of Project awarded to JV between Govt. of Manipur,  
NHPC and SJVNL during last three years*

Sl.No.	Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Status
1.	Tipaimukh	Manipur	1500	The JVC is under process of formation. Concurrences of CEA, Environmental clearance are available, which will be required to be transferred to JVC. Forest Clearance is under process.
TOTAL			1500	

***Statement-II***

*NHPC Projects under Construction*

Sl.No.	Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of Govt. Sanction/CCEA Sanction	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>				
1	Nimoo Bazgo	45	Aug - 2006	Jan, 13
2	Uri-II	240	Sept - 2005	Feb, 13
3	Chutak*	44	Aug - 2006	Oct, 12
4	Kishanganga	330	Jan - 2009	Nov, 16
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
5	Chamera-III	231	Sept - 2005	June, 12

1	2	3	4	5
6	Parbati - III	520	Nov - 2005	Jan, 13
7	Parbati - II**	800	Sept - 2002	Jul, 16
<b>West Bengal</b>				
8	Teesta Low Dam - III	132	Oct - 2003	Sept, 12
9	Teesta Low Dam - IV	160	Sept -2005	June,13
<b>Arunachal Pradesh/Assam</b>				
10	Subansiri (Lower)***	2000	Sept - 2003	Dec, 15
TOTAL		4502		

\* Two units (22 MW) of Chutak HEP (44 MW) in J&K have been synchronized during FY 2011-12.

\*\* Lot PB-II work - retendering in process, this will impact project commissioning.

\*\*\* Project work at stands still since 16.12.11, will further affect project commissioning.

#### Capacity expansion of NTPC, Kayamkulam

4155. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to expand capacity of NTPC station at Kayamkulam, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether supply of CNG is ensured for that plant and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Feasibility Report for expansion of existing 360 MW Naphtha based station at Kayamkulam by another 1050 MW using RLNG as fuel was approved by NTPC in September, 2010. However, beneficiaries expressed difficulty in signing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) on account of very high RLNG prices. Considering the request of NTPC, Ministry of Power has recommended for allocation of 3.92 mmcmd of domestic gas for Kayamkulam Stage-II (1050 MW). The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 24.02.2012, *inter-alia*, noted the requirement of this project. However, no direction was issued due to substantial reduction of gas production from KG D6 field till

2013-14. Accordingly, an advisory has also been placed on the website of this Ministry as well as on Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the developers not to plan power projects based on domestic gas till 2015-16.

### **New power projects**

†4156. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of power projects started in the country during the last three years, projects-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of the ongoing power projects in the country including their generation capacity, project-wise and State-wise;
- (c) by when these projects are likely to start operation;
- (d) whether there have been time and cost overrun in the ongoing projects and power generation has also come down; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of thermal and hydro power projects started in the country during the last three years are given at Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure Nos. 30 and 30A].

(b) and (c) State-wise and project-wise details of the thermal and hydro power projects under construction, indicating their capacity and likely commissioning date, are given at Annexure [See Appendix 225, Annexure Nos. 31 and 31A]

(d) and (e) The details of time and cost overrun in respect of thermal and hydro power projects under construction are given at Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure Nos. 32 and 32A] respectively. The electricity generation in the country during the year 2011-12 was 876.887 Billion Unit against the target of 855 Billion Unit, representing an achievement of 8.11% over the actual generation of 811.143 Billion Unit during 2010-11.

### **Power generation programmes**

4157. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) whether Government has finalized the programmes regarding increasing the power generation capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also finalized the programme for the current fiscal year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of power projects to be taken up during this fiscal year, State-wise along with the details of coal fired units, oil fired units and nuclear powered units; and
- (f) the quantum of shortfall after commissioning of new projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Power constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the 12th Five Year Plan for the Power Sector has submitted its report to the Planning Commission. As per the report of this Working Group, capacity addition requirement during the 12th Plan is 75,785 MW on all India basis, based on the Mid-Term Appraisal capacity addition target of 62,374 MW during the 11th Plan. The Sector-wise and fuel-wise break up of 12th Plan capacity addition programme as per the report of the Working Group on Power is given as under:

	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	5632	11426	2800	19858
State	1456	12340	0	13796
Private	2116	40015	0	42131
TOTAL	9204	63781	2800	75785

(c) to (e) For the year 2012-13, generation capacity addition of 15,956.3 MW comprising 802 MW hydro and 15,154.3 MW thermal has been planned. The thermal capacity comprises of 13,895 MW coal based projects, 1,124.3 MW gas based projects and 135 MW lignite based project. The details of power projects are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(f) As per the draft Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR), it is estimated that the country may face energy shortage of 10.1% and peak shortage of 13.7% at the end of 2012-13.

## Statement

## Thermal Power Projects for likely benefits during the Year 2012-13

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Developer	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector</b>					
1	MP	Vindhyachal STPS-IV, U-II	NTPC	Coal	500	UC
2	UP	Rihand STPS- III U-5	NTPC	Coal	500	UC
3	Chhattisgarh	Sipat-1, U-3	NTPC	Coal	660	UC
4	Maharashtra	Mouda TPP, U-1	NTPC	Coal	500	COMND
5	Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPR, U-3	APCPL	Coal	500	UC
6	TN	Vallur TPPPPPh.I U-2	NTECL	Coal	500	UC
7	Jharkhand	Koderma TPP U-2	DVC	Coal	500	UC
8	Tripura	Tripura Gas, Module-1	ONGC	Gas	363.3	UC
TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR					4023.3	
<b>B</b>	<b>State Sector</b>					
1	Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP, U-1	CSEB	Coal	500	UC
2	Delhi	Pragati CCGT - III, GT-3	PPCL	Gas	250	UC

3	Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP, Block-2	GSECL	Gas	351	UC
4	Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn., U-6	GSECL	Coal	490	UC
5	Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCGT	RRVUNL	Gas	160	UC
6	MP	Satpura TPS Extn, U-10	MPPGCL	Coal	250	UC
7	TN	North Chennai Extn., U-2	TNEB	Coal	600	UC
8	TN	Mettur TPS Ext., U-1	TNEB	Coal	600	UC
9	UP	Parichha Extn., U-5,6	UPRVUNL	Coal	500	UC
10	UP	Harduaganj Ext., U-9	UPRVUNL	Coal	250	UC
TOTAL-STATE SECTOR					3951	
<b>C</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>					
1	AP	Simhapuri TPP Ph.-I, U-2	Madhucon	Coal	150	UC
2	AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-IU 1,2	Meenakshi	Coal	300	UC
3	Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP, U-1	Vandana	Coal	135	UC
4	Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP, U-2	ACB	Coal	135	UC
5	Chhattisgarh	Swastik Korba, U-1	ACB	Coal	25	UC
6	Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP, U-2	TATA POWER	Coal	800	UC
7	Gujarat	Salaya TPP, U-2	ESSAR	Coal	600	UC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Haryana	Jajjar TPS (Mahatama Gandhi TPP), U-2	CLP	Coal	660	COMND
9	Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP, U-1	Adhunik	Coal	270	UC
10	Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP, Ph-I, U-1 (Corporate Power Ltd.)	Corporate	Coal	270	UC
11	Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II, U-1	RPL	Coal	300	UC
12	Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I, U-1	IEPL	Coal	270	UC
13	Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP, U-1	EMCO (GMR)	Coal	300	UC
14	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I, U-1,2	Adani	Coal	1320	UC
15	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II, U-1	Adani	Coal	660	UC
16	MP	Bina TPP, U-1	Bina Power	Coal	250	UC
17	Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP, U-5	Raj West	Lignite	135	UC
18	Orissa	Sterlite TPP, U-4	Sterlite		600	COMND
TOTAL - PRIVATE SECTOR					7180	
TOTAL (THERMAL)					15154	

UC: Under Construction;

COMND: Commissioned.

**Coal supply to NTPC**

4158. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC is facing any problem regarding coal supply to any of its power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and location of coalfields allocated to NTPC and the progress made by NTPC to commence their exploitation; and

(d) the quantity of coal being imported by NTPC and from where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Presently, NTPC is facing problems regarding coal supply at some of its Power Plants.

(b) The coal shortage resulting into generation loss during 2011-12 is as follows:

Station	Coal Shortage in Million Metric Tonne (MMT)	Generation Loss (MUs)
Singrauli	0.127	179
Rihand	0.102	152
Unchahar	0.095	132
Dadri Coal	0.119	191
Badarpur	0.012	14
Vindhyachal	0.517	749
Ramagundam	0.328	546
Simhadri	0.369	499
Farakka	0.135	195
Kahalgaoon	4.175	4855
Talcher Kaniha	0.285	370
TOTAL	6.264	7882

(c) Ministry of Coal, Government of India allocated six coal blocks to NTPC. The details of coal blocks, their location and progress made by NTPC, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) 12.0 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of coal was imported for various power stations of NTPC during Financial Year (FY): 2011-12 from Indonesia/Australia.

***Statement***

*The details of coal blocks, their location and progress made by NTPC*

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block	Coalfields	State	Progress made
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pakri Barwadih	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	All clearances available. 2536 acres of forest land in possession. MDO appointed.
2.	Chatti-Bariatu	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	Stage-I, Stage-II forest clearance and environment clearance available. Land acquisition will start after formal withdrawal of de-allocation by Ministry of Coal.
3.	Kerandari	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	Environment clearance available. Stage-I forest clearance available. Stage-II forest clearance to be obtained. Land acquisition will start after formal withdrawal of de-allocation by Ministry of Coal
4.	Chatti-Bariatu (South)#	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	Located in the dip side of Chatti-Bariatu block, will be developed at the end of mining of Chatti-Bariatu block.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Talaipalli	Mand-Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Geological Report available. Mining plan approved. In-principle environment clearance available. Forest clearance under process. Land acquisition under process.
6.	Dulanga	IB Valley	Odisha	Geological Report available. Mining plan approved. In-principle environment clearance available. Forest clearance under process.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

4159. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), created to provide access to electricity to all rural households, has achieved the desired results;

(b) if so, the number of States/districts it has not covered yet;

(c) whether Government has been taking feedbacks from various State/district committees, reports on the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether proper audits and surveys through different agencies are being undertaken to seek views from the beneficiaries of the scheme; and

(e) whether the scheme provides free electricity connection to only BPL families in rural areas and whether Government is planning to extend it to APL families also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) – Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to

electricity to rural households. As on 30.04.2012, against the targetted coverage of 1.10 lakh un/de-electrified village and release of free electricity connections to 2.30 crore BPL households, electrification works in 1.05 lakh un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 1.95 crore free electricity connections to BPL households have been released under RGGVY.

(b) The States of Delhi, Goa and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry have not participated in RGGVY Programme as they had achieved 100% electrification of villages. In remaining 27 states, RGGVY Projects for 579 districts have been sanctioned.

(c) Ministry interacts with State Governments frequently and obtains their feedback while framing and implementing the scheme.

(d) Four (4) independent agencies namely M/s. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), M/s. Integrated Research for Action and Development (IRADe), M/s. Sambodhi & M/s. Tetrattech, have been engaged for conducting impact evaluation studies of RGGVY Programme in 20 States. While conducting these studies, the agencies are also required to interact with the beneficiaries, i.e. villagers and Panchayat representatives, to seek their views about implementation of the scheme. The evaluation report of 12 States, out of 20 States where the study has been taken up, have already been received. Major findings in the reports are as below:

- (i) Electrification of villages have result in socio-economic improvements and villagers are able to utilize electrical appliances for additional comfort convenience and education of their children.
- (ii) It has been reported that some economic activities like agarbatti making, bamboo items etc., have started specially in the States like West Bengal & Tripura, where electric supply is better.
- (iii) Villagers demand coverage of left out BPL households and habitations.
- (iv) There is demand for more number of distribution transformers to cater to higher Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) loads.
- (v) The villagers demanded increased hours of electric supply especially in the evening hours. They also required more quality and reliability of electric supply, i.e., reduction in unscheduled power cuts.



(e) Under RGGVY, electrification of un-electrified BPL households is provided free electricity service connection. Infrastructures created under RGGVY can be used for providing connections to APL by respective distribution utilities. APL households are required to pay for prescribed connection charges and no subsidy is available for this purpose.

### **National Electricity Fund**

4160. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to create a National Electricity Fund to give subsidized credit to the power sector in the country, including power distributing companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Fund would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the setting up of National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) to provide interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8466 Crs to be given during the tenure of loan on loan disbursement amounting to Rs. 25,000Crs to the State Power Utilities-both in public and private sector, to improve the distribution network. The objective of the NEF scheme is to incentivize the investment in distribution sector to improve the infrastructure and to expedite the reform process in the sector. There will be two categories of States for working out the interest subsidy-"Special category and focused states", and States "other than special category and focused states". The amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters. Based on the progress achieved on these parameters, the utilities will be eligible for subsidy in interest rates from 5% to 7% in "Special Category and focused States" and 3% to 5% in States "other than Special category and focused States". The main reform parameters are:

AT & C loss reduction, reduction in the ARR (Average Revenue Realized per unit) and ACS (Average Cost of Supply per unit) gap.

(c) The Guidelines for operationalization of the NEF Scheme is under finalization in Ministry of Power.

**Impact of blasting work in Koldam project**

‡4161. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that cracks have developed in the houses of Chamyon village in Bilaspur district due to blasting work being carried out by NTPC for Koldam project in Himachal Pradesh and people have fallen ill due to the dust;

(b) whether any agreement between NTPC and villagers was reached in January, 2011 for not carrying out the blasting;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action being taken by Government to repair the houses and to get the health check-up of people done; and

(e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) NTPC has informed that incidents of development of hair line cracks in a few houses have been reported. A committee was formed by Dy. Commissioner Bilaspur comprising members from Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD), Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) & NTPC with Tehsildar, Bilaspur, as the Chairman. This committee made on site inspection of affected structures for assessment of damage and concluded that it is very difficult to say that the cracks in the buildings are only due to blasting. However, NTPC has been releasing compensation as per the recommendations of the Committee to maintain harmonious relations with the villagers in the vicinity of the project area. The compensation includes rectification of damaged houses. No incident of anybody falling sick due to dust have been reported so far.

(b) and (c) An understanding between NTPC Koldam and villagers of Kasol was reached in January, 2011 with following details:

(i) Lifting of loose quarry material between 0800-1900 hours.

(ii) Blasting and drilling not to be done.

(iii) Section 4 for land acquisition in quarry area to be tried within 1½ months by NTPC.

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In line with above, no blasting was carried out by NTPC till identified land was acquired by NTPC.

(d) and (e) NTPC has been releasing compensation, which also includes rectification of damaged houses. NTPC has been carrying out free medical check-up of the villagers by holding medical camps in the nearby villages. A total of 400 free medical camps were held till the year 2011 end wherein 284 persons benefitted.

#### **Coal supply to power companies by CIL**

4162. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the joint venture power companies in the country are unable to generate power due to non-supply of coal by Coal India Limited (CIL) and are lying non-functional;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per the information available in Central Electricity Authority none of the joint venture power companies in the country are lying non-functional due to non-supply of coal by Coal India Ltd. (CIL).

#### **Allocation of funds for Bihar**

4163. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds/amounts given/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the purposes for which these funds were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology does not make any state specific allocation of budget. However the Ministry of Science and Technology has invested through various Plan

schemes substantial resources for the development of Science and Technology (S&T) in Research and Development (R&D) institution, universities/colleges/schools, Bihar State Council for Science and Technology, Bihar State Government and NGOs in Bihar. These resources were invested for annual core support, strengthening infrastructure development including R&D, human resource development, S&T entrepreneurship development; S&T for women; science equity, empowerment and development; technology intervention/demonstration for societal needs; technology business incubators, centres of excellence, science popularization, fellowships for young scientists, fellowships for school children under the scheme Innovation of Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) etc. In all, an amount of Rs. 2615.50 lakhs was invested for S&T in various organizations of Bihar during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and the current year (2012-13 upto 30th April). The details are provided in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Department has envisaged a special package for strengthening of research and development infrastructure in the State of Bihar. Further, the State of Bihar and researchers, scientists and students from Bihar would continue to drive benefits from the various schemes and programmes of the Ministry. All the schools in the State of Bihar having classes 6 to 10 are eligible to participate in the INSPIRE Award scheme.

#### ***Statement***

*Amount invested for S&T in various organisations of Bihar  
during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Department/Ministry/Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Department of Science & Technology (DST)					
(i) INSPIRE (Internship, Scholarship for Higher Education - SHE, Fellowship & faculty scheme) covering 1469 beneficiaries					127.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
(ii) Amount sanctioned under INSPIRE covering 24157 student beneficiaries of awards scheme and organizing District/State level exhibitions and project competitions	432.25	421.95	219.65	234.00	1307.85
(iii) SERC (include Science Engineering Research Support (1 project), Young Scientist Support (9 beneficiaries) and Women Scientist Support (11 beneficiaries)					*353.95
(iv) State Science & Technology Programme	39.26	18.61	40.76	-	98.63
(v) Other Schemes	76.86	19.50	45.99	**0.87	143.22
SUB-TOTAL					2031.30
(B) Department of Biotechnology (DBT)	16.23	99.00	468.97	-	584.20
(C) Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(D) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL					2615.50

\* This includes the expenditure for last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12) including the expenditure of Rs. 35.44 lakhs incurred by Science Engineering Research Board (SERB) during 2011-12.

\*\* Include the expenditure supported in agriculture field under TIFAC.

**Centres of excellence in biotechnology**

4164. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that centres of excellence in biotechnology have been developed in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary allocations made for each institute to undertake various research activities during each of the last three years and the current year, institute-wise; and

(d) the areas where these centres have achieved scientific excellence of international repute, so far, institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology has established 20 Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology in the country. The Centres of Excellence have been established based on scientific and technical merit and not on geographical consideration. The specific goal of these centres is to enhance the innovative ability of the institutions and investigators with well developed research programme in specific areas of biotechnology.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) These Centres of Excellence are carrying out research in advanced and cutting-edge areas of biotechnology. These Centres have published research papers in various high impact factor journals of international repute and filed/obtained patents. The Centre for Stem Cell Research at Vellore has generated mouse induced pluripotent stem cells for the first time in India. Pre-clinical studies are being conducted for spinal cord injury, traumatic brain injury and inflammatory bowel disease. The Vaccine and Infectious Disease Research Centre at Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon is at an advanced state Phase-III trial with rotavirus vaccine and making rapid progress on chikungunya vaccine. The Paediatric Biology Centre at THSTI, Gurgaon has been set up to bridge the gap between classical clinical and population epidemiology and working

on Vitamin D as an immunomodulatory agent. At the Centre of Excellence in ICGEB, New Delhi, genome-wide analysis of host intracellular network that regulate survival of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* has been carried out and a novel approach for tuberculosis chemotherapy has been developed. Antigens have been identified from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that can be used as a booster vaccine in adults. Rapid progress on malaria vaccine is being made, reaching human studies. At the Centre of Excellence in University of Hyderabad, a biomarker has been generated for tuberculosis disease end-point determination that will be chemically validated. At the Centre of Excellence in CDFD, Hyderabad, baculovirus resistant transgenic silkworms have been developed. The host encoded micro-RNAs target the virus and prevent their multiplication. The group has also participated in the 'International Consortium on mapping and development of sequence based databases'. At the Centre for Energy Biosciences, Mumbai, a pilot scale technology for production of ethanol from lignocellulosic agri-wastes has been developed and validated, and transferred to an industry. At the Centre of Excellence NII, New Delhi, novel pathway for polybiotin synthesis has been discovered in *M. tuberculosis*. New potential anti-malarial agents have been designed, synthesized and tested, both in vitro and in vivo. At Centre of Excellence in IISc, Bangalore, the translation – replication switch in Hepatitis C virus has been successfully targeted with a small peptide to inhibit virus replication. A lead herbal extract has also been identified having anti-Hepatitis C viral activity without showing cytotoxicity. At Centre of Excellence in UDSC, New Delhi, the work has been carried out for identifying population specific Inflammatory Bowel Disorders (IBD) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) risk conferring genome regions and thus enabling cross ethnicity fine mapping of disease loci, which is of global relevance. The work has been recognized internationally and the group has been invited to become a member of the International IBD Genetics Consortium. The Centre of Excellence in microbial biology at CDFD, Hyderabad has achieved scientific excellence of international repute in the areas of bacterial genetics and molecular and systems biology as evidenced by excellent research publications in international reputed journals. At Centre of Excellence in IISER, Pune, the genome of Indian isolate of Hydra species have been sequenced and characterized its transcriptome for the first time in the world.

**Statement***Centers of excellence in biotechnology*

Sl. No.	Title	Research Areas of Specialization	Name of Institution(s)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)				
				Budget Allocation made				
				2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Vaccine and Infectious Disease Research Centre	Research on infectious diseases and pathogens.	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana	673.60	735.60	491.10	555.06	
2.	Paediatric Biology Centre	Hypothesis driven research on the biological basis of childhood health and diseases.	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana	157.16	344.80	195.30	120.40	
3.	Centre for Biodesign and <i>in vitro</i> Diagnostics	Implants & Devices and <i>in vitro</i> Diagnostics	Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana	0.00	407.39	635.72	The budget allocation is being worked out at present	
4.	Centre for Molecular Medicine	Infectious disease, Cancer, Cell Therapy, Drug design	National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi	0.00	323.67	299.97	716.79	
5.	Centre for Stem Cell Research	Translational research using stem cells, biology of stem	Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	110.35	The Centre has now been integrated with Institute for			



	cells to develop better understanding of certain human diseases and develop novel therapies for some of them						Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bangalore.
6.	Centre for Energy Biosciences	Chemical engineering and scale up of enzymatic fermentation processes for lignocellulosic agri-waste	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai	729.00	0.00	149.61	149.61
7.	Centre of Excellence for Novel paradigms of inhibitor design against key metabolic pathways to decimate infectious agents	Designing inhibition against infectious diseases (malaria and tuberculosis) agents.	National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi	50.00	76.71	50.61	0.00
8.	Centre of Excellence for Development of high throughput approaches to understand molecular basis of heterosis in rice for precision breeding	Understanding molecular basis of heterosis in rice	University of Delhi South Campus (UDSC), New Delhi	63.64	53.08	31.76	40.50
9.	Centre of Excellence for high-throughput allele determination for molecular breeding	Creating Diversity Array Technology (DART) platform for crops and identifying molecular markers of abiotic	(a) International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-arid-Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh	76.84	39.44	160.55	50.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		resistance in crops for breeding purpose.	(b) Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	13.28	11.27
			(c) Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	12.69	12.94
			(d) Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	14.41	15.66
10.	Centre of Excellence (COE) for genetics and genomics of silkmooths	Develop baculovirus resistant silkworms, identify novel genes for disease resistance.	(a) Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	78.21	136.80	224.33	107.21
			(b) Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute (AFSSRDI), Hindupur, Andhra Pradesh	3.13	3.18	32.40	17.15
			(c) Seribiotech Research Laboratory (SBRL), Bangalore, Karnataka	0.00	1.33	8.20	4.80

11. A Virtual Centre of Excellence (COE) for Coordinated Research on Tuberculosis: Development of Alternate Strategies	Identify host factors for survival of tuberculosis pathogen, identify novel vaccine agents.	(a) International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi (b) UDSC, New Delhi (c) Acharya Narendra Dev College (ANDC), New Delhi (d) Sri Venkateswara College (SVC), New Delhi (e) National Jalma Institute for Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases (NJIL), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	60.32	56.98	225.54	37.52
12. A Virtual Centre of Excellence in Tuberculosis Research	Basic studies on cellular process involved in transcription, recombination, protein biosynthesis and cell division in <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> .	(a) Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore, Karnataka (b) Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani, Rajasthan c) The Foundation for Medical Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra	63.41	0.00	0.00	60.21
13. Centre of Excellence for Stem Cell Research: Basic and Translational	Isolation, expression, long-term preservation and manufacturing of stem cells for pre-clinical and clinical trials.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi	56.51	19.87	38.92	38.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Centre of Excellence for Microbial Biology	Basic studies on physiology of <i>E. coli</i> with reference to cell division, gene expression, replication and genome fidelity.	(a) CDFD, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (b) Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	45.89 10.40	89.13 9.11	91.68 9.11	89.68 9.11
15.	Centre of Excellence for Research on Hepatitis C Virus	To design and develop anti-virals against Hepatitis C virus, to identify and validate novel targets for anti-viral therapeutics.	(a) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka (b) ICGEB, New Delhi (c) UDSC, New Delhi (d) Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra (e) Centre for Liver Research and Diagnostics (CLRD), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	31.00 11.17 9.44 0.00	44.17 0.00 0.00 11.06	4.63 0.00 0.00 10.82	62.39 0.00 0.00 0.00
16.	Centre of Excellence in Genome Science and Predictive Medicine	Genome wide association studies for rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis using high density arrays.	(a) UDSC, New Delhi (b) National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi (c) University of Delhi, Delhi (d) Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi	291.79 5.37 0.00 1.79	24.94 0.00 0.00 2.96	25.89 5.90 3.29 3.60	25.25 5.90 3.29 3.60

17. Centre of Excellence on Genome Mapping and Molecular Breeding of <i>Brassicas</i>	Fine genetic analysis and gene identification for complex yield components for improvement of mustard, mapping of disease resistant loci in mustard for <i>Alternaria</i> blight, white rust and stem rot.	(e) AIIMS, New Delhi	3.27	0.00	6.77	4.47
		(f) Dayanand Medical College & Hospital (DMCH), Ludhiana, Punjab	0.00	4.14	4.38	4.47
		(g) SVC, New Delhi	3.78	0.00	5.46	5.46
		(a) UDSC, New Delhi	0.00	42.40	88.52	39.82
		(b) University of Delhi, Delhi	0.00	12.29	15.70	9.60
18. Virtual Centre of Excellence on multidisciplinary approaches aimed at interventions against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	To understand the pathogenesis of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> along with developing novel therapeutic targets and inhibitors	(a) University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	27.42	15.29	21.83
		(b) Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	35.57	44.19	44.19
		(c) CDFD, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	6.57	20.10	20.06
		(d) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	4.35	1.38	5.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(e) LEPPA-Blue Peter Research Center (BPRC), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	15.21	15.41	16.52
			(f) Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital & Research Centre, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	0.00	9.86	8.86	8.86
19.	Centre of Excellence on Computational and System Biology	Utilize the computational biology tools to understand protein-protein interaction and their role in particular biological process.	(a) National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka (b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Karnataka	200.63 20.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	63.44 8.49
20.	Virtual Centre of Excellence on Epigenetics	Genome sequencing of <i>Hydra</i> and to investigate genetic, biochemical, molecular and computational approaches.	(a) Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Pune, Maharashtra (b) CCMB, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (c) Agharkar Research Institute (ARI), Pune, Maharashtra (d) CDFD, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (e) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, Maharashtra	275.08 130.98 87.66 14.37 22.21	51.58 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	68.80 57.44 20.66 14.37 2.21	66.43 51.98 21.47 14.68 2.21

**Allocation of funds to UP**

4165. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/amounts given/spent in Uttar Pradesh and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these funds were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology does not make any state specific allocation of budget. However the Ministry of Science and Technology has invested through various Plan schemes substantial resources for the development of Science and Technology (S&T) in four national laboratories i.e. Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow; Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow; Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow; National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow; aided institution i.e. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo Botany, Lucknow, universities/colleges, Uttar Pradesh Council for Science and Technology, UP State Government and NGOs in Uttar Pradesh. These resources were invested for annual core support, strengthening infrastructure development including Research and Development (R&D), human resource development, S&T entrepreneurship development; S&T for women; science equity, empowerment and development; technology intervention/demonstration for societal needs; intellectual property, technology business incubators, centres of excellence, fellowships for young scientists, fellowships for school children under the scheme Innovation of Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) etc. In all, an amount of Rs. 1549.79 crores was invested for S&T in various organizations of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and the current year (2012-13 upto 30th April). The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Funding to the laboratories and autonomous institutions of the Ministry located in the State of UP will continue as per the norms and budget availability. Further, the State of Uttar Pradesh and researchers, scientists and students from Uttar Pradesh would continue to drive benefits from the various schemes and programmes of the Ministry. All the Schools in the State of having classes 6 to 10 are eligible to participate in the INSPIRE Award Scheme.

**Statement***Allocation of funds to UP during last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Department/Ministry/Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
(A) Department of Science & Technology (DST)					20.60
(i) INSPIRE (Internship, Scholarship for Higher Education - SHE, Fellowship & faculty scheme) covering 7593 beneficiaries					
(ii) Amount sanctioned under INSPIRE covering 58819 student beneficiaries of awards scheme and organizing District/State level exhibitions and project competitions	12.29	4.25	29.41	0.84	46.79
(iii) SERC (include Science Engineering Research Support (179 projects), Intensification of Research in High Priority Area (IRPHA) (4 projects), Young Scientist Support (82 beneficiaries) and Women Scientist Support (42 beneficiaries)					*119.28
(iv) State Science & Technology Programme	0.81	1.39	2.32	-	4.52
(v) Other Schemes	8.82	28.20	24.57	0.12	61.71
Sub-total					252.90
(B) Department of Biotechnology (DBT)				-	**159.57
© Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR)	0.28	0.15	4.45	-	4.88
(D) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	299.66	358.89	309.81	*** 164.08	1132.44
TOTAL					1549.79

\*This includes the expenditure for last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12) including the expenditure of Rs. 17.71 crores incurred by Science Engineering Research Board (SERB) during 2011-12.

\*\* This includes the expenditure for last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12).

\*\*\* This indicates the expenditure incurred upto 30th April, 2012.



**Agreements with foreign countries in S&T**

†4166. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any new treaty on technology in the field of Science and Technology with other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the country has registered growth due to latest scientific and technological advancement during the last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Science and Technology, during the last three years, has signed Inter-Governmental Science and Technology (S&T) Agreements with 4 countries namely, Kuwait, Georgia, Singapore and Saudi Arabia for undertaking joint research and development programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate the development and promotion of research and development in the country and to speed up the pace of development in S&T. These measures include setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D), encouraging public-private R&D partnerships etc. There are some indicative evidences for enhanced pace of development in S&T in the country such as bring out 36000 scientific communications and filing of about 3000 patents in the year 2010. The Planning Commission has constituted a Steering Committee for planning the accelerated development of S&T.

**Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana**

†4167. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is running a Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the applicants selected under this scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether any special provision has been made under this scheme for the selection of applicants from rural areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY) is an on-going scheme of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and implemented by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. It aims at to encourage and motivate students to study Basic Science courses, Engineering and Medicine and to assist them for pursuing career in research. The programme strives to identify and sustain talents for research in Science by granting Fellowships and Contingency grants to the selected students up to the pre-PhD level, starting from Class XI The selection of the students is through a written competitive examination, followed by a personal interview.

(c) The State-wise distribution of students selected under KVPY in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85	117	256
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3.	Assam	3	3	3
4.	Bihar	0	13	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	8	21

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	90	78	88
7.	Goa	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	8	25	20
9.	Haryana	9	36	45
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	3
12.	Jharkhand	19	20	37
13.	Karnataka	30	36	59
14.	Kerala	27	40	46
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19	45	78
16.	Maharashtra	34	59	87
17.	Odisha	13	31	32
18.	Punjab	0	15	32
19.	Rajasthan	109	109	143
20.	Tamil Nadu	47	59	72
21.	Uttarakhand	0	2	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	23	63	69
23.	Tripura	4	2	0
24.	West Bengal	69	92	83
TOTAL		601	855	1203

(d) to (f) The KVPY Aptitude test and Personal Interviews are conducted at various centres both rural and urban throughout the country, closer to the places of study/residences of the students. During the last year (2011), it was conducted in 37 centres at 122 Schools which includes North-Eastern areas such as Agartala, Silliguri, Guwahati and other remote places. To increase the outreach of the programme across the country both rural and urban, the KVPY Brochures and

Posters are printed in both Hindi and English and publicized the programme widely in rural and remote part of the country by involving the State Secondary Boards. In addition, every year, the Call for Applications is advertised both in Hindi, English and in all regional languages to ensure that students living in rural India are made aware about the KVPY.

**Scheme for non-formal inventors**

4168. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any schemes to help non-formal inventors to do their research and inventions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many projects of above nature were sanctioned during the last three years and the expenditure thereon?

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

(b) The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) operates a scheme called Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP) to assist innovators/inventors from non-formal sectors to translate their novel ideas into working models/prototypes/processes. The TePP endeavours to tap the vast innovative potential of the citizens of India. The proposal could be made by an individual or jointly with any sponsoring/collaborating organisation involved in technology development and promotion. The support is provided in two distinct phases—innovation incubation in first phase where maximum support is Rs. 15.00 lakhs and toward enterprise incubation in second phase where the cap is Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

National Innovation Foundation (NIF), a grants-in-aid organization of Department of Science and Technology (DST), provides institutional support for scouting, spawning, sustaining and scaling up grassroots innovations.

(c) During last three years 150 innovations have been supported under TePP. It is positioned as pre-seed fund for start-ups and majority of student/faculty start-ups at IITs received critical support from TePP at early stage of their formation. An expenditure of around Rs. 15.00 crore has been incurred during last three years.

NIF has build up a database of more than 42000 ideas, innovations and traditional knowledge practices from all over the country. It has supported over 100 projects for value addition and product development An expenditure of Rs. 20.22 crores has been incurred by NIF during last three years.

**Pending proposals for Micro Irrigation in Chhattisgarh**

‡4169. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals from Chhattisgarh, for micro irrigation in the districts of the State, are pending with the Ministry for central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);
- (b) the district-wise details of micro irrigation scheme and by when the approvals thereto would be accorded, the details thereof; and
- (c) the detailed reasons for the delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per information furnished by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, no proposal for micro irrigation is pending with the Ministry for Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).

- (b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

**River linking project**

4170. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chairman of the Task Force assigned with the feasibility of the river linking project had the Surveyor General of India for topography maps of the Indian rivers required for the study;
- (b) if so, whether objections were raised for making available the maps, on the grounds that they were secret documents and their placement on the website to invite technical opinions about feasibility of the dream project would involve security problems; and
- (c) if so, the manner in which the problems and related objections have been resolved?

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) No Sir, Chairman of the Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers has not asked any topography maps from Surveyor General of India.

However, NWDA procure the requisite secret/restricted toposheets from Survey of India following proper procedure for their safe custody for carrying out various studies.

**Utilisation of excess water**

4171. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state whether Government has any action plan to implement the River Linking Projects in the country to control flood, proper utilisation of excess water and water way transportation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Yes, Sir.

**Flood management programme**

4172. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier started the Flood Management Programme which includes 406 flood management works of critical nature from 24 States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the targets fixed under this programme has been achieved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir and 420 Nos. flood management works of critical nature in 23 States and one Union Territory were included under Flood Management Programme during XI Plan.

(b) and (c) The works under the Flood Management Programme are executed by the State Governments and out of the outlay of Rs. 8000 crore, the Central Assistance of Rs. 3566 crore was released during XI Plan. The State-wise details of works included, works completed and fund released under Flood Management Programme during XI Plan are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of works included, works completed and funds released under Flood Management Programme during XI Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of works Included under FMP during XI Plan	Cost of approved works (Rs. crore)	Number of works completed till 31-03-2011	Funds Released during XI Plan (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21	107.33	11	78.77
2	Assam	100	996.14	65	744.90
3	Bihar	43	1370.41	26	680.79
4	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13		15.57
5	Goa	2	22.73	1	9.98
6	Gujarat	2	19.79		2.00
7	Haryana	1	173.75		46.91
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32		165.31
9	Jammu & Kashmir	28	408.22		243.50
10	Jharkhand	3	39.30		17.07
11	Karnataka	3	59.46		20.00
12	Kerala	4	279.74		63.68
13	Manipur	22	109.34	12	65.03
14	Mizoram	2	9.13		3.40
15	Nagaland	11	49.35	5	28.96
16	Orissa	67	168.99	59	95.64
17	Puducherry	1	139.67		7.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Punjab	5	153.40		40.43
19	Sikkim	28	104.92	22	82.86
20	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54		59.82
21	Tripura	11	26.57	2	20.91
22	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.56	5	290.69
23	Uttrankhand	12	119.82	3	49.63
24	West Bengal	17	1822.08	7	642.87
TOTAL		420	7739.69	218	3476.21
Spilled over works of X Plan					89.79
GRAND TOTAL					3566.00

### **Upper Indervati Lift Irrigation Project**

4173. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Upper Indervati Lift Irrigation Project is under active consideration of the Ministry for funding under AIBP; and

(b) if so, the stage of consideration by the Ministry and the time schedule by when the clearance is expected to be given and funds provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Upper Indravati Lift Irrigation Project of Odisha State is presently not having investment clearance of Planning Commission. As per the modified Guidelines of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in force, the Major, Medium and Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects having investment clearance of Planning Commission can be considered for inclusion in the programme.

(b) The Upper Indravati Lift Irrigation Project of Odisha State was received from State Government in Central Water Commission (CWC) in May, 2011. Compliance to certain observations of CWC are awaited from the State Government.



Also statutory environmental clearance for the project is to be obtained by the State Government from Ministry of Environment & Forests.

The time taken for clearance of project proposal by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is dependent on compliance by State Government.

#### **Diversion of river Brahmaputra**

4174. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Arunachal Pradesh Government has expressed its apprehension that China had diverted water of Brahmaputra river which had dried up in the State, recently;

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

(c) whether Government has raised the issue with the Chinese authorities;

(d) if so, whether China has denied diversion of river Brahmaputra and construction of large dams in Tibet; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and further steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Newspaper article published in Times of India, Delhi capital edition dated 1st March, 2012 quoting Statement of Mr. Tako Dabi, the political adviser to Chief Minister that People of Pasihgat town in East Siang district found that water level of the river receded so much that it almost dried and expressed apprehension that China could have diverted the water of the river, which is known as Yarlong Tsangpo in Tibet, or there could be some artificial blockade due to which this has happened.

(b) and (c) There is no evidence that Brahmaputra river had dried up in the State, recently. Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains river water level and discharge data at Tuting in Upper Siang District near the border to Tibet Autonomous Region, China.

The analysis of Siang River flows at Tuting undertaken by CWC for January and February months of preceding five years (2007-2011) shows that the average monthly flows in January/February, 2012 are atleast 50 to 150% higher than the corresponding average monthly flows during the previous years.

(d) and (e) Government of India keeps a constant watch on all developments in the region having bearing on India's interest and takes necessary measures to protect them. In this regard, in October, 2011, Vice Minister of Chinese Ministry of Water Resources also stated that the Chinese Government has no plan to conduct any diversification project on Yarlung Zangbo/Brahmaputra River. Government has ascertained that construction activity on Brahmaputra river at Zangmu on the Chinese side is a Run of the River hydro electric project, which does not store water and will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India.

**Acceleration irrigation benefit programme in Rajasthan**

†4175. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such places in Rajasthan where the projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme are underway in 2012-13; and

(b) the extent of works completed, so far, in this regard and by when the remaining works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The details of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) indicating areas benefitted under these projects is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). and surface irrigation projects is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) As per proposals submitted by the State Government, the physical progress of the ongoing major/medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) indicating completion details is given in the Statement-III (*See below*) and for surface minor irrigation projects is given in the Statement-IV.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Details of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan under Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) including areas benefitted*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Benefitting Locations/Areas
1	IGNP Stage-II	Churu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer and Nagore districts
2	Narmada Canal	Jalore and Barmer districts
3	Modernization of Gang Canal	Ganganagar district

**Statement-II**

*Details of ongoing surface minor irrigation projects of Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) including location/areas benefitted*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Distt.	Block
1	Anwa	Kota	Sangod
2	Kishorpura	Kota	Sangod
3	Ladpura	Kota	Sangod
4	Danta	Kota	Sangod
5	Bhimni	Jhalawar	Dug
6	Bhanwar Semla	Chittorgarh	Pratapgarh

**Statement-III**

*Details of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) indicating Physical Progress*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Physical Progress (upto March, 2011)	Scheduled year of completion
1	IGNP Stage-II	<i>Main Component-wise:</i> Main Canal - 100%, Branch & Distribution system under flow irrigation - 87.95%, Lift Canal System - 68.65%	2013-14
2	Narmada Canal	<i>Main Component-wise:</i> Main & Branch Canal - 100%, Distributary system - 71.32%	2012-13
3	Modernization of Gang Canal	<i>Main Component-wise:</i> Main & Branch Canal - 72.53%, Distributary & Minors - 93.46%	2012-13

**Statement-IV***Status of ongoing surface minor irrigation schemes under AIBP of Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Distt.	Block	Year of inclusion under AIBP	Status
1	Anwa	Kota	Sangod	2009-10	Work stopped due to non-clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests
2	Kishorpura	Kota	Sangod	2009-10	Work stopped due to non-clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests
3	Ladpura	Kota	Sangod	2009-10	Work stopped due to non-clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests
4	Danta	Kota	Sangod	2009-10	Work stopped due to non-clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests
5	Bhimni	Jhalawar	Dug	2009-10	Scheduled for completion by March, 2013
6	Bhanwar Semla	Chittorgarh	Pratapgarh	2009-10	Work stopped due to non-clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests

**Grants under AIBP**

4176. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the grants under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, sanctioned for various major and medium irrigation projects, since inception of this programme, project-wise in Rajasthan, till date;

(b) the details of achievements made thereof, project-wise;

(c) whether there are such projects, which were announced 5, 10, 15 and 20 years ago but are still incomplete;

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

(e) the extra amount spent, project-wise, besides the cost of original project due to the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of project-wise Central Assistance (CA) released to Rajasthan for major and medium irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since inception and potential created under AIBP is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Three ongoing projects of Rajasthan namely Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II, Narmada Canal Project and Modernization of Gang Canal Project were included in AIBP during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 2000-01 respectively.

The projects have incurred time and cost over-runs due to various reasons such as contractual problems, delay in releasing of funds by State Govt. and changes in scope of work and design of important components etc.

(e) Details are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of project-wise Central Assistance (CA) released to Rajasthan for major and medium irrigation projects including Irrigation Potential (IP) created under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA released (Rs. in crores)	Irrigation Potential created under AIBP (IP in Th ha)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaisamand (Modernization)	3.125	2,398	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
2	Chhapi	38.225	6.556	Completed
3	Panchana	43.377	6.106	Completed
4	IGNP Stage-II	582.72	407.00	Ongoing
5	Bilsapur	41.56	1.800	Completed
6	Narmada Canal	1029.053	205.093	Ongoing
7	Gambhiri (Mod.)	1.315	0.925	Completed
8	Chauli	48.281	8.960	Completed
9	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	113.652	18.406	Completed
10	Modernization of Gang Canal	214.363	67.128	Ongoing

**Statement-II**

*Project-wise details of original estimated cost, latest estimated cost and expenditure incurred for major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)*

Sl. No.	State/ Project Name	Original Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Latest Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure Incurred Upto 3/2011 (Rs. in crores)	Status
1	IGNP Stage-II	89.12 (1972)	6921.32 (2011)	4122.90	Ongoing
2	Narmada Canal	467.53 (1996)	2481.49 (2010)	1647.347	Ongoing
3	Mod. of Gang Canal	445.79 (2000)	621.42 (2010)	431.30	Ongoing

**Artificial recharge of ground water**

4177. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for artificial recharge of ground water with the objective to facilitate improvement in ground water situation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of States where the said scheme has been implemented together with the results accrued there from; and

(c) the details of other methods which can be used to recharge ground water and the steps taken to use those methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) A Central sector scheme "Groundwater Management & Regulation" formulated and implemented during the XI Plan had component of Demonstrative Recharge Projects with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore with the objectives of facilitating improvement in groundwater situation in areas of over-exploited and critical assessment units, urban areas showing steep decline in ground water levels and areas affected by problem of ground water quality deterioration in the country, and capacity building of State Govt. organizations for replication by States under similar hydrogeological environments.

(b) Demonstrative Recharge Projects were approved under the scheme in 21 States/UTs and have been/are being implemented by the State line departments. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Recharge to groundwater can be facilitated by constructing structures for arresting runoff and water conservation such as stop dams, gabions, gully plugs, ponds etc. These structures allow natural infiltration of runoff to recharge groundwater. Such methods also formed a component of demonstrative recharge projects in the scheme.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise details of demonstrative recharge projects implemented during XI Plan*

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of structures	Cost of projects approved during XI Plan (Rs.) in lakh
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	119	573.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	80	493.11

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	2	11	96.01
4.	Chandigarh	1	54	776.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	34	268.80
6.	Delhi	1	10	43.44
7.	Gujarat	2	116	316.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	20	250.08
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5	143.47
10.	Jharkhand	2	69	191.35
11.	Karnataka	6	192	588.09
12.	Kerala	7	91	94.14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	51	860.91
14.	Maharashtra	1	49	15.15
15.	Nagaland	2	64	224.14
16.	Orissa	14	66	464.36
17.	Punjab	3	86	260.33
18.	Rajasthan	49	52	404.78
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	273	526.35
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	189	3286.23
21.	West Bengal	1	30	111.09
TOTAL		133	1661	9987.51

**Contamination of ground water in Delhi**

4178. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that the arsenic contamination of ground water from Yamuna flood plains in Delhi is several times more than the permissible limit and the prime source for this poisoning is fly ash and other residues from the Delhi Thermal Power Plants at Rajghat and Indraprastha Gas Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to reduce the contamination of Yamuna water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per analyses of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board from Yamuna flood plains during the period, 2003-2011, arsenic in excess of the permissible limit of 0.05 mg/litre as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (IS :10500; 2004) has been reported from one hand pump in Geeta Colony and three handpumps in Nagla Rajpura near Mayur Vihar, Phase I on the eastern bank of river Yamuna. No such study to ascertain the cause of high concentration of arsenic has been carried out by Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources.

Delhi Jal Board has conceived a sewerage arrangement consisting of Laying of Interceptor sewer in a 59 km long stretch along three major drains viz. Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara to intercept sewage flowing from subsidiary small drains and convey it to the nearest Sewage Treatment Plants to ensure that only treated sewage is discharged. The sewage from over 1500 unauthorized colonies and other unserved areas, including rural villages and JJ clusters will be trapped before it is permitted to reach all the major drains. This would ensure that the three major drains, which account for 75% of the pollution problem, receive only treated effluent.

#### **Availability of quality water**

4179. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset;

(b) if so, the measures taken to conserve water which is in scarcity;

(c) the steps taken to ensure availability of quality water on a sustainable and long-term basis; and

(d) the quantum of water available in the country and how much of it is polluted and unsafe for drinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to meet the growing demands of water, various measures are taken by the respective State Governments for bringing the available water resources within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better irrigation practices, etc. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government through technical and financial assistance.

(c) and (d) The average annual water availability of water in the country has been assessed 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographical, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be 1123 BCM comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM or replenishable ground water. As per the information provided by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, out of the total 16,64,186 rural habitations in India, 99,380 habitations are affected with water quality issues.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

#### **Dam safety**

4180. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted inspections to ensure that all the dams in the country are safe;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of steps taken to ensure that all the dams including the Mullaperiyar dam is resistant to earthquakes;
- (d) whether there are any legislations on dam safety; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government proposes to bring a legislation on dam safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The responsibility for safety inspection rests with the project owners, which are mostly the State Governments or their public sector undertakings. Such inspections, in respect of each large dam under an owner, is required to be carried out twice in a year (i.e. pre-monsoon and post-monsoon), and the inspection report is required to be consolidated by the Dam Safety Organisation (DSO) of the concerned owner.

The responsibility of protection of the dams lies with the concerned project authority/State Governments. However, the Union Government has constituted National Committee on Dam Safety to render technical advice on the dam safety activities in various States and suggests improvements in this regard.

As far as the Mullaperiyar dam is concerned, An Empowered Committee on the Mullaperiyar Dam issue, constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court to look into the issues raised before it, has examined the issue of safety of Mullaperiyar dam (including seismic safety) through expert agencies. The Empowered Committee submitted its final report in the month of April, 2012. The matter is subjudice.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has introduced "Dam Safety Bill" in August, 2010 in Parliament.

#### **Water storage capacity**

4181.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the present water storage capacity, State-wise;
- (b) the per capita water storage capacity, its comparison to developed, developing and neighbouring countries;

(c) the amount of surface or ground water which flows down to sea annually due to lack of storage facilities; and

(d) the targets for creation of additional storage capacity since First Five Year Plan and the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per available information, storage capacity of about 253 billion cubic meters (BCM) has been created in the country so far. The State wise details of storage created is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The per capita water storage capacity in India is about 209 m<sup>3</sup>. As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) global information system on water and agricultural AQUASTAT, the per capita storage capacity of some of developed, developing and neighbouring countries are given in the statement-II.

(c) Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of water as well as lack of adequate storage, substantial quantity of water, especially during monsoon season, remains unused and flows into sea. 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 year 2009 that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the year 2009 that about 243 BCM of ground water are being utilized for various purposes. The rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(d) The live storage capacity available in the country at the time of independence was 15.6 BCM. As per a tentative assessment carried out in the CWC, live storage capacity of the completed dams in the country is 253.388 BCM and live storage capacity of dams under construction and under consideration for construction by the respective State Governments are 50.959 BCM and 109.673 BCM respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Live storage capacity*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total Live Storage Capacity (BCM)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.019
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000006

1	2	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	28.716
4.	Assam	0.012
5.	Bihar	2.613
6.	Chhattisgarh	6.736
7.	Goa	0.290
8.	Gujarat	18.359
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.792
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.029
11.	Jharkhand	2.436
12.	Karnataka	31.896
13.	Kerala	9.768
14.	Maharashtra	37.358
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.075
16.	Manipur	0.407
17.	Meghalaya	0.479
18.	Nagaland	1.220
19.	Orissa	23.934
20.	Punjab	2.402
21.	Rajasthan	9.708
22.	Sikkim	0.007
23.	Tamil Nadu	7.859
24.	Tripura	0.312
25.	Uttarakhand	5.670
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14.263
27.	West Bengal	2.027
28.	Mizoram	0.000
TOTAL		253.388

***Statement-II****Per capita storage capacity (cubic meters)*

Sl. No.	Name of Countries	Per Capita Storage Capacity
1.	Australia	3223
2.	Bangladesh	141
3.	Brazil	2632
4.	Canada	25337
5.	China	416
6.	Egypt	2073
7.	Ethiopia	67.02
8.	Norway	8036
9.	Pakistan	155.7
10.	Russian Federation	5686
11.	South Africa	609
12.	United States of America	2192

**Depletion of ground water**

†4182. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that level of ground water is depleting in many States;

(b) if so, the details of efforts being made by the Central Government in this regard;

(c) the details of data of ground water in Rajasthan for the last ten years; and

(d) the funds given by the Central Government to that State for repairing of dams and canals during the last two years and the details of funds utilized out of it?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Analysis of long-term water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources on regional scale during pre-monsoon period during the last decade (May, 2002 - May, 2011) has indicated that 44% of the observation wells monitored throughout the country have registered decline in ground water levels and the remaining 56 % of the wells have registered rise. In the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Pondicherry, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal more than 50% of the wells monitored have shown decline. State-wise details are given at Annexure. *[See Appendix 225 Annexurte No. 33]*

(b) 'Water' being a State subject, necessary measures to check declining ground water levels are undertaken by the concerned State agencies. Central Ground Water Board/Authority undertakes the following measures for promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge and for regulation of ground water development and management in the country:

- To enable the State/UT Governments to enact suitable ground water legislation, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to regulate and control development and management of ground water. So far eleven States/UTs 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.
- Central Ground Water Board has implemented demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge during XI Plan. Projects costing Rs. 99.87 crore have been approved for construction of 1661 structures in 21 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Out of Rs. 99.87 crore, a sum of Rs. 73.63 crore has already been released to the States towards 1st and 2nd/final installments.

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Manual on artificial recharge to ground water which provides guidelines on investigated techniques for selection of sites, planning & design of artificial recharge structures, economic evaluation & monitoring of recharge facility. The manual has been circulated to user agencies.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 to regulate and control development and management of ground water resources in the country. 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 notified areas.
- Based on various studies carried out to demarcate the areas where decline of ground water level is on continuous basis and identify areas feasible for recharge, a concept report titled 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water' has been prepared, which has identified a total of 9.42 lakh sq.km. area in the country needing artificial recharge of ground water. It has been estimated that annually about 86 bcm of surplus monsoon runoff can be recharged to augment ground water.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- 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 Stadiums 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).
- 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.
- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country including 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.

(c) Analysis of ground water level data in Rajasthan during pre-monsoon period during the last decade (2002-2011) indicates that 54% of the wells have registered rise and remaining 46% wells have registered decline in ground water levels. District-wise details of ground water level fluctuations are given at Annexure. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No.34]

(d) The details of funds given by the Central Government to the State of Rajasthan under AIBP scheme for the period, 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Grant released and expenditure incurred for the period from  
2009-10 to 2011-12 (AIBP)*

Sl. No.	State/ Project Name	Maj./ Med./ ERM	Latest Estimated Cost of AIBP	Grants Released			Cumulative CLA/ Grant		Expenditure Incurred			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total upto 31.03.2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	
Rajasthan												
1.	IGNP Stage-II	Maj.	6921.320	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	241.810	NA	NA	241.810	
2.	Narmada Canal	Maj.	2481.490	135.297	41.920	0.000	177.217	144.270	109.040	NA	253.310	
3.	Mod. of Gang Canal	ERM	621.420	8.110	0.000	3.375	11.485	16.560	8.700	NA	25.260	
TOTAL			10024.230	143.407	41.920	3.375	188.702	402.640	117.740		520.380	

Components

**Ground water level in Delhi**

4183. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ground water level in several areas of Delhi has gone down;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of Action Plan that Government has prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Ground water levels have declined mainly due to over-exploitation of ground water and reduced natural recharge to ground water due to urbanization. As per latest assessment of ground water resources carried out by Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources, jointly with the State Government of Delhi (as on 2009), out of 27 tehsils in 9 districts, 20 tehsils are over-exploited. List of over-exploited tehsils in NCT Delhi is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Water' being a State subject, action plan to improve the situation is to be formulated by the State Government. The Government of Delhi has undertaken the following actions to check depletion of ground water:

- Entire NCT of Delhi has been notified for ground water regulation. No ground water extraction structure is permitted without prior permission of the concerned Deputy Commissioners.
- Amended Building Bye Laws to make roof top rain water harvesting mandatory for all new buildings located in plot area above 200 sq.m.
- Financial assistance is provided to beneficiaries for adopting rain water harvesting under Bhagidari scheme of Govt. Delhi.

Besides, these following measures are being undertaken by the Central Ground Water Board to promote rain water harvesting.

- Implementation of demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge for replication by the State Government.
- Implementation of IEC activities like mass awareness campaigns, training programmes, display of hoardings at prominent public places, release of booklets, participation in India International Trade Fair, painting competition among school children etc.

- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 to regulate and control development and management of ground water resources in the country. 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 notified 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.
- 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.

***Statement***

*List of over-exploited tehsils in NCT Delhi (as on 2009)*

Sl.No.	District	Names of over-exploited Tehsils
1	2	3
1.	Central	Paharganj
2.		Karol Bagh
3.		Preet Vihar
4.	East	Vivek Vihar
5.		Chanakya Puri
6.		Parliament Street
7.	North	Kotwali
8.		Sadar Bazar
9.		Seema Puri
10.	North East	Shahdara

1	2	3
11.	North West	Model Town
12.		Saraswati Vihar
13.	South	Defence Colony
14.		Hauz Khas
15.		Kalka Ji
16.	South West	Delhi Cantonment
17.		Najafgarh
18.		Vasant Vihar
19.	West	Patel Nagar
20.		Rajouri Garden

#### Power project

†4184. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to review the several power projects viz. projects on Alaknanda, Mandakini, Yamuna, etc., which have become a potential threat to the existence of the Ganga river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): As per the information from Ministry of Power, the proposals of Hydro Power Projects are considered for environmental clearances, on case to case basis, as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification. The environmental clearance is given only after carrying out detailed EIA studies. There is no proposal by Ministry of Power to review such projects.

#### Potable water and irrigation

†4185. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to include the issue of river water in the Union List for the solution of the problems of potable water and irrigation by taking it seriously so that permanent solution to problems of needy people of the country regarding potable water and irrigation could be solved;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Central Government plans to constitute a board like that of the Central National Water Authority for this purpose so that issue of the river water could be under the Union List and not under the State List and inhuman disputes and politicization of river water sharing could be avoided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**12.00 hrs.**

#### **SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**

##### **Diversion of funds collected for water harvesting**

7. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that rainwater harvesting funds collected from citizens by urban local bodies to construct Rainwater Harvesting Structures (RWHS) has been unspent or diverted in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):  
(a) As per information received from Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB), the HMWSSB is collecting rain water harvesting charges from prospective applicants to construct the rain water harvesting structures at their respective premises and no funds have been diverted. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) have informed that charges are being collected towards rain water harvesting from the applicants while according permissions @ Rs. 8/- per Sq. m on built up area as per the schedule of rates approved by the council of GHMC *vide* Resolution No. 94, dated 30.06.2008. These charges are collected under specific Head of Account and question of diversion of funds does not arise. The amount so collected will be utilized for renovation of old structures as well as construction of new structures.

GHMC has so far constructed 215 rain water harvesting pits in several places such as parks, Play Grounds, Community Halls, Schools, Colleges, Offices, etc., to improve the Ground water table. Further, while granting building permissions for private buildings, GHMC is insisting on construction of rain water harvesting pits and occupancy certificates are issued duly verifying the same.

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is a very important question because under the WALTA...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now all questions are important. Just put your question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I agree with you, Sir. This is much more important because it deals with water, land and trees. That is why I said that special emphasis has to be laid on this question.

Sir, under the WALTA, the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has collected around Rs. 20 crores to construct Rainwater Harvesting Structures between May, 2005 and February, 2012, and spent only Rs. 88 lakhs. But the answer given is that no funds were diverted and the question of giving the details does not arise. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the facts are. When a question about the collection and spending is being asked, how is this answer given without verifying the facts? I would like to know how much is the amount collected, how much is the amount spent and for what purpose it is spent.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, there is no denying the fact that the question is, indeed, a very important one. But the fact is, and I wonder how it has happened so, that the question has been directed to this Ministry. The question, in fact, relates to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and also the Water Supply and Sewerage Board in Hyderabad. But, nevertheless, this question was admitted and, therefore, I will endeavour to answer this question. I have collected the information from the concerned two bodies. The facts that have come to my notice are that there are charges. The Municipal Corporation charges eight rupees per square metre for the plot area before sanctioning the building plan and thereafter insist on that. That amount is utilised elsewhere for constructing Rainwater Harvesting Structures in the city, in the parks and other places. They have been

doing it reasonably well. There is a specific head, a separate account, for this and the money can't be diverted. That is what I want to assure the hon. Member. The entire money may not have been spent. But we must not really be in haste to spend the amount because, then, we will end up wasting that amount. But as far as the sewerage water and sewerage board is concerned, the hon. Member is right. A good bit of amount which was collected, I find, has not been spent. But it has not been diverted. There is a clear distinction between diversion and not being spent. The Sewerage and Water Board under the WALTA is supposed to be spending that amount in constructing Rainwater Harvesting Structures within the premises of the concerned persons. They engage contractors for that purpose and execute that work. On my enquiry, I find that that has not been fully done. But I have been assured and I have the latest correspondence of today itself from the Managing Director of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board giving the details thereof. I will be further writing also to the hon. Chief Minister on this point. They have given me the break-up. The hon. Member is quite close to the figure. Around Rs. 20 crores is still to be spent by them. But they are telling me that they are in the process of doing that work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have any other supplementary?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I have another supplementary. The hon. Minister has said that it is not 100 per cent related to his Ministry. But there is a supplementary question dealing with water resources also. The estimated cost for bringing 10 tmc of water from Godavari river to Hyderabad city is around Rs. 3,500 crores. Similarly, to bring 5 tmc of water from Krishna river to the city to meet the drinking water needs is around Rs. 1,500 crores. Sir, the Hyderabad Municipal Area, including the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Area covers around 650 sq. kilometres of area. The average rainfall is around 750 millimetres, which gives 15 TMC of water. Would the hon. Minister use all that money to augment construction of rain water harvesting structures? At least, one-thirds of the area would save 5 TMC of water. Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to elaborate on the plans he has for the Hyderabad Metropolitan City?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, besides the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and other programmes, the primary function of the Ministry of Water Resources is to promote the concept of rain water harvesting and ground water recharge. That is where our mandate stops. I can assure the hon. Member



that as far as this Ministry is concerned we would try to extend whatever possible support the State Government under various programmes related to the Ministry of Water Resources. But, Sir, as far as the question which the hon. Member has raised is concerned, I would again give this information to him which has been supplied to me. The Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board is providing 340 million gallons of water per day of piped water supply from surface water resources. This corporation also has 10 adjoining municipalities, Osmania University, Secunderabad Cantonment and 10 enroute villages along the National Highways No. 9. This includes 180 million gallons of water per day from the Krishna river source located 145 kilometres away from the city. Apart from this, there is another 340 MGD piped water supply from surface water. Sir, I shall pass on the details to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Short Notice Question is over. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

---

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6450/15/12]

**I Reports and Accounts (2009-10 and 2010-11) of ILI, New Delhi and related papers.**

**II Reports of Law Commission of India.**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Law Institute (ILI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6784/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Law Institute (ILI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6785/15/12]
- II. (i) Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report of the Law Commission of India on Compounding of (IPC) Offences. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6786/15/12]
- (ii) Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report of the Law Commission of India on Amendment of Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and Allied Provisions. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6787/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of M/s. i-land Informatics Limited, Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s. i-land Informatics Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6842/15/12]

**Notification of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ( SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I lay on the Table,

under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. S.O. 940 (E), dated the 28th April, 2012, publishing the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6855/15/12]

**I Notification of the Ministry of Coal.**

**II. MOU between Government of India and NLCL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASH BAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal, Notification No. S.O. 2920 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, prescribing switch over from existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coals produced in the country to fully variable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6771/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6772/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CDC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ashwani Kumar, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), 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 Centre.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6773/15/12]

**I Notifications of the Ministry of Power****II MOU between Government of India and SJUN Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:
  - (1) No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 6th March, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6818/15/12]
  - (2) No. L-1(1)/2011-CERC, dated the 6th March, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange Charges and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6819/15/12]
  - (3) No. L-1(3)/2009-CERC, dated the 22nd March, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission I (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6820/15/12]
  - (4) No. L-1(1)/2011-CERC-Pt., dated the 30th March, 2012, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. L-1(1)/2011-CERC, dated the 5th March, 2012. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6819/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the SJVN Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6943/15/12]

**Statements showing action taken by Government**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

- |   |                      |                                                                                              |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Statement No. XXXVII | Hundred and Sixty-sixth Session, 1993<br>[Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7031/15/12] |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

2.	Statement No. XXVIII	Hundred and Seventy-eighth Session, 1996 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7032/15/12]
3.	Statement No. XXVI	Hundred and Ninety-fourth Session, 2001 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7033/15/12]
4.	Statement No. XXVIII	Hundred and Ninety-seventh Session, 2002 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7034/15/12]
5.	Statement No. XXVI	Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7035/15/12]
6.	Statement No. XXVI	Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7036/15/12]
7.	Statement No. XXII	Two Hundred and Seventh Session, 2006 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7037/15/12]
8.	Statement No. XXII	Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7038/15/12]
9.	Statement No. XVII	Two Hundred and Ninth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7039/15/12]
10.	Statement No. XVIII	Two Hundred and Tenth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7040/15/12]
11.	Statement No. XVII	Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7041/15/12]
12.	Statement No. XVII	Two Hundred and Twelfth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7042/15/12]
13.	Statement No. XV	Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7043/15/12]
14.	Statement No. XI	Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7044/15/12]
15.	Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7045/15/12]
16.	Statement No. IX	Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7046/15/12]

- |     |                    |                                                                                                 |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. | Statement No. VIII | Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7047/15/12]    |
| 18. | Statement No. VI   | Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7048/15/12]     |
| 19. | Statement No. V    | Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7049/15/12]  |
| 20. | Statement No. IV   | Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7050/15/12] |
| 21. | Statement No. III  | Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7051/15/12]  |
| 22. | Statement No. II   | Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session 2011 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7052/15/12]  |
| 23. | Statement No. I    | Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 7053/15/12]  |

---

#### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011.**
- (II) **The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011.**
- (III) **The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the

following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011 at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2012, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11 May, 2012:-

**Enacting Formula**

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be *substituted*.

**Clause 1**

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be *substituted*."

**(II)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011 at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2012, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11 May, 2012:-

**Enacting Formula**

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be *substituted*

**Clause 1**

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be *substituted*."

**(III)**

"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 North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th May, 2012."

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay a copy of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012 on the Table.

---

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2011-12) on 'The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2011' of the Ministry of Urban Development.

---

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of  
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I would like to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on 'Augmentation of Depleted Ground Water Level, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Management, Use of Ground Water and Prevention of Water Pollution'.

---

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth  
Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and  
Steel pertaining to Ministry of Mines**

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिन्शा जे. पटेल): महोदय, मैं खान मंत्रालय से संबंधित विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

---

**CLARIFICATION OF THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on 8th May, 2012, Shri Rajeev Shukla, the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, made a statement before this House with regard to the Maxis-Aircel Deal and the FIPB clearance which had been granted in that connection. At that stage, we stated that there were some queries and we wanted clarifications on them. I am extremely grateful to the Government that they have



agreed to come forward with those clarifications today. Sir, I may clarify that my objective in seeking these clarifications is, essentially, to ensure that in the grant of this FIPB clearance, there has been absolute fairness, that there has been consideration of all relevant materials and that nothing extenuate has influenced the decision-making of the Government.

Sir, the Aircel-Maxis Deal has some other controversy with which today, in this House, I am not concerned. I would just briefly mention that the controversy relates to a subject-matter which is already under investigation by the CBI, that the original promoters were arm-twisted at the behest of a Minister in the Government to transfer the shareholding to a Singapore-based company called Maxis. I am not getting into all those facts. But there are three facts of that transaction which are relevant for the FIPB clearance. The first fact was that the FDI limit in the telecom sector was 74 per cent. Therefore, it was normally expected that the maximum sale that would take place would be 74 per cent. In this case, the sale takes place of almost 100 per cent of the FDI, that is, up to 99.3 per cent. The second factor is that the amount of money at which the whole transaction takes place is in the vicinity of about Rs. 5,000 crores. Ordinarily, 26 per cent, which was transferred to an Indian shareholder, should have been in the vicinity of about Rs. 1,200 crores. It is transferred for an amount of Rs. 34 crores! It is a disproportionately low amount. Thirdly, as far as Maxis is concerned, they had, contemporaneously, in 2006 informed through their merchant banker, the Malaysian Stock Exchange, that they intended to acquire almost 100 per cent. In the face of these three facts, a legitimate doubt appears that the Indian nominee could only be a front, and that this was really an acquisition through a front of the entire 100 per cent. In view of this doubt, if the papers are placed before this House, the FIPB clearance had to clear all these facts. And it was highly doubtful whether such a permission could have been granted because *prima facie* the facts did indicate that the transfer was not of 74 per cent, but breaching the FDI guidelines, it was a transfer of 99.3 per cent or even more. That is a matter, which can be separately dealt with, whether the FIPB clearance was rightly or wrongly granted. But what appears to have raised some doubts is, on the eve of the FIPB clearance,—I do not know whether the hon. Minister is fully aware of this—some transactions have taken place between the company transferring the shares and somebody connected to the hon. Minister. I will refrain from taking any names. The nature of that transaction is borne out by the Annual Reports of various companies, that, there is a company

[SHRI ARUN JAITLEY]

by the name of Ausbridge Holdings and Investments Private Limited these facts have been mentioned in the media. The person connected owns, as of 2006, 18,000 out of the 19,000 shares in that Company. That is 94 per cent holding. This Company also has transactions with another company which is called Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited. Now on the eve of this transfer taking place, as being applied for and is being granted, you suddenly find from the balance sheet of 2006 of Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited, that there is a payment of a certain amount of Rs. 26,00,444, a calculated amount, not a broad amount, made to Aircel Televentures Limited. On the same balance sheet there are three other payments. These three other payments are made to Chess Management Service Private Limited, Chess Health Care Solutions Private Limited and Halidon Marketing Private Limited. These are all Companies concerned with the same gentleman whose name I am not taking. So, in 2006, this connectivity was established. Now the balance sheets available in the Annual Reports also indicate that Ausbridge owns 66.67 per cent shares of Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited. When this payment of Rs. 26 lakh odd is paid to Aircel, there is a corresponding increase of 1,80,000 shares in the share capital of Aircel; whether shares are eventually issued or not issued is a separate issue. Now, these are documents which have come into public domain. With regard to the connection of these two Companies, and the more I get the documents, the connection becomes all the more suspicious, in 2006, what was the connection between Ausbridge and Advantage? What is the Annual return of 2006-07 of Ausbridge? Their e-mail ID is also the same as the e-mail ID of Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited, and also the Shareholding connections, payment connections, e-mail ID connections. Now here is a case, and I am just placing the case in a nutshell, and my case is a little different from what appeared in some newspapers. Whether there is a delay or whether there is no delay, I am not going into it. There was a highly doubtful FIPB clearance which may or may not have been granted. Did somebody concerned with the hon. Minister have any financial transactions through a corporate mask with the Companies which were involved in this transaction? If that is so, it raises serious doubts, and if that is not so, this particular doubt in my mind really ought to be cleared. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): As the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned about the Aircel-Maxis Deal, the Malaysian stock exchange was informed about the 99 point odd shares whereas FIPB shows it is only 74 points. There is

a dubious name called Deccan Digital Network. What is the connection? Were our Government and FIPB taken for a ride under the guise of some fictitious venture so that clearance is given here? Whereas 99.9 per cent is owned by Aircel Maxis. There, they have very clearly said that this is only a 'dummy' company and the entire money is put by us alone. That is the version that we are getting. This is number one.

The second one is, during the period when the proposal was being cleared by the FIPB, hon. Minister of Home Affairs was the Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Finance. At that time, on March 7, 2006, the Government said that the FIPB cleared the deal and they also said that the Airce-Maxis's Mauritius subsidiary called Global Communications Services took over. But the Agenda Item No. 7 shows the names of two companies—one from the US and the other is from the Singapore. The US company is Centry Telephone and the Singapore company is Rington. I would like to know what the connection is between these dubious names that are appearing. And, during this period, as Mr. Jaitley said, when the then Finance Minister was taking charge of clearance process, his own family relative was directly and indirectly involved in this whole process. How this incongruence happened we would like to be explained?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the concerned Minister is the Finance Minister, not the Home Minister. What is this surprise? He can make his personal explanation by giving a notice. The issue is the FIPB and is connected with the Finance Minister. I am surprised ...(Interruptions)... No, no. The House follows some rules ...(Interruptions)... You guide us. We want to know that in what capacity the hon. Home Minister is giving reply. In what capacity the hon. Home Minister is giving reply? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, after Mr. Pranab Mukherjee took over as the Finance Minister, he ordered for an enquiry by the FIPB into the whole process ...(Interruptions)... We would like to know what is the outcome of that investigation ...(Interruptions)... And, the all papers of the Airce-Maxis deal should be laid on the Table of the House ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is my point ...(Interruptions)... My Point of Order is when an issue is raised in the House, the concerned Minister has to give reply ...(Interruptions)... And, if a person is personally involved...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I will reply to that. You raised a Point of Order, you cannot give the decision.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One second, Sir. If you give decision without hearing me, I cannot raise my Point of Order. Please, just have some patience.

My point is, an issue has been raised in this House. An accusation also has been made that some relative of the hon. Minister is involved in that. If the hon. Home Minister is giving a personal clarification because his Ministry or his name has been taken, I have no problem. He can give a notice to the Chairman and give his personal explanation. Otherwise, the Finance Minister is the concerned Minister. He should give reply to this question. That is the system, that is the rule and such are the precedents in this House. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the entire FIPB files and papers have to be placed on the Table of the House ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. That is over ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, can an exception be made in ...(Interruptions)... Can he be summoned to the House? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, why mergers and acquisitions are permitted by the Government when they are not generating anything tangible? It is generating money to somebody else ...(Interruptions)... Sir, they are given more relaxation in the current Finance Bill! I think, the hon. Finance Minister must clarify the issue ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you kindly extend this courtesy so that other accused can be called here ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Let me give my ruling. Your own leader raised a Point of Order. You don't want me to give ruling on that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, there may be an exception to the rules that the accused can be called and explain his position ...(Interruptions)... How Can you make such exception? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Don't say all that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: It is for the hon. Finance Minister to explain the position.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Your own leader has raised a Point of Order ...(Interruptions)... Now, please you take your seat ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I am saying : will you accept the same technique for other people who are accused that they come to the House and explain their position? Can you make an exception, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, please take your seat. Now, listen, in any case, hon. LoP has mentioned about the then Finance Minister and the then Finance Minister is here. So, he can explain and it is well within the rules for his explanation, because he has already mentioned ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no objection to that. You are right. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised certain issues, made a reference to the then Finance Minister. You have allowed the then Finance Minister to make as clarification. We have no problem. But, the issues raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members have to be answered by the Finance Minister at a subsequent date.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That you can raise in proper form. I have no problem.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, the decision-making process and functioning of the Ministry is a continuous process ...(Interruptions)... The decision-making process can never be done in ignorance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I agree. I am not ruling out. Mr. Maitreyan, I have given you time. I am not ruling out what Mr. Venkaiahji said. I said that the same can be raised in proper form as per rules.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No. We want a clarification. We want the Finance Minister to answer this. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. You cannot ask for that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Why? Will he act for the present Finance Minister?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I have given my ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The present Finance Minister should place the details of Aircel-Maxis deal on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes. About that, I gave the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* I have given the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* Maitreyanji, please take your seat. On a point of order raised by Shri Venkaiah Naiduji *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: My question needs to be answered by the present Finance Minister. I have nothing to do with Venkaiahji.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Your question is to be replied here. *...(Interruptions)...* Take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* No. I said it may be brought in the form of a proper notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. You are not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* Why? What do you want? You are all repeating it. Your leader has raised this issue. Let him reply to it. Mr. V. P. Singhji, your own leader, the hon. LoP, has raised this point. Let him reply to that.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, हमें इन दोनों में से एक चीज बता दें। *...(Interruptions)...*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* I have given the ruling.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इतना एश्योरेस तो दीजिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर: यह तो बता दें *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, the word 'accused' has been used. There is no accused here. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *...(Interruptions)...* We are \*the then Finance Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: There is no accused.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Please. You cannot accuse. *...(Interruptions)...* For making an accusation, you have to take prior permission. *...(Interruptions)...*

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we request you that somebody should assure the House that the hon. Finance Minister will also come today and explain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : I have already given the ruling. You can raise it in the proper form as per the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* That is my ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot question my ruling, Dr. Maitreya. *...(Interruptions)...* No, the hon. LoP has mentioned about the then Finance Minister who is present here. He wants to *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. He has every right to reply. *...(Interruptions)...* He has every right to clarify. Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Maitreya, what do you want?

Now, Mr. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. Members who have raised some questions. In fact, I am happy that my friend of 22 years is raising this question. I have great respect for the manner in which he raised the question and I sincerely hope that I would be able to respond to that and clarify all the doubts.

The investee company is Aircel; the investor company was a subsidiary of Maxis. What comes to the FIPB is only matters that are required to come to the FIPB. Allegations have been made that the proposal of M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Limited, Mauritius, a wholly-owned subsidiary of M/s. Maxis Communications, to acquire 73.99 per cent equity in M/s. Aircel was delayed by the then Finance Minister in order to benefit certain persons. These are the two allegations, an allegation of delay and an allegation that the delay was to benefit certain persons.

The records of the FIPB have been perused. They reveal the following.

DR. V. MAITREYA: When did you peruse them, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. No question.

DR. V. MAITREYA: We want to know. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He is the Minister. He has the right. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him complete.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On 6th of January, 2006, the applicant, M/s. Global Communication Services Holding Limited acquired 26 per cent equity in M/s. Aircel Limited through the automatic route. That does not come to the FIPB. On 30th January, 2006, the applicant applied for enhancing its equity in M/s Aircel Limited from 26 per cent to 73.99 per cent. The application dated 30th January, 2006 was processed in the normal course. The Ministries/Departments were asked to offer their comments. The proposal was included in the agenda notes circulated on 17th February, 2006; that is, 18 days later, the agenda was circulated. The meeting of the FIPB was on 7th March, 2006. The administrative Ministry concerned, namely, the DOT, conveyed its support to the proposal at the meeting. The FIPB recommended the proposal for approval on 7th March, 2006, that is, the date of the meeting; and, the file was moved by the Deputy Secretary on 10th March, 2006, the Deputy Secretary submits the file to superior officers. The matter was placed before the then Finance Minister on 13th March, 2006 and he approved the same immediately.

Therefore, the application of 30th January, 2006 was approved when it came to the Finance Minister on 13th March, 2006. The formal letter of approval was issued on 20th March, 2006. And, all these details are contained in the formal letter of approval. From the date of application to the date of issue of approval, the Government has taken 49 days. Ordinarily, FIPB applications take between 6 weeks to, sometimes, even 6 months if there are queries and clarifications. In this case, the FIPB recommended the proposal; that recommendation was part of the minutes of several cases and it was approved by the Finance Minister when the file reached him.

Subsequently, another application dated 1st September, 2006 was received for approval for downstream investment by M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings through M/s. Aircel Limited, the investee company, in M/s. Dishnet Wireless Limited. This is for downstream investment. The FIPB, in its meeting held on 3rd October, 2006 recommended the proposal for approval. The minutes of the meeting were drawn up. The file was moved by the Deputy Secretary on 6th October, 2006. The minutes of the FIPB were placed before the then Finance Minister on 12th October, 2006 and he immediately approved the same.

Here, again, from the date of application, 1st September, 2006 to the date of approval, 12th October, 2006, the Government has taken about 40 days. The formal



letter of approval was issued by the Ministry of Finance on 20th October, 2006. This letter of approval refers to the earlier letter of approval dated 20th March, 2006.

So, there are two applications. One application was for enhancing equity from 26 per cent to 73.99 per cent. That was approved on 20th March, 2006. The other was for making downstream/investment in M/s. Dishnet Wireless Limited and that was approved on 20th October, 2006. In both the cases, there was, I submit, no delay whatsoever. No delay at any stage, Sir. In fact, these two cases are those where it was processed in the normal course and approved in about 40-49 days.

Some other names had appeared in the media. M/s. Aircel Limited's earlier name was M/s. Srinivas Telecom Limited. The original foreign investors in M/s. Srinivas Telecom Limited were M/s. Century Telephone Enterprises Incorporated of the U.S.A. and M/s. Reddington Private Limited, Singapore. M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings acquired the equity held by these companies, firstly, 26 per cent under the automatic route and then, after the FIPB's permission, enhanced it to 73.99 per cent in M/s. Aircel Limited. So, the names that had appeared trace the earlier names of the company and the earlier people who held equity in M/s. Srinivas Telecom Limited, which was renamed as M/s. Aircel Limited. That is how these names had appeared. And, the FIPB records clearly indicate the history of these companies and the change of names and the change of investors.

I submit, Sir, there is no scope for any misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the contents of the two letters of approval dated 20th March, 2006 and 20th October, 2006. In both the cases, there was no delay, whatsoever, in granting the approval.

Now, Sir, some questions have been raised about some other companies, and whether any member of my family had an interest in these companies; whether any member of my family had any connection with these companies. Sir, the fact is, the company concerned, M/s. Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited, has categorically stated that it owns no equity in any telecom company, including Aircel, the investee company, or, M/s. Global Communication-Maxis, the investor company. Likewise, the member of my family has made a categorical statement that neither he nor any member of his family, which is the same as, neither I nor any member of my family, own any share in any telecom company, at any time, indirectly or directly, to say, we owned no share at any time, indirectly or directly,

[SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM]

in Aircel or M/s. Global Communication or Maxis. We have no connection with any telecom company or own any share in any telecom company.

Now, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has referred to some transactions which appeared on the balance-sheets of certain companies. These were the subject-matter of the first news items. Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited has issued a legal notice to the person who first made the allegation. The legal notice is so comprehensive and so explanatory that it does not require any explanation or embellishment or clarification. The legal notice speaks for itself. But I don't wish to read the legal notice. It is quite possible that they will eventually follow it up with litigation. But let me give you the gist of it, which, I think, should satisfy the hon. Member.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I speak for a minute?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You have so far answered what I have not alleged.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, no. Delay part; it has been alleged.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You have so far answered what I have not alleged. What I have alleged is, on the eve of such a controversial FIPB clearance, why was M/s. Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited, a company connected to persons connected with you, entering into financial transactions with the company which was the investing company?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering that. That is precisely what I am answering.

So, unless some facts about this Company are stated, it will be difficult to answer that. I am not reading the Notice, but I am relying upon this Notice to state facts. Advantage Strategic Consulting Private Limited is a private limited company promoted in the year 2005 by two individuals, who have no connections with me, and I have never met them. Both are professionals. The Company is controlled and managed by the said two Directors from inception until today. No other person and no other shareholder has any control over the company or any role in the management of the Company. Now, this company is in the business of providing management consultancy services, which is a legitimate business. The

Company has provided consultancy services to a number of reputed clients. One of the clients was M/s. Aircel Tele-ventures Limited, Chennai. We are talking about the year 2006, Sir. The Company provided consultancy services in 2005-06 and was paid for its services. The consultancy services were provided to do a survey on consumer goods for cross promotion of telecom services between October 2005 and March, 2006. An invoice was raised on 29th March, 2006 for an amount of Rs.25,00,000/-, plus Service Tax of Rs.2,55,000/- making it a total sum of Rs.27,55,000/-, not Rs.27 crores, not Rs.275 crores - for Rs.27,55,000/- an invoice was raised. On this the *payer company* will deduct TDS of Rs. 1,54,556/-. The balance amount paid is Rs.26,00,444/-, the number the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned. So, after deducting TDS, the Company which commissioned the survey paid by cheque, the bill was dated 29th March, 2006, cheque was paid on 11th April, 2006. So, Advantage Consulting got a cheque 12 days after they raised the bill on 11th of April, 2006. The cheque was deposited on 12th of April, 2006, Service Tax of Rs.2,55,000 was paid to the Government on 12th of May, 2006. The income was shown in the Income Tax Returns for the Assessment Year 2006-07 and Income Tax has been paid. This is a company providing management consultancy services, raises a bill on 29th of March; the Bill is paid on the 11th of April. All this is there in their records. Therefore, the balance-sheet shows that there is an outstanding balance of this Company Advantage Consultancy, shows there is an outstanding Rs.26,00,444 on the 31st of March. When the bill is raised on 29th of March, there is a Chartered Account here, outstanding shown on 31st March is Rs.26,00,444/- net of TDS and the amount is received in the next financial year on the 11th of April. The point is since the allegations are made, fortunately, they were not made in this House, they were made outside, and somebody repeats in this House or alludes to it in this House, we have to gather these facts. In 2006, this Company, Advantage Consulting, also renders various consultancy services to other companies. That is how you find names of other companies for which bills are pending on 31st of March and bills are paid thereafter. For amounts which the hon. Leader of the Opposition did not read, small amounts of Rs.1,55,000, Rs.2,00,000, etc., etc. These are consulting companies. Each one does services for the other. One does a survey, one does an accounting audit service, one does some services. They are transactions which are legitimate transactions. Now, there is a reference to another company by name Ausbridge. I do not deny it. Ausbridge is a start-up company. Young men get together and start companies;

[SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM]

the business sometimes takes off; the business sometimes does not take off. Ausbridge is a company promoted by two individuals. The Chief promoter is one Mr. Rajesh, the other shareholder was a member of my family. Ausbridge made a passive investment in March, 2011 in Advantage Consultancy. Five years after the transaction that you are referring to! Ausbridge had no holding in the Advantage Consulting in the year 2006 or 2007 or 2008 or 2009 or 2010. They made a passive investment of rupees five lakhs in the Advantage Consulting in March, 2011. This passive investment, made in March, 2011, has, obviously no connection, and could have no connection, with the transactions that the Leader of the Opposition is talking about, between 29th March, 2006 and 11th April 2006, when the Bill was raised and the cheque was paid. Five years later! Ausbridge does not own Advantage Consulting. Advantage Consulting is owned by two promoters and their families. They are the sole directors of the company from the date of inception. They had issued shares to some other friends, five years later. People are entitled to invest in other companies; people are entitled to take investments from the companies. And, this is 2011, not 2006! Now, the next question is who owns Ausbridge. Of course, the Ausbridge was promoted by two young men. I suppose the young men of this country are entitled to start business and do legitimate business. As I said, the Chief Promoter is one Mr. Rajesh and the other one is a member of my family, who is his friend and his classmate. He put in only one lakh and eighty thousand rupees, not one hundred and eighty crore rupees. Only rupees one lakh and eighty thousand were put in that company. That's all that the member of my family had put in there. Then, when the other young man, who is the chief promoter of the company, after some time, said, "Now, I have got more money and I am taking over your shares." And, my son had transferred his shares to the other promoter and to his wife. Ausbridge is, now, owned by Mr. Rajesh and his wife. What is wrong if a young man puts rupees one lakh eighty thousand in a company of his friend to promote a company? And, that company makes a passive investment in Advantage Consulting, five years later. The balance-sheet will show that. The records of the Registrar of Companies will show that.

There were other allegations in the media. Fortunately, even the Leader of the Opposition recognizes that those are wild and reckless allegations and he has not said anything about them. Advantage Consulting has issued a legal notice to the person who has made the allegations and have categorically stated, "Our clients take strong objection to your allegation that so and so controlled the company in

2005-06. Our clients wish to state categorically that neither Shri so and so nor any of his associates had any equity, directly or indirectly, in the company in the year 2005. Neither Shri so and so nor any of his associates had or has any control over the company. Further, neither Shri so and so nor any of his associates had or has any control on the management of the company. The company is controlled and managed by its two principal directors, and no one else. The above facts would make it abundantly clear that during the year 2005-06 when the company, that is, Advantage Consulting provided consultancy services to M/s. Aircel Televentures Ltd., raised a bill on 29th March, got paid on 11th April. Neither Shri so and so nor any of his associates had any equity or control or role in the management of the company. The attempt to link the name of Shri so and so with the company in the year 2005-06 is patently motivated, baseless and malicious." Therefore, I respectfully submit, as an eminent lawyer, I am sure, the hon. Leader of the Opposition recognizes the facts. The facts are that 'A' company provided consultancy services for which it was paid because the bill was raised on 29th March, the payment was made on 11th April. It is shown as an outstanding in the balance sheet. The Service Tax has been paid. The Income Tax Return has been filed. Five years later, another company, promoted by two young men, made a passive investment. The Company which made the investment is controlled by one Mr. Rajesh and his wife. A member of my family did put in Rs. 1,80,000/- to help his friend. But since he transferred the shares, the Company belongs to him. I think those are the only questions asked. The only other question is, there is another Indian shareholder, 26 per cent value. This 26 per cent value should have been a certain amount, but it is only a smaller amount. That is a matter if there is any irregularity in the other investor, of whom I am not aware, having acquired 26 per cent equity for an amount lower or higher than that, surely, I am sure, the law can be set in motion and the other investor will explain how that investment was made. The other question is; allegedly, Maxis has informed the Stock Exchange in another country that they control a 100 per cent of this Company. As far as the records of FIPB are concerned, and I have the authority of the Finance Minister to make the Statement, according to the records of the FIPB, they can hold and do hold only 74 per cent. A foreign shareholder can hold and do hold up to 74 per cent, 73.99 per cent in an Indian Company; there is another shareholder with 26 per cent. Now, what this Company allegedly reported to another in another jurisdiction, whether that report is, indeed, correct, or, whether such a report exists,

[SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM]

or, whether that is a correct report or a false report—if the matter is taken up, surely, the Finance Minister has said, - 'yes, surely, he will ask the DoT or he will himself or the Ministry of Finance will look into the matter to see whether such a report is correct, whether such a report is factually correct. So, those are two matters in which the law can be set in motion. As far as I am concerned, I just want to say this. I don't wish to reveal private conversations, but I still maintain that it would be much simpler if somebody took a dagger and plunged it into my heart rather than question my integrity.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let me reiterate, because there are a lot of unanswered questions and a lot of additional questions which arise on the basis of what the hon. Minister has said. Our concern is not to really hold a dagger into somebody's heart; our interest only is that the purity and fairness of governance must be maintained. That is the limited objective. That limited object is, for the facts which I will not repeat, this was a highly doubtful FIPB clearance. On the eve of this FIPB clearance, any of the parties, the investee or the investor, should not directly or indirectly be indulged in a business relationship with anybody close to the Minister's family. That is all.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please yield for a minute. I have made it clear that in 2006, Advantage Consulting alone promoted by two promoters had a commercial transaction for Rs. 26,00,444/- plus TDS with Aircel Ltd. In 2006, Ausbridge had no connection, and they have issued a legal notice saying 'to allege that Ausbridge had a connection with Advantage Consulting is totally wrong.' ...*(Interruptions)*... They made a passive investment five years later in 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me straight-away tell you why I disbelieve that explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They paid equity by taking partly paid-up shares, not even fully paid-up shares.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let me now straight-away inform the Minister why I find this as an inconvincing explanation. Companies are floated, friends are shareholders, you enter the Company on a later date. Six years later when we are re-investigating the facts, you have to look at the footprints that they have left behind. The Minister's case is, Ausbridge was, admittedly, a company in which his family members had 94 per cent shares. Ausbridge's connections with Advantage

Consulting started in 2011; therefore, cannot impinge on 2006 transactions. That's the case. I hold in my hand, the Return of Ausbridge, the Annual Return to the RoC, for the year 2006-07. So, it was Ausbridge which didn't know of Advantage in 2006-07. In this Return, Ausbridge gives its address, and if you look at some of the 2G charge-sheets, this has been considered in some of them, as a clinching evidence to show connection between the two Companies. What is its own email address that Ausbridge gives in 2006? It is: 'advantageconsultants@gmail.com.' This is in 2006. In 2006, what is Advantage Strategic Consultants Pvt. Ltd.'s ID? I hold their letterhead of that period. It is 'www.advantageconsultants.com.' It is the same ID. So, these are Companies which have a connection with each other in 2006. They share the same address. Now, what is the connection of these Companies? In Ausbridge, admittedly, in 2006, you had the shareholding. In 2006, there are Advantage's other transactions by which Advantage paid Aircel. I do not accept *prima facie* this theory of consultancy for the simple common sense logic that if I give consultancy to somebody, he should be paying me; my balance-sheet should not disclose a loan and an advance to him. Please let me just show the balance-sheet. The contemporaneous balance-sheet of 2006 of Advantage shows loans and advances under the head, 'Loans and Advances.' So, in 2006, an advance has been given or a loan has been given. To whom? It is to Aircel Televentures Ltd. In 2006, a loan and an advance has been given. This is the balance-sheet file, and today we are being told that 'we gave consultancy to Aircel; Aircel has paid us.' Well, Aircel may have paid you for the consultancy. But your balance-sheet shows quite to the opposite that this was a loan and an advance from you to Aircel. And, which are the other companies to which Advantage is giving loans and advances in 2006? All these three Companies are controlled by the same person with which you are connected—Chess Management Services Pvt. Ltd., Chess Health Care Solutions Pvt. Ltd. and Halidon Marketing Pvt. Ltd.

My case, Sir, is: did, on the eve of this FIPB clearance, which is highly doubtful, the companies, with which the gentleman—I am not naming—was concerned, connected? Was this investee dealing with those? What was the nature of this financial transaction? And, if there was such a dealing, then this further vitiates this FIPB clearance, which has been granted, and it raises serious doubts which, I am afraid, have not been cleared. ...(Interruptions)...

**1.00 P.M.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* Maitreyanji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him finish. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him reply to that point. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the balance-sheets of companies *...(Interruptions)...* Wait. Wait. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why should they have the same email IDs? In 2G, this is considered conclusion *...(Interruptions)...* in charge-sheets for the connectivity of the two companies. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Allow him to reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Nobody is saying that the promoters of Ausbridge and the promoters of Advantage Consulting do not know each other. They are all in Chennai. They do business. Nobody is saying that. *...(Interruptions)...* Wait a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody is saying that. *...(Interruptions)...* The point is: what are these transactions in 2005-06? That is the issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Those are the issues. Now, Advantage Consulting has said in a legal notice, 'we provided consultancy services to Aircel. We raised a bill. We got it etc., etc.' They have got the documents. If you want to look into it, please look into it. Am I standing in the way? Please look into those transactions. *...(Interruptions)...* Just a moment. *...(Interruptions)...* Wait a minute. Wait a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't get excited. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let somebody independently inquire into all these transactions. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Wait a minute. Please don't get excited. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is nothing in it, nothing that is good for us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I agree with you. If you want to look into the books of accounts of M/s. Advantage Consulting, and ask them to show whether they did provide consultancy, whether they raised a bill, whether they got this amount during that period, please do so. I have no objection. Why should I stand in the way?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me complete. Mr. Maitreya should kindly resume his place.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreya, please let him finish.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am glad that he recognizes accused persons. I am glad he does that. *...(Interruptions)...* He used the word; I didn't.

Therefore, please look into the accounts. Please ask your Registrar of Companies to look into the books of accounts of *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That should be done by the Finance Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* All right, I will modify that. Please ask the Finance Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYA: That is what we want to say. Ask the Finance Minister to come here. *...(Interruptions)...* Ask him to come here. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए *...(Interruptions)...*

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreya, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, would you please ask him to resume his seat? *...(Interruptions)...* Will you please ask him to resume his place? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreya, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the Minister finish his reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow him to reply. You wanted him to reply. Let him finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not addressing him. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please allow him to reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are not making any allegations at all. He has made sufficient *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He has clarified himself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment; I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the Finance Minister come and answer our queries. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have already given my ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... My ruling is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Minister to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. They can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No; this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing him to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You have had your say. I must be allowed to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you may take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please ask them to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He is replying to the question raised by your leader. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not correct. Please ask them to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please ask them to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please sit down. I will allow you ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. You must allow him to reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am asking the Leader of the Opposition to ask them to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. What they are doing is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is replying to the question raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, by your own leader. Why don't you allow that? The question was put by the Leader of the Opposition and he is replying to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you should allow me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): After this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You may ask. Now, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, each one has got his own perception. I assume that the Leader of the Opposition's questions are bonafide questions, asked with a good and serious intent, and I am answering them with a good and serious intent. So, if you wish to examine the transactions between Messrs Advantage Consulting Ltd. and Aircel and those picayune transactions for a few lakhs of rupees or a few thousand rupees, with chess management, please, I will certainly convey it to the Finance Minister to look into everything about M/s. Advantage Consulting. There is no difficulty at all. In fact, as Mr. Venkaiah Naidu rightly said, I should be the happiest person if you look into those books of accounts. Please look into it. Please ask anyone to look into it. I have no problem, whatsoever. But let me repeat once again, with utmost humility and sincerity, young people in this country are entitled to start businesses. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Not dubious businesses. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not questionable business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow him to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be silent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All right. I would assume that according to a section of the Opposition parties, young people are not entitled to start business! ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't get excited.

[SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM]

This business, where a member of my family invested a lakh and eighty thousand rupees, where the capital of a company was Rs. 2 lakhs, gives the impression ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Which minted crores ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Of course, it does. That is technically correct. At that point of time, he controlled 94 per cent of the company, but the investment was two lakhs of rupees; one boy put in Rs. 20,000, the other put in a lakh and eighty thousand. ...(Interruptions)... Just a moment, please. This company, five years later ...(Interruptions)... Just a moment. ...(Interruptions)... You may repeat the question, but I cannot repeat the answer. ...(Interruptions)... This company, five-years later, makes a passive investment. When the other Chief Promoter brings the money to the company, then he makes a passive investment. They buy shares five-years later. ...(Interruptions)... Wait a minute. ...(Interruptions)... If they have the same website address, I am not aware. ...(Interruptions)... Even if they had a same website address in 2006, or, 2007, or, 2008, or, 2009, what is the relevance of that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The relevance is that it is an important footprint. ...(Interruptions)... Something was happening ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): We have to conclude it. ...(Interruptions)... We have to conclude it please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, please ask this gentleman to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please ask this gentleman to sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are obliged to answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not obliged to answer. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are obliged to answer the clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreyan, don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He cannot say that he is not obliged. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The Chair will ask him to answer. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please don't shout. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't shout. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are obliged to the country. *...(Interruptions)...* You are obliged to the country. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Only when the Chair allows you. *...(Interruptions)...* Only when the Chair allows you. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Maitreyan, what do you want? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Only when the Chair allows you to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Whatever Mr. Maitreyan is saying is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: \*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Only when the Chair allows you to speak, you can speak, but not without the permission of the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* Please understand, when the Chair allows you to speak, you speak. *...(Interruptions)...* If the Chair calls upon me, I will answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): If there is a new question, I will allow. *...(Interruptions)...* If it is a new question *...(Interruptions)...* No repetition. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Even assuming that they shared a website in 2006, or, 2007, or, 2008, or, 2009, if you examine the transactions of 2005-06, you will find that Advantage Consulting has rendered services, raised bills and collected the amount of Rs. 26,00,444. All these so-called footprints have no relevance whatsoever. So, all you need is to examine the books of accounts. Please examine the books of accounts. But let me categorically state that no member of my family

---

\*Not recorded.

[SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM]

or I has any equity, indirectly or directly, in any telecom company including Aircel or Maxis. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, allow me to ask a question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Is it a new question? No repetition. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Minister said that in Ausbridge Company his family members had only a few lakhs. I would like to remind this House that there was a company called Green House Promoters ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It started with only Rs.3 lakhs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will ask one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This question is not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The present Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, had ordered an investigation into this FIPB. ...(*Interruptions*)... We want to have ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the investigation report? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

**The House then adjourned for lunch at eight minutes past one of the clock.**

**The House reassembled after lunch at eight minutes past two of the clock,**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Short Duration Discussion. Shri Shanta Kumar to start the Short Duration Discussion on the problem of food grains shortage in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Finance Minister should come in the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is a very important matter.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What happened?  
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Shanta Kumar, please speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. MAITREYAN: Sir, let me say one thing. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): One at a time.  
...(Interruptions)... One of you should speak. If all of you speak, I won't be able to understand. ...(Interruptions)... I can allow one of you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि यह मामला वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay. First, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, and, then, Mr. Maitreyan will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, my point is very simple.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जिस तरह से लोक सभा में वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस पर जवाब दिया, उसी प्रकार राज्य सभा में भी वित्त मंत्री आएँ ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Others may please be seated.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, before lunch, the hon. Home Minister.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Others may please sit down.  
Mr. Prasad is speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, before lunch, the hon. Home Minister said that he is ready for any enquiry. You also said so, if I could understand correctly. We are demanding, with folded hands, let there be a proper enquiry. Let the Finance Minister come in this House and say that they are going to hold an enquiry. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You give a proper notice. Give a proper notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. There are rules. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Maitreyan, what do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In the morning, the Leader of the Opposition raised a very pertinent question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, and that was replied to.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, जवाब वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा आना चाहिए था। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, he sought clarification that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Rajeev Shukla, said that the Government would respond. He doesn't want the response from an\*. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no, you won't say that. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Finance Minister should clarify *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There is no \* *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot say that. *...(Interruptions)...* That word is deleted. *...(Interruptions)...* No Minister is \*, that's why. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, that is deleted. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are \* him. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Raja, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called Mr. Raja. *...(Interruptions)...* मैंने डी. राजा को बोलने के लिए टाइम दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have no access to the papers referred to by the hon. LoP as well as the hon. Home Minister. We have no access to those papers. To the fairness, I urge upon you to direct the Government to place all the relevant papers with regard to the Aircel and Maxis. This is number one demand. Secondly, the issues which were raised in the morning are very important and sensitive and they require the present Finance Minister's reply. So, the Finance Minister should come in the House and reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, you have made your demand.

---

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the clarification was sought on the basis of the statement made by the Government, represented by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. The clarification was sought not on the basis of the statement made by Mr. Chidambaram. The clarification is required from the Government's side. Therefore, the Finance Minister should come to the House and give a clarification.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, we view the explanation given by the hon. Home Minister to the points made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition as a personal explanation to clear the air in respect of certain matters which relate to him personally. However, Sir, he himself conceded that in regard to matters which relate to the Foreign Investment Promotion Board, the process of approval, the matters and the due diligence which went into it, are matters which are entirely in the domain of the Ministry of Finance and he has no direct access to those records. We, therefore, must satisfy ourselves that after the Finance Minister has perused that, it is only he who is in a position to respond to all the three things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, okay.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, just allow me for two minutes. First, a matter relating to the Foreign investment Promotion Board, the records, the due diligence; second, the communication what was sent to the Singapore Stock Exchange which is also a matter that deals with the capital markets division of the Ministry of Finance; and third, in respect of the entire web of cross-holding of these companies about which the LoP had given details. All these three things are matters completely only in the domain of the Finance Minister who is the only legitimate person to respond to the matters which relate to this. Personal explanation must not be confused with the fact that ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, you have made the point. Hon. Members, the question is this. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Shukla ji, made a statement here. With regard to that statement, hon. LoP himself sought clarification. Not only the hon. LoP, but Dr. Maitreyan also sought clarification. Any Member who wanted to have clarification would have been allowed at that time. With regard to that statement, clarification has been sought and reply has been made. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. There are two reasons. Number one, the allegation was against the then Finance Minister. So, it is correct that the then Finance Minister who is also a Minister in the Cabinet, who even

[PROF. P.J. KURIEN]

otherwise is competent to reply because of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. So, with regard to the clarification on the basis of the statement of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, that is over. I am not ruling out the issue raised by Dr. Maitreyan, Shri Raja, Mr. Singh and Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. In the Rules, there are provisions under which you can raise it. You give a proper notice and the Chair will certainly take a decision on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir. We want the Finance Minister to come here immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we respect your ruling, but you respect our sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You raised the point and I gave a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you to raise the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raised it. Then I gave the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we respect your ruling, but you respect our sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is why I asked you to give a proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Pending enquiry, the Home Minister should resign. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, आपकी अनुमति से नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कुछ मुद्दे उठाए। उनके ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, अगर साझा जिम्मेदारी की बात करते हैं तो अकेले राजा साहब जेल में क्यों हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यदि आप साझा जिम्मेदारी की बात करते हैं तो एक मिनिस्टर ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे अकेले जिम्मेदार क्यों हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या तब साझा जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): रूपाला जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए। मैत्रेयन जी, आप भी बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, the Finance Minister has replied in the Lok Sabha.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, साझा जिम्मेदारी के बारे में बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let me say what I have to say. Some hon. Members wanted to raise certain questions on the very fact which we discussed at 12.00 noon. I allowed them to raise it. Three-four Members wanted to ask questions. I allowed them. Then I gave my ruling. You raised the issue. I gave the ruling. After a ruling is given, what can the Chair do? The Chair can go according to the rule only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आपकी अनुमति से नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो मुद्दे उठाए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: साझा जिम्मेदारी में एक-दो मंत्रियों को तो अंदर भेजना ही पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, direct the Finance Minister to come here. You can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I told you that for this another notice is required. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot raise it on the basis of these clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... Clarifications over the statement of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to raise it, you give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give another notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... You give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This is our notice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This is not a notice; this is shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I made a statement on behalf of the Government. There was a demand for clarifications from the Government. The Minister from the Government made clarifications. If hon. Members are still not satisfied, I will find out the convenience of the Finance Minister and come back to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That's fine if you are satisfied. It's good. Thank you. Now we shall take up Short Duration Discussion on the problem of foodgrains storage in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we don't accept it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Finance Minister should come now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, उन्हें आज ही बुलाया जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपकी अनुमति से नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो मुद्दे उठाए, वे सदन की सम्पत्ति हो गए और उनका उत्तर वित्त मंत्रालय से आना चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

House then adjourned at twenty minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the person involved in Maxis. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is supposed to be involved. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is going scot-free. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Rajeev Shukla has already explained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want Finance Minister to come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सदन में आकर जवाब दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, वित्त मंत्री जी को हाऊस में बुलवाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): They are making charges which they cannot substantiate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You forgot what Shri Rajeev Shukla said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want the Finance Minister to come here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, you raised a point and the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, as per your demand, informed the House that he will take convenience of the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister will come and explain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is not a question of convenience. ...(*Interruptions*)... वित्त मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past two of the clock.

**The House reassembled at three of the clock,**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Would you like to say something, Mr. Minister?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I made a statement on the floor of the Lok Sabha in regard to certain allegations about the delay in giving approval to M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Limited, Mauritius. Earlier my colleague, Shri Rajeev Shukla, gave some explanations on this issue. Thereafter, I wanted to make a statement on the floor of the Lok Sabha on 11th of May. But certain other issues came up, which attracted the attention of the hon. Members. Therefore, I could not make that statement. Today, I made a statement in the Lok Sabha and I am making the same statement in the Rajya Sabha as Parliamentary propriety demands that the Minister's statement should be made in both the Houses. Keeping that tradition in view I am making this statement.

Allegations have been made that the proposal of M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Ltd., Mauritius (a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s. Maxis Communications Berhad) to acquire 73.99 per cent equity in M/s. Aircel Ltd. was delayed by the then Finance Minister in order to benefit certain persons.

The records of the FIPB have been perused. They reveal the following:

On 6.1.2006, the applicant, M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Ltd. acquired 26 per cent equity in M/s. Aircel Ltd. through the automatic route.

[SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE]

On 30.1.2006, the applicant applied for enhancing its equity in M/s. Aircel Ltd. from 26 per cent to 73.99 per cent.

The application was processed in the normal course and the Ministries and Departments concerned took the normal time of 4 to 6 weeks to offer their comments. The proposal was included in the agenda notes circulated on 17.2.2006.

On 7.3.2006, the matter was placed before the meeting of the FIPB. The DoT conveyed its support to the proposal at the meeting. The FIPB recommended the proposal for approval on 7.3.2006 and the file was moved by the Deputy Secretary on 10.3.2006.

The minutes of the FIPB meeting were placed before the then Finance Minister on 13.3.2006 and he approved the same.

The formal letter of approval was issued by the Ministry of Finance on 20.3.2006.

Subsequently, another application dated 1.9.2006 was received for approval for downstream investment by M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Ltd. through M/s. Aircel Ltd. in Dishnet Wireless Ltd.

The FIPB in its meeting held on 3.10.2006 recommended the proposal for approval. The minutes of the meeting were drawn up and the file was moved by the Deputy Secretary on 6.10.2006.

The minutes of the FIPB meeting were placed before the then Finance Minister on 12.10.2006 and he approved the same.

The formal letter of approval was issued by the Ministry of Finance on 20.10.2006. This letter of approval referred to the earlier approval dated 20.3.2006.

M/s. Aircel Limited's earlier name was M/s. Srinivas Telecom Ltd. The original foreign investors in M/s. Srinivas Telecom Ltd. were M/s. Century Telephone Enterprises Inc., USA and M/s. Redington Pvt. Ltd., Singapore. M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Ltd. was the new foreign investor in M/s. Aircel Limited.

There is no scope for any misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the contents of the two letters of approval dated 20.3.2006 and 20.10.2006. In both cases, there was no delay in granting the approval. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): If any clarification is needed, we can fix a time for that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have no difficulty in fixing a time. Whatever time is convenient to the hon. Finance Minister, may be fixed. This statement was read to us even in the morning by the hon. Home Minister. The queries are completely beyond the scope of the statement. Therefore, either we can make them today or the Finance Minister can go through the proceedings of today morning and whatever time is convenient to him, we can then put our queries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will go through the proceedings of the House and thereafter we will fix up a day mutually convenient to us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, that is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, are we fixing it for 12 noon, on a day after tomorrow?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That has already been said. It will be discussed with the LoP.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want some assurance from the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The Finance Minister has said that it would be discussed with the LoP and then a decision would be taken.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are also part of it. We should also be there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That means all are included. You are also included in that. Both the sides are included, this side and that side. Why do you doubt it? You are very much included. Who is excluding you? Don't think that anybody is excluding you. Now, Short Duration Discussion. Shri Shanta Kumar.

---

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Problem of food grains storage in the country

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी-अभी बड़े-बड़े लोगों की, बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों की, बड़ी-बड़ी बातों के बारे में बहुत गरम बहस हुई है। मैं इस देश के छोटे और गरीब आम व्यक्ति की एक समस्या सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी,

[श्री शान्ता कुमार]

अनाज भंडारण की समस्या गंभीर समस्या होती जा रही है। उसका प्रबंधन बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। एक तरफ किसान खून-पसीना लगाकर अनाज पैदा कर रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सरकार उसको सम्भाल नहीं पा रही है। लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज खराब हो रहा है। दुनिया में सब्जी, फल पैदा करने में भारत दूसरे स्थान पर है, लेकिन यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि लगभग 40, 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सब्जियां, फल आदि नष्ट हो जाते हैं, 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अनाज खराब हो जाता है। यह एक विचित्र और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण परिस्थिति है।

दूसरी तरफ एक और दृश्य है। अभी-अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी एक चर्चा में कुछ शब्द कहे हैं, वे शब्द मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, "The Supreme Court has expressed its concern over unabated starvation deaths in the country and asked the Union and State Governments to ensure that no one should die due to hunger." फिर कहा है, "You can't have two Indians. What is this stark contradiction in our whole approach in eradication of malnutrition? You say you are a powerful country, but at the same time starvation deaths are taking place in various parts of the country." सुप्रीम कोर्ट को यह कहना पड़ा। अखबारों में और भी खबरें रोज आ रही हैं कि कहीं पर कोई एक महिला अपने बच्चे को केवल एक हजार रुपये में बेचने पर मजबूर हो गई, कहीं पर कोई महिला, पदमा बेहरा केवल 7 हजार रुपये में अपने बच्चे को बेचने पर मजबूर हो जाती है। यह अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है, इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि आज देश के भण्डारों में 640 लाख टन अनाज है और इस साल 170 लाख टन और आने की सम्भावना है। कुल 810 लाख टन अनाज हो जाएगा और भण्डारण क्षमता केवल 460 लाख टन है। इसका मतलब कि 300 से लेकर 400 लाख टन अनाज बाहर रखा है, जो खराब होता है, बर्बाद होता है। यह स्थिति है। केवल अनाज रखने पर इस सरकार का 484 रुपए प्रति वर्ष किंवदंत खर्च आता है। यह सारी परिस्थिति जो आज है, जिसको बार-बार देखने की हमारी मजबूरी होती है, टीवी पर जब अन्न के भण्डार बर्बाद होते दिखाई देते हैं और जब अखबार में कहीं पर भुखमरी का समाचार आता है, तो किसी भी देशभक्त का सर शर्म से झुक जाता है। यह सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है।

मैं दो सुझाव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ। आप एकदम 400 लाख टन अनाज रखने के लिए गोदाम नहीं बना सकते, इसके लिए बहुत पहले योजना बननी चाहिए थी, लेकिन आप तीन काम कर सकते हैं। मेरा पहला सुझाव है कि हम एक महीने का राशन करोड़ों लोगों को देते हैं, हम उन्हें ऑप्शन दें और उनको एक महीने के बजाए 6 महीने का अनाज देने की कोशिश करें। इसके लिए हम उन्हें एक इंसेंटिव दें, ताकि वे 6 महीने का राशन इकट्ठा कर लें। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इससे सरकार की भण्डारण क्षमता 175 लाख टन और बढ़ जाएगी। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बर्बाद होता है। मैं योजना आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट के कुछ शब्द पढ़ना



चाहूंगा। 'Report of Performance and Evaluation of PDS, March, 2005'. "Taken into account all the inefficiencies in the PDS, it is found that the Government of India spends Rs. 3.65 through Budgetary food subsidy to transfer Re.1 to the poor." गरीब आदमी को एक रुपया पहुंचाने के लिए यह सरकार 3 रुपए 65 पैसे खर्च कर रही है। जो भण्डारण किया जाता है, उसका खर्च 480 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल आता है। इकोनॉमिक कॉस्ट अलग है। लेने में, ले जाने में, गोदाम तक पहुंचाने का खर्च अलग है। केवल गोदाम में रखने का खर्च 480 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल आता है। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप 6 महीने का राशन इकट्ठा देंगे, तो 6 महीने राशन रखने का आपका खर्च बच जाएगा। 6 महीने एक किलो राशन रखने पर आपका खर्च 2 रुपए 40 पैसे आता है। जब लोग 6 महीने के लिए अनाज ले जाएंगे, तो आपके 2 रुपए 40 पैसे बचेंगे। 40 पैसे सरकार अपने पास रखे और अनाज 2 रुपए किलो सस्ता कर दे। आज की कमरतोड़ महंगाई के जमाने में उन करोड़ों लोगों को अगर आप अनाज 2 रुपए किलो सस्ता देंगे, तो 6 महीने का अनाज उठ जाएगा। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि अभी कल हमने संसद के 60 साल पूरे होने का जश्न मनाया, सरकार यह घोषणा करे कि हम उसी उपलक्ष्य में देश के करोड़ों लोगों को अब सारा का सारा राशन 2 रुपए किलो सस्ता दे रहे हैं। आपकी जेब से एक भी पैसा नहीं निकल रहा, 6 महीने रखने पर आपका जो खर्च आता, 2 रुपए 40 पैसे, उसमें से 40 पैसे आप अपने पास रखिए और उपभोक्ता को 2 रुपए ट्रांसफर कर दीजिए, तो गरीबों को अनाज सस्ता भी मिल जाएगा और 175 लाख टन की भण्डारण क्षमता आपके डिस्पोजल पर हो जाएगी। यह गरीब के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी राहत होगी। महोदय, मैं एक और बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जमाखोरी अपराध है, होर्डिंग बहुत बड़ा क्राइम है, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा होल्डर अगर कोई है, तो वह भारत सरकार है। सरकार ने नॉर्म तय किए हैं कि किस समय कितना अनाज सरकारी गोदामों में चाहिए। उसके मुताबिक जनवरी में 200 लाख टन, अप्रैल में 212 लाख टन, जुलाई में 319 लाख टन, अक्टूबर में 212 लाख टन अनाज सरकारी गोदामों में चाहिए और इसमें 50 लाख टन strategic reserve भी शामिल है। यह बफर स्टॉक हर समय देश में रहना चाहिए, लेकिन फिर आप 700-800 लाख टन क्यों रख रहे हैं? लगभग 400 लाख टन अनाज अधिक हम अपने स्टॉक में रख रहे हैं, यानी होल्डिंग कर रहे हैं और होल्डिंग कर रहे हैं, तो इससे महंगाई बढ़ रही है। देश में महंगाई बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार अगर कोई है, तो वह भारत सरकार है। अगर सबसे बड़ा होल्डर कोई है, तो वह भारत सरकार है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी-अभी सब कमेटी, कॉमर्स में चावल के एक्सपोर्ट के सवाल को लिया गया। अधिकारियों से पूछा गया कि जब चावल बहुत अधिक है, तो आप उसको एक्सपोर्ट क्यों नहीं करते हैं? तीनों विभागों के तीनों सचिव आए और बोले कि हम चाहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट हो जाए। इस पर कमेटी ने पूछा कि फिर एक्सपोर्ट क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, तो बताया गया कि ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स के पास मामला है और उस पर फैसला नहीं हुआ है। इसके बाद कमेटी के चेयरमैन के तौर पर मैंने प्रधानमंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा, उनसे बात की,

[श्री शान्ता कुमार]

तब एक्सपोर्ट शुरू हुआ और इस समय तक 42 लाख टन चावल एक्सपोर्ट हो गया। आपने चावल क्यों रोका और समय पर एक्सपोर्ट क्यों नहीं किया?

महोदय, दुनिया के बाजार में भारत के चावल और भारत के गेहूं का स्थान है और लोग उसको खरीदना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप उसको इकट्ठा करके रखे हुए हैं, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आप यह सारा कुछ क्यों कर रहे हैं?

महोदय, मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, हमारी कमेटी ने इस सुझाव की चंडीगढ़ जाने पर मुख्य मंत्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी से भी चर्चा की थी। हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री भी पास बैठे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि एक नया काम कीजिए, जब आप **procure** कर रहे हैं, तब अगर कोई किसान दस टन लेकर आता है, तो उसको कहिए कि तेरा दस टन हमने ले लिया, उसका 50 फीसदी मूल्य तुमको दे दिया, लेकिन अगर तुम चाहो, तो यह अनाज अपने पास रखो, जब हमें जरूरत होगी, तब हम तुम्हारे गोदाम से उठा लेंगे, लेकिन जब हम उठाएंगे, तब हम उसको अतिरिक्त पैसा देंगे। कितना देंगे? एक किंवटल एक साल गोदाम में रखने का हमारा खर्च 484 रुपए है, अगर इसको हम नहीं रखते हैं और किसान इसको अपने पास रख रहा है, तो आपके 484 रुपए प्रति किंवटल बच रहे हैं, इसलिए हम किसान से यह कहें कि जब तुम से अनाज उठाएंगे, तब 484 रुपए प्रति किंवटल तुमको ज्यादा दे देंगे। प्रकाश सिंह बादल कहने लगे कि इससे हमारी समस्या हल हो जाएगी। गोदाम, भंडारण को विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जाएगा। 60 वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बातों पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैंने संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखी है, लेकिन भंडारण न होने के कारण, अनाज सड़ने के कारण एक तरफ भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अनाज नष्ट होता है, 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्जियां और फल नष्ट होते हैं। शर्म आती है, पूरा का पूरा देश उस पर चिंता व्यक्त कर रहा है।

महोदय, मैं बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ सरकार के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नर्स की हालत तो यह है कि आज बोरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं, पूरा देश इसके लिए घिल्ला रहा है। देश का किसान खून-पसीना एक करके उत्पादन कर रहा है और उत्पादन नहीं संभाला जा रहा है, इससे बड़ी **inefficiency** सरकार की क्या हो सकती है? एकदम कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए फौरी तौर पर ये दो सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ और तीसरा सुझाव एक्सपोर्ट का है। एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में हमारी कमेटी ने कहा और बाद में एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। ये तीन सुझाव मैं सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 6 महीने का इकट्ठा राशन दीजिए, दो रुपए प्रति किलो सस्ता दीजिए, इससे पूरा राशन उठेगा और 175 लाख टन भंडारण की क्षमता आपके पास और हो जाएगी। एक भी दाना खुले में रखने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। एक्सपोर्ट करना शुरू कीजिए और किसानों को कहिए कि जो किसान अपना अनाज अपने पास कुछ समय रख सकता है, तो वह रखे, उसको 484 रुपए प्रति किंवटल के हिसाब से अधिक मिलेगा। इससे लोग खुश होंगे, उनकी कमाई होगी और हमारा खर्च कम होगा।

अंत में, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह शर्मनाक स्थिति, यह लज्जाजनक स्थिति, जो बार-बार देखने को मिल रही है, यह समाप्त होनी चाहिए। इस सुझाव पर सरकार विचार करे और इसे तुरंत लागू करे। अगर यह ऐलान कल कर दिया जाए कि 60 साल पूरे होने की खुशी में हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों गरीबों को अब अनाज दो रुपए प्रति किलो सस्ता मिलेगा, तो हम इस समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं। धन्यवाद।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद सर। इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य अनाज का भंडारण करने के विषय पर महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा लेकर आए हैं। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिसका बहुत शीघ्र समाधान किया जाना किसानों और आम जनता के हित में बहुत आवश्यक है।

सर, इस यूपीए सरकार ने, जिसका लक्ष्य ग्रामीण विकास, यानी गांवों का विकास और किसानों की तरक्की है, उसने इस एजेंडा को लेकर, इन प्राथमिकताओं को लेकर कई नीतियां और कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं। किसानों को किस तरह से लाभ मिले, इसके लिए यूपीए सरकार कई विधेयक लायी है, जैसे, अभी भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी विधेयक भी आने वाला है ताकि किसानों से उनकी जमीन जबरन न ली जा सके और किसानों को उनकी फसल की मिनिमम उचित कीमत मिल सके। इन सब चीज़ों पर सरकार का ध्यान है। किसानों को कई मौकों पर कर्जा माफी भी दी गयी है और उनके लिए कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करने की सुविधा भी है।

सर, इस देश को कृषि प्रधान देश कहा जाता है और जहां ज्यादातर लोगों की आजीविका, उसके पूरे परिवार की आजीविका, शादी-ब्याह आदि सब कुछ अनाज पर ही निर्भर करता है, फसल पर ही निर्भर करता है और कृषि पर ही निर्भर करता है, वहां आज किसान के सामने बड़ी विषम स्थितियां हैं। जिसे हम इस देश का अन्नदाता कह सकते हैं, उसके सामने इतनी कड़ी मेहनत करने के बाद भी इतनी चुनौतियां हैं कि कभी अगर बरसात पूरी न हो तब उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, अगर बरसात ज्यादा हो जाए तब उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, यदि कीड़े लग जाएं तब उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और कभी सर्दी में जब ज्यादा पाला पड़ जाए तब उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इन कठिनाइयों और चुनौतियों में भी किसान और उसका पूरा परिवार रात-दिन जाग कर फसल की रखवाली करता है और खेतों में रात-रात जाग कर कभी चिड़ियां उड़ाता है और कभी जानवर भगाता है। इतनी मेहनत के बाद अनाज उत्पन्न हो पाता है, लेकिन फिर वह बारिश के कारण सड़ जाता है या खराब हो जाता है, क्योंकि किसान के पास उसके भण्डारण की कोई जगह नहीं है और वह अनाज खुले में रखा हुआ है, तो यह किसान के सपनों पर, उसके अरमानों पर, उसकी मेहनत पर पाला पड़ने वाली बात हो जाती है। इस तरह से उसकी मेहनत पर बिजली गिर जाती है और उसकी सारी मेहनत बर्बाद हो जाती है।

किसानों के हजारों-हजार टन अनाज के इस तरह बर्बाद होने की, सड़ने की और उसके भण्डारण की समस्या काफी वर्षों से बड़े प्रखर रूप में सामने आ रही है। एक तरफ जहां लोगों को खाने की परेशानी है, भोजन की परेशानी है और उनके सामने अन्न को खरीदने की

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

परेशानी है कि इतनी कीमत में वे अनाज कैसे खरीदें, वहीं दूसरी तरफ अगर करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज इस तरह से बर्बाद हो जाए, तो इसका कोई न कोई ठोस उपाय होना चाहिए और इसके लिए सरकार उपाय कर भी रही है। उसके लिए सरकार ने कई जगह अनाज के भंडारण के लिए गोदाम बनाने की शुरुआत की है। कई, अनेक राज्यों में गोदाम बनाने के लिए कुछ प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को दिया है तथा खुद केन्द्र सरकार भी बना रही है। महोदय, जो मुझे जानकारी हुई है उसके अनुसार अनाज के भण्डारण के लिए जो ये गोदाम बनाए जाएंगे, उनका किराया कुछ इस तरह से तय किया है कि गोदाम में कितने टन अनाज आएगा। यहां मैं एक सुझाव यह देना चाहती हूं कि गोदाम की कितनी लम्बाई, ऊंचाई और चौड़ाई है, उसी आधार पर किराया निश्चित होना चाहिए। किराए में टन वाले हिसाब से इसमें पारदर्शिता नहीं रहेगी और भ्रष्टाचार को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। गोदाम की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और ऊंचाई के हिसाब से भी उसका किराया निश्चित होना चाहिए, ताकि पारदर्शिता रहे। मेरी यह एक बात है।

दूसरी बात है, कई जिलों में अभी भी यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है, जैसे मैंने राजस्थान की सूची दी है, अजमेर जिले में अनाज के भण्डारण के लिए एक भी भंडार गृह नहीं खोला जा रहा है, जबकि अजमेर जिले में बहुत बड़ा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है। जयपुर जिले में भी काफी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है। वहां भी इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है। इसका मैंने कारण जानना चाहा तो पता चला कि वहां इतनी केपेसिटी है अनाज के भण्डारण के लिए, जिसके कारण अतिरिक्त भण्डार गृह बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। सर, मेरे तो यह बात गले नहीं उतरती। इन जिलों में जहां यह जरूरी नहीं समझा गया, तो अगर बारिश में वहां अनाज खराब होता है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी फिर सरकार के ही इसी रिसर्च और निर्णय पर आएगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे इसको अच्छी तरह से देखें। यह भी सही नहीं है कि कोई बड़ी कम्पनी ने टेंडर दे दिए और उस आधार पर वे भण्डार गृह बनवा रहे हैं। इसके बजाय, अगर जिस प्रदेश के जो लोग हैं, जिस जिले में जो लोग हैं, अगर वे खेती वगैरह से संबंधित हैं, पहले प्राथमिकता उन्हें ही क्यों न दी जाए कि वे ऐसे भण्डार गृह बनाएं, जिससे उनको उसका किराया भी मिलेगा तथा उससे उनकी आजीविका भी चलेगी। इस तरह भण्डार गृह बनाने की सुविधा उस गांव के लोगों को, उस जिले के लोगों को ही मिलनी चाहिए, बजाय किसी बड़ी-बड़ी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को ठेका दिया जाए। जहां तक गुणवत्ता की बात है, सरकार यह कह सकती है कि निश्चित गाइड-लाइंस के अनुसार अमुक-अमुक एजेंसी के माध्यम से बनना चाहिए। इस तरह से निश्चित किया जाएगा तो उसी जिले के लोगों की अपनी जिम्मेदारी भी रहेगी और इससे उनको लाभ भी होगा। इसके अलावा अगर कभी अनाज की कमी है या उनकी फसल बर्बाद हो भी गई, तो उनको इस प्रकार से एक लाभ मिल सकेगा।

सर, किसान को इससे एक लाभ यह भी होगा कि भण्डार गृह में उसे औने-पौने दाम में अपनी फसल बिचौलियों को नहीं बेचनी पड़ेगी। मार्केट में जो बिचौलिए हैं, उन्हें लगता है कि किसान कहां जाएगा, क्योंकि इस बार भी अनाज की बम्पर फसल हुई है पूरे देश में। हर जगह बिचौलिए, दलाल हैं, जिनका जमाखोरों से और किसानों से सम्पर्क रहता है। अब उन किसानों

को अपना अनाज मजबूरी में सस्ते दामों में बिचौलियों को इस कारण देना पड़ता है कि कल को बारिश होने की वजह से उनका अनाज खराब न हो जाए। अगर उसको भण्डारण की सुविधा मिलती है तो वह अपनी फसल को चार-छः महीने रोकने के बाद बेचेगा तो उसको पूरा मुनाफा कमाने का मौका मिलेगा। इस तरह से भण्डारण की सुविधा होने से किसानों को फायदा मिलेगा। महोदय, बोरियों की कमी होना बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। अभी भंडारण की बात हुई और अब बोरियों की कमी हो गयी। अगर किसान के पास बोरियां नहीं होंगी तो वह अपना अनाज किस में भरेंगे? महोदय, कई गांवों में यह एक पुरानी परम्परा रही है कि किसान जब अपने घरों में अनाज का भंडारण करता है, तो अनाज खराब न हो और उसमें कीड़े न लग जाएं, इस के लिए वह उसमें पारे की गोलियां डाल देता है। यह इंसान के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज होती है। किसान पारे की गोलियों को छोटी-छोटी पोटलियों में बांधकर अनाज में डाल देता है ताकि अनाज सुरक्षित रहे, लेकिन अगर पारे की एक भी गोली अनाज के साथ चली गयी और पिस गयी तो वह इंसान के जीवन के लिए बहुत खतरनाक हो सकती है। इसके लिए भी गांवों के किसानों में जागृति लायी जानी चाहिए कि वे इसका प्रयोग न करें। महोदय, किसानों के लिए भंडारण की अच्छी व्यवस्था होने के बाद किसान पारे की गोलियों की प्रक्रिया को नहीं अपनाएंगे।

महोदय, आखिर बोरियों की एकदम **shortage** कैसे आ गयी? हमने अनाज की **shortage** के बारे में तो सुना है, लेकिन अब बोरियों की **shortage** भी होने लगी। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है और इसमें देखना यह भी होगा कि **shortage** वाकई हुई है या की गयी है? यह एक अचरज की बात है। इस पर सरकार गंभीरता से ध्यान दे क्योंकि अनाज के व्यवसाय से जुड़े सटोरिए और बिचौलिए भी मिलकर किसान को नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिए, अपने हित में इस तरह के करतब करते हैं। यह ध्यान में रखते हुए न केवल केन्द्र सरकार बल्कि सभी राज्य सरकारों को भी कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। महोदय, यह केवल केन्द्र सरकार का ही नहीं बल्कि सभी राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य है कि वे किसान को उसके अनाज के भंडारण की पूरी सुविधा प्रदान करें ताकि हमारा किसान जो अनाज पैदा करे, वह बर्बाद न हो, वह उसे समय पर बेच सके और उसे फसल के पूरे पैसे मिलें। अभी शान्ता कुमार जी ने अनाज के एक्सपोर्ट की बात कही। महोदय, हमारी यू.पी.ए. सरकार जल्द ही फूड सिक्युरिटी बिल संसद में पेश करने जा रही है। यह हमारी सरकार की एक बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है और इसमें यू.पी.ए. अध्यक्ष सोनिया जी की बड़ी रुचि है ताकि आम आदमी को दो रुपए किलो गेहूं और तीन रुपए किलो चावल उपलब्ध हो सके। महोदय, जब सरकार के पास इतना अनाज है तो लोगों को सड़ा अनाज देने की क्या आवश्यकता है? लोगों को राशन मिले क्योंकि सड़े हुए अनाज को फेंकने से अच्छा है कि लोगों को अच्छा अनाज मिले क्योंकि उसके सड़ जाने पर तो उसे जानवर भी नहीं खा सकेगा।

महोदय, इन सब बातों को सरकार के ध्यान में लाते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि भंडारण की अच्छी सुविधा किसानों को दें। साथ ही सरकार ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाए कि उसी स्टेट

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

व जिले के लोगों को भंडार गृह बनाने की सुविधा प्रदान करें। आप खाली एक ही एजेंसी को भंडार गृह बनाने का काम न दें ताकि स्थानीय लोगों को उसका लाभ मिल सके क्योंकि बारिश व ओले गिरने के बाद यदि फसल की सुरक्षा भी की जाती है तो उसमें किसान का नुकसान ही होगा। हमारे यहां कहावत भी है कि जानवरों के फसल चरने के बाद यदि बाड़ लगायी भी गयी तो उसका क्या फायदा है? इसलिए समय रहते सरकार, जिसकी नीति किसानों के हित की रही है, गरीबों के हितों को प्राथमिकता देने की रही है, इस बारे में त्वरित कार्यवाही करे कि वर्षा से पहले भंडारण की ऐसी स्थिति बन जाए कि कहीं भी गोदामों में अनाज न सड़े। चाहे आप अनाज एक्सपोर्ट करें या सस्ते दामों पर आम लोगों को मुहैया कराएं, इसके लिए जो भी व्यवस्था में कमी है, उसे दूर किया जाए ताकि किसान और आम जनता को अनाज के मामले में पूरी सुविधा मिले।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में खाद्यान्न भंडारण की समस्या के संबंध में हो रही चर्चा में शामिल होने का आपने जो मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। निश्चित तौर से खाद्यान्न भंडारण की समस्या देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। यह इसलिए बड़ी समस्या है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में बहुतायत संख्या में किसान गेहूं, धान, दलहन, तिलहन की खेती करते हैं, लेकिन किसानों की उपज का भंडारण सही न होने की वजह से सरकारों के नियंत्रण में गेहूं और दूसरी उपज का रख-रखाव ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में जो उत्पादन की क्षमता है, उसे किसानों ने अपनी कर्मठता और मेहनत से लगातार बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। वर्ष 2011-12 में किसानों ने अपनी क्षमता से धान के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की है और इस तरह धान का उत्पादन करीब दस करोड़ टन हुआ है। गेहूं का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है, करीब नौ करोड़ टन गेहूं का उत्पादन हुआ है। इसके अलावा मोटे अनाजों और दालों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है। हमारे देश के लिए यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन केन्द्र की सरकार देश की जरूरत के हिसाब से अनाजों के भंडारण की व्यवस्था करने में कहीं न कहीं अभी तक नाकाफी नजर आई है।

**[(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार) पीठासीन हुए)]**

महोदय, जब भी बरसात का मौसम होता है, तो बहुत से भंडारण में इस तरह की घटनाएं हुई हैं कि गेहूं के भंडारण में बरसात का पानी आ जाता है और गेहूं खराब हो जाता है और बहुत से भंडारण में चूहे घुस कर गेहूं को कुतर कर बर्बाद कर देते हैं। इस तरह कई तरीके से हमारे देश के किसानों द्वारा उपजाया हुआ गेहूं, अनाज और दूसरी फसलों का नाश भंडारण की कमी की वजह से होता रहता है और जो सही आदमी, गरीब आदमी है, जो रोजी-रोटी के लिए मोहताज है, उसको हम खाना भी नहीं दे पाते। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। मैंने ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें साल 2011 में देखी है, जैसे हमारे जनपद गाजियाबाद के हापुड़ शहर में बड़े पैमाने पर हजारों टन गेहूं बरसात की अधिकता और भंडारण की व्यवस्था बेहतर

न होने की वजह से सड़ गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा कि अगर सरकार के पास गेहूं के भंडारण की व्यवस्था बेहतर नहीं है, किसान की उपज को सही से रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो कम से कम उस अनाज को गरीबों में मुफ्त में बांट दिया जाए। इस तरह देश की सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सरकार के इस खाद्यान्न प्रबंधन पर शायद प्रश्न-चिह्न लगा रही है। हमें चेतना होगी, सरकार को चेतना होगी।

इसलिए मैंने इस मुद्दे पर पहले भी कई बार अपनी पार्टी की ओर से विचार रखा है कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने अलग से रेल बजट बनाकर रेल विभाग को बेहतर करने की दिशा में प्रयास किया, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था कृषि के लिए भी होनी चाहिए। मैंने अनेक बार सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराने की कोशिश की कि चूंकि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, अतः कृषि विभाग को भी अलग से बजटीय व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत रख लिया जाए, खाद्यान्न व्यवस्था के लिए समुचित धन की व्यवस्था कर ली जाए और खाद्यान्न के रख-रखाव के लिए वेयरहाउसों की स्थापना कर दी जाए। यदि ऐसा हो जाए, तो हमारे देश में जो खाद्यान्न के सड़ने और खराब होने की शिकायतें आती हैं, सरकार इनसे निजात पा सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत बेहतरीन और उपयोगी विचार सदन के सामने रखकर गेहूं और दूसरी उपजों के रख-रखाव के बारे में अपनी राय व्यक्त की है। चूंकि हम लोग खेत-खलिहानों से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, इसलिए मैं सरकार की अपनी पार्टी की ओर से और अपनी ओर से कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। यह बात सही है को वेयरहाउसों की कमी है, अब वह बजट की कमी की वजह से है या इच्छाशक्ति की कमी की वजह से है, यह हम नहीं जानते, लेकिन यह बात सत्य है कि गेहूं और दूसरे अनाज कहीं न कहीं व्यर्थ हो रहे हैं, चाहे बरसात के पानी के कारण, चाहे चूहों के कारण या अन्य कारणों की वजह से। हम लोगों ने गांवों में भी यह सब देखा है। गांवों में पंचायत लेवल पर भी पंचायत वेयरहाउसों बने होते हैं। चार-चार या पांच-पांच गांवों की एक पंचायत होती है, जिसे न्याय पंचायत कहा जाता है और पांच-पांच या छह-छह न्याय पंचायतों का एक ब्लॉक होता है और कई-कई ब्लॉकों की एक तहसील होती है। यदि माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार के नुमाइंदे मेरी बात पर ध्यान देंगे, तो मैं यह सुझाव दे सकता हूं कि सरकार न्याय पंचायत स्तर पर, न्याय पंचायत के अंतर्गत आने वाले किसानों के समूह को संगठित करके, उनकी कमेटी या समिति बनाकर, सरकार की ओर से सब्सिडी देकर, उनको इस बात का अधिकार दे दे कि वे अपने गेहूं के भंडारण के लिए आपस में **coordination** करके, सरकार की सब्सिडी और अपने प्रबंध से न्याय पंचायत स्तर पर गेहूं और फसलों के भंडारण की व्यवस्था के लिए कुछ वेयरहाउसों का निर्माण करें। यदि यह पहल सरकार करती है, तो निस्संदेह गेहूं के भंडारण की समस्या में कुछ न कुछ कमी जरूर होगी।

मैं समझ सकता हूं कि देश बड़ा है और सरकार के सामने बहुत सी मुश्किलें, जिम्मेदारियां और प्राथमिकताएं हो सकती हैं, लेकिन विपक्ष और तमाम दलों के लोग हमेशा इस बात की चिंता

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

करते हैं कि देश का जो भी उत्पादन है, किसानों को उस उत्पादन का सही दाम मिले और जो उत्पाद हमारे देश में पैदा हुआ, वह सही रूप से लोगों के घरों तक पहुंचे। इसलिए हम सरकार से कहेंगे कि इसके लिए थोड़े निचले स्तर पर जाकर आप सोचें, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अफसरों की मदद लें, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल के अफसरों की मदद लें, पंचायत लेवल पर या ब्लॉक लेवल पर आप कोई कमेटी बनाकर या किसानों के समूह को संगठित करके, आप उन्हें इसके लिए authorize करें कि वे कुछ फंड सब्सिडी के जरिए और अपने पास से कुछ फंड लगाकर पंचायत लेवल पर स्वयं ही ऐसे भंडारणगृहों का निर्माण करें, जिनके जरिए उनकी उपज को सही तरीके से रखने की व्यवस्था हो सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के साथ-साथ हमारे देश में एक मुश्किल और आती है कि हमारे यहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा नहीं है। हालांकि यह बात विषय से हटकर है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बारे में इसलिए कहूंगा, क्योंकि यह खाद्यान्न से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। आज देश के बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में जो सस्ते राशन की दुकानें हैं, उन पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। जो गेहूं और चावल गरीब लोगों में, BPL श्रेणी के लोगों में बंटना चाहिए, वह नहीं बंट पाता है। एक तरफ हमारा अनाज भंडारणगृहों में सड़ रहा है, बरसात की वजह से खराब हो रहा है, उसे चूहे खा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर हमारे देश में आज भी करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको दो वक्त की रोटी तक नहीं मिल पा रही है। सरकार को इस समस्या पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि अपने उस अनाज को बरसात से खराब कराने के बजाय, उस अनाज को चूहे और दूसरे पक्षियों को खिलाने के बजाय अगर सरकार distribution व्यवस्था को बेहतर करके देश के गरीब लोगों में बांटने की व्यवस्था करती है, तो शायद देश के गरीब लोगों को भुखमरी से निकलने का मौका मिल सकता है।

महोदय, लम्बा ज़माना हो गया, हमारे देश में बी.पी.एल. सूची का रिव्यू नहीं हुआ है। आज मैं यकीन के साथ और सच्चाई के साथ कह सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी की दृष्टि से देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिसमें करोड़ों लोग बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी की सूची में आते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उस सूची का रिव्यू नहीं कराती है। जो बहुत से गरीब लोग हैं, उनको बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी का लाभ नहीं मिलता और जो उस श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं, वे उसका लाभ ले रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार को दूसरा सुझाव यह भी देना चाहता हूं कि जहां हमें खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा, खाद्यान्न भंडारण की व्यवस्था पर ध्यान देना होगा, वहीं यह खाद्यान्न गरीबों के घरों में जा सके, इसके लिए distribution व्यवस्था पर भी हमें कोई न कोई कारगर नीति बनाकर गरीबों तक उस अनाज को पहुंचाना होगा।

महोदय, हमारे सदन में बोरियां कम होने का मामला कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाया गया। सत्ताधारी पार्टी की माननीय सांसद महोदया ने भी उस पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। अब चिन्ता व्यक्त करना तो अच्छी बात है, लेकिन सरकार के हाथ कहां बंधे हैं? बोरियों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने से सरकार को किसने रोका है? भंडारण बनाने की व्यवस्था करने से सरकार को किसने रोका है? गेहूं की उपज को बचाने में सरकार के सामने मुश्किल कहां है? इसलिए मैं



कहूंगा कि सरकार को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि देश और समाज के लोग भरोसा नहीं करेंगे। जब हम बोरियां नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, तो warehousing कैसे देंगे? लोग हम पर कैसे भरोसा करेंगे? इसलिए इस पर भी चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुद्दा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और देश के किसान, मजदूर और कमजोर तबके के लोगों से जुड़ा है। मैं सरकार के लोगों से अपील करूंगा कि वे भी इसको गंभीरता से लें। बहुत लम्बा समय गुज़र गया यह कहते-कहते कि हम यह करेंगे, हम वह करेंगे, लेकिन हर साल बरसात होती है, फिर अनाज खराब होता है और गरीब लोग भूख से तड़पते हैं, इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें, ताकि गेहूँ का भंडारण भी बेहतर हो सके और जो अनाज हमारे देश में पैदा हो रहा है, वह सही घर और सही मुंह तक पहुंच सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... देश के लोग, जो जीने का अधिकार हमारे बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर द्वारा लिखे गए संविधान के ज़रिए मांगते हैं, उनके जीने के अधिकार को हासिल करने के लिए कम से कम दो वक्त की रोटी उनको मयस्सर हो सके, इसका तो कम से कम आप प्रबन्ध कीजिए। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, actually, the main issue is why the people, at large, in our country are not getting foodgrains at an affordable price. Why has the country been witnessing deaths due to hunger? Why have there been deaths due to heavy quantum of debt on their heads? Sir, when I was a school student—I still remember that—Jawahar Lal Nehru once said, ".....blackmarketeers will find themselves hanging from the lamp post." I was very much inspired. But, now, after 60 years, we are witnessing in States the poor farmers hanging themselves in their homes. Sir, many say, this situation has arisen because agriculture depends on weather conditions. Then, another argument was placed. However, now it is not there in that voice that everywhere the prices are rising—it is a world phenomenon; every country is facing this problem.

Sir, I remember, in this particular House, a data—published by an 'The Economist' (Magazine) was quoted giving information as to how many important countries, particularly, the neighbouring countries, are dealing with this problem of price rise, including the rise in diesel and petrol prices. Looking at those pictures, we have found that our country is in a very bad situation. Now, Sir, during the last five years, a huge quantity of foodgrain has been damaged. This situation has been there for the last few years. Previously, we did not have this situation. At least, it was not there so much, previously, in the agenda of the Government, and, therefore, the Supreme Court had to intervene. During the above period, we have experienced a steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. Sir, how

[SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE]

many times have we discussed this issue here in one form or the other? We have discussed here Arjun Sengupta's report—'Rupees 20 per head per day.' If you recall, Sir, even today, the Minister placed some figures here as to what is the picture regarding the essential food commodities. I also have some information which I got from the Monthly Average Retail Price of about 42 food articles. The Mustard Oil price which was Rs. 76.56 last year has now gone up Rs. 100. This figure has been quoted by the Government. Same is the case regarding many other food items. They are listed here. Potato is there; tomato is there; onion is there. So, this is the picture. Sir, how will the people survive in just twenty rupees? It is amazing. In Delhi, how will the people afford monthly rent? Transport expenses are there; education, medical, and clothing expenses are there. Anyone of us can experience it. Sir, can one survive in just twenty rupees? It has been published that 60 per cent of our population have no water connection, have no access to sanitation facility. If somebody goes to 'Pay and Use Toilet', how much one has to pay for its usage, for taking bath? So, how will the people survive? If, roughly, Rs. 2 per head is charged with a family of 5 heads Rs. 10 (Rs. 5×2) is spent there. This is the actual situation there in the whole country.

Sir, we have a good monsoon. The country experienced a very good monsoon. But the prices have not been reduced. So, all these theories are bogus theories, that this phenomenon is there in the entire world, that it depends on the weather conditions, etc. Even today, in reply to an Unstarred Question, it is said that 'We have a plenty of stock—Rs. 750 lakh tonnes as on 1st June, 2012 against the last year's stock of Rs. 654.73 lakh tonnes.' But still we are experiencing steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. Why is it there, Sir? A huge stock is there, but still the people are suffering; the poor people are suffering. Sir, we had demanded a ban on forward trade on Essential Commodities. I remember, once the Finance Minister had said here that they would try to do that for one or two items. But nothing has happened. The other side has rejected our demand for having a universal PDS at an affordable price. They have rejected the demand. They were to tell us about how to tackle this problem. Now, today, in the reply given to an unstarred question, it was said that 'foodgrain godowns in the country are not in a poor condition. However in a portion it has been said some quantity of foodgrains get damaged due to rains, floods and other natural calamities.' This was the reply given!

Now, what about the irrigation system in our country? How much money has been spent in the Budget. What is the quantum of coverage there? Even after 60 years of Independence, people depend on *Allah!*

Sir, unless the Government changes its mind, unless there is a shift in policy towards the people, especially the poor people, things will not change. I would like the present-day Government to ponder over these issues and consider the demands raised by us.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, as we look at the analysis and statistics in relation to the Public Distribution System, we are really reminded of what the Bourbons had once said—'learning nothing and forgetting nothing'. If you look at the history of famines in India, it is evident that the major famines in India have not been caused by shortage of foodgrains, but they have been caused by the distortions in the Public Distribution System. In 1943, writing about the famous famine of Bengal, Prof. Amartya Sen said that three million people died in that famine, not because foodgrains were in awesome short supply, but because of the artificial distortion with which the entire Public Distribution System was confronted. Many years down history, Government does not seem to have learnt any lesson, and that is why I said, almost like the Bourbons—'forgetting nothing and learning nothing'.

Now, what are the facts, Sir? Broad facts remain that the total storage capacity in the FCI godowns is 300 lakh tonnes. If you add a 154 lakh tonnes, as far as the States are concerned, the total storage capacity is 454 lakh tonnes, against a figure of 654 lakh tonnes, as was the entire stock available on the 6th of June, 2011, a shortage, clearly, of 200 lakh tonnes, accepted by the Government itself. For instance, look at the implications of this. The Nandi Survey conducted in only 112 districts in India suggests that 42 per cent children under the age of five are underweight, and 59 per cent of the children are stunted; half of them are below the age of two years. The Supreme Court was, naturally, therefore, prompted in 2010. And, what did they say? What they said is rather pathetic and telling, and I quote from the judgment of the Supreme Court. They said, "Give it to the hungry poor instead of the grains going down the drain." That is what Justice Bhandari and Justice Verma had said. And the Court directed the Government to establish adequate godowns so that the foodgrains which were rotting could be given easily to the poor.

[SHRI N.K. SINGH]

**4.00 P.M.**

Very little action has taken place after the Court judgment. In fact, 26 million tonnes are required to maintain a buffer stock. What we have stocked is more than what is required. According to the Agriculture Minister, the FCI is losing almost Rs. 27 crore a day. According to the admission made by the Minister himself, Rs. 28,000 crore has been lost to Government, which is adequate to feed two crore people in one year in the last decade on account of the distortion in the foodgrains. The distribution loss, which is 30 per cent of the grain supplied, plagues the entire distribution system. It doesn't reach the Government. Government has acknowledged that Rs. 58,000 crore worth of foodgrains every year is really destroyed due to the storage shortage. In fact, Mr. Thomas, you yourself had admitted it in the recent statement, and also in the written reply. I quote from your speech in which you say, "There is a wastage of food, starting from the point of harvest, procurement, storage, distribution, transportation and even at social functions like marriages." I think, you are very correct. But it is for you to come up with a game-plan. Look at the astonishing figures. Only two per cent of the fruits and vegetables in this country, Sir, is processed. This is in contrast to 30 per cent in Thailand, 70 per cent in Brazil, 78 per cent in Philippines, and 80 per cent in Malaysia. Between 15 and 20 per cent of the cooked food on special occasions is really wasted. And 30 per cent of the country's fruits and vegetables are perished due to absence of adequate cold-storages. In the light of all these very grim but very telling statistics, Mr. Minister, you must look for out-of-the-box solution. You must look for some innovative answers. I have for your consideration seven suggestions today. My first suggestion is, abolish the inter-State food sales which takes away the distortions of India as a free market. We have one large common market. But your restrictions on movement of foodgrains from one zone to another, or, from one State to another is something quite mind-boggling. When will India have one free common agriculture market to really prevent these kinds of distortions? Think about it. It is time we should do so. Second, do not force the FCI to buy the entire amount that the farmers sell. This is the policy which is fraught with danger. You have shortage of 200 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. You cannot have a magic wand forcing the FCI into courses of action, which are non-commercial and non-remunerative. It is something which we should think of. Third, technology permits you to be able to track down the country's gross consumption figures and for storage what you require in that

particular zone. Fourth, have an on-line tracking system in which you are able to track down the rotting foodgrains and improper storage and to also know where these areas of shortage and deficiency lie. Have a system where technology can enable you more expeditious and more efficacious use of the food material you have. Fifth, Sir, right back in 1979, you had agreed as part of the 'Save Grain Campaign' to have one good storage capacity in every sub-division and even in large panchayats, certainly in districts. Have modern silos; have Public-Private Partnership; and incentivize it in a manner far more than you have been able to succeed. What you have done so far has been inadequate to get Public-Private Partnership going, particularly at the local levels of administration. Sixth, get rid of this peculiar distortion. Bihar, for instance, has little or no procurement of foodgrains. Almost every district in Bihar does not have the capacity to be able to store foodgrains. Get rid of this obvious large distortion between areas which are endemically consumption, production and storage deficits. Finally, Sir, you are going to have the Food Security Bill and the Food Security Act, which is on the anvil. That will, Mr. Minister, compound your problems. Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget speech was audacious enough to suggest that we should look to new experiments. Look at the ability in which you can give perhaps food coupons or make direct cash transfers, make use of the kind of Unique Identification Number, which the Nilekani Committee has given you. Look to solutions, which do not cast a disproportionate burden on your over-frayed and over-exerted bureaucracy. Look to solutions which are innovative. Let not India have the disrepute of being seventh in the global index of hunger and also a country vulnerable to famine and endemic food shortages. Wake up, think afresh. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, today, we are discussing the great Indian paradox—'shortage in the midst of plenty'. We have plenty of foodgrains. From 1950, we have quadrupled our food production. We have increased it from 50 million tonnes to 100 million tonnes; from 100 million tonnes to 150 million tonnes, and, from 150 million tonnes to 200 million tonnes, and, now we are crossing 250 million tonnes. This is how we are progressing. It is true but, as also said by hon. N. K. Singh ji, we are 7th or 8th in the hunger index in the world. Why is it so? This is the paradox we must understand, and, we must try to solve, and, through you, Sir, I would like to request the Minister to understand it and do something.

[SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY]

Sir, the point is that we have reached, I won't say, the Chinese level of 500 million tonnes, but our production is sufficient at our own level to feed our own people, yet we are unable to do so. The causes are very well known. It is not shortage of food. It is the inability to access the food. We do not have the ability to access the food because we do not have the purchasing power, because we are poor, and, therefore many of us cannot eat that. I would not like to go very deep into this dissertation, but I would like to make two, three short and practical points for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

First of all, we succeeded fairly well in the late seventies with the Food-for-Work Programme. It was a very good success. It did two things. The hungry people got food directly and the supply of food into the market was directly through the workers, resulting in stability in prices in the food market, in the grain market, deep in the rural areas. I would humbly suggest to the Government to consider paying wages in half cash and half food in the MGNREGA scheme where you pay wages in cash. In this way, you can push foodgrains directly into the deep interiors of the country, and, thereby, stabilize the food prices which go up and up all the time. This is my first suggestion, which I would like to make for consideration by the hon. Minister.

Secondly, it is true that we cannot give doles directly in the way we should do it but the point is that since the Famine Code of late nineteenth century, which followed the Deccan riots, frequent riots caused by dreaded famine, we have a system of free distribution of foodgrains to the utterly poor people. We have now the BPL list, and, we also have stratified list of people who are at the lowest rung of the BPL. Why should we not give food directly to such targeted families instead of paying them cash? It is a limited amount, but it goes. Two things happen. Food goes in; where there is demand and the wealth of the nation goes up.

Then, Sir, we have already heard that 55 per cent of our children are malnourished or underweight. Why? Because they don't get food; their parents don't get food. So, it is time that we pack our Mid Day Meal programme in such a way that it becomes slightly more nutritious and a little more in quantity. Sir, in many places, Mid Day Meal is really the only meal that is given to the children. After that, many children don't get any other meal. So, Mid Day Meal should be much more in quantity and much more nutritious.

Then, Sir, we are really talking about two things. In the morning, we had a discussion on FCI. In fact, the question on FCI was the leading question. The answer was almost inherent in the question that it is a white elephant. FCI is one major institution that was created by the then Government to protect India's food sovereignty, and to protect India's food sovereignty, Sir, is to protect Indian political sovereignty. Therefore, under no circumstances, we should do anything which dismantles the FCI or reduces its efficiency. Yes, there is scope for development; there is scope for improvement; there is scope to increase the efficiency many times over. I have nothing to question about that. But, never question the need of FCI which protects the food sovereignty and, therefore, the political sovereignty of our country.

Lastly, Sir, make sure that all the foodgrains that are there are kept in a way that they don't rot. I understand the problem. You have a capacity of forty-four-and-a-half million tons. You have to keep a buffer of 6.5 million tons. Your procurement is going up by another 7/8 million tons; and you don't have the place to store. It is true. But, give it back to the farmer. In fact, it is your own suggestion that give it back to the farmer. Let him keep it for the time being and withdraw it from him when you require. Therefore, the movement of foodgrains would be lesser. With these few suggestions, Sir, I thank you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। माननीय मंत्री जी, हमारे प्रदेश में कानपुर में एक दुकान है, वहां एक बोर्ड लगा है – "ऐसा कोई सगा नहीं, जिसको मैंने ठगा नहीं।" नीचे लिखा है – "ठगू के लड्डू"। यह बिल्कुल सही है, मैं बता रहा हूं कि ऐसी एक दुकान है और उसकी सबसे ज्यादा बिक्री भी होती है। मेरे ख्याल से वह बोर्ड आपकी सरकार ने अपने आप लगा लिया है कि "कोई ऐसा सगा नहीं, जिसको हम ठगेंगे नहीं"। सरकार क्यों सुप्तावस्था में चली गई? आप क्यों नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं कि समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे करें? मुझे उस दिन हंसी आई, जब माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी सदन में जवाब दे रहे थे। किसानों की समस्या के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई, उसमें माननीय मुकेश अंबानी, माननीय आदि गोदरेज, मैं पूरा नाम नहीं जानता, ये लोग शामिल हैं। अब टाटा, बिरला और इनफोसिस वाले, जो रह गए हैं, उनको भी आप कमेटी में रख दीजिए, तो शायद वे किसानों के लिए बहुत अच्छी राय दे देंगे। मैं गलत नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह जवाब सदन में दिया गया है। किसानों के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिसने किसानों की उन्नति के लिए राय दी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री, शरद पवार जी पिछले हफ्ते इस सदन में क्वेश्चन का जवाब दे रहे थे, उन्होंने इसके सदस्य के जो नाम बताए, श्रीमन्, सुन कर शर्म आई कि इस देश के किसानों के साथ मजाक हो रहा है। आप दो मजाक कर रहे हैं। अगर आपने कमेटी में एडवाइज के लिए किसानों को लिया होता, तो शायद

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

वे सही एडवाइज़ करते। दूसरा, किसानों की उपज का दाम तय करने के लिए जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज़ कमीशन है, उस कमीशन में भी आपने सब आईएस बिठा दिए हैं। जिन्हें गेहूं, जौ की बाली का पता न हो, वे स्क्वायर फीट में जोड़ देते हैं कि उसमें कितना बीज पड़ा, कितनी खाद पड़ी और आप किसान की उपज का दाम तय कर रहे हैं? जब आप इस तरीके के निर्णय ले रहे हैं, तब यह स्थिति आपके सामने आ रही है।

श्रीमन्, यह वही देश है, हमने भी देखा है कि लाल गेहूं इस देश में अमेरिका से आता था और इस देश के लोग लाइन लगा कर उस लाल गेहूं को, जिसकी बीयर अंग्रेज लोग पी लेते थे और उसके बाद उस गेहूं को हिन्दुस्तान में बेचते थे, लेते थे। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने उसी गेहूं को खा-खा कर, हरित क्रांति लाकर, अपने खेत से उत्पादन बढ़ाया और इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर किया। लेकिन, जिस किसान ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर किया, उस किसान के लिए आपने क्या किया? हम बजट में कहते हैं कि हमारा बजट गांव की ओर का बजट है और 70 प्रतिशत गांव में रहने वाली जनता को हम बजट से लाभ दे रहे हैं, अगर लाभ दे रहे हैं, तो आज किसानों के सामने समस्या क्यों है?

श्रीमन्, आज विश्व के अधिकांश देशों में किसान को जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है, वह डायरेक्ट दी जाती है, किसान के उत्पादन की मार्केटिंग की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है, लेकिन आपने क्या दिया? आप बीज महंगा दे रहे हैं, खाद महंगी दे रहे हैं, पानी महंगा दे रहे हैं और लेबर महंगी दे रहे हैं। आप किसान को सब कुछ महंगा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन किसान का उत्पादन आप सरते में ले रहे हैं। हमारा कहना यह है कि जब तक आप गेहूं 1500 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस देश का किसान सम्पन्न नहीं हो सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जब वे जवाब दें, तो वे APC के मेम्बर्स के नाम पढ़ें और मैंने एडवाइजरी कमेटी के दो सदस्यों का नाम लिया और तीसरे अपने डॉक्टर साहब, जो यहां मेम्बर हैं, वे उसके मेम्बर थे, बाकी और लोग थे। मैंने जो नाम लिया, तब आप जवाब दीजिएगा, तब आप बता दीजिए कि मैंने गलत तो नहीं कहा। अगर मैं सही कह रहा हूं, तो इसमें सुधार लाने की जरूरत है या नहीं है? आप इस पर विचार कीजिए।

आप पंजाब में सौ प्रतिशत गेहूं खरीदेंगे, हरियाणा में सौ प्रतिशत गेहूं FCI खरीदेगी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सौ प्रतिशत गेहूं FCI खरीदेगी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल उत्पादन का 40 प्रतिशत ही FCI खरीदती है। हमारे प्रदेश के साथ ऐसा भेदभाव क्यों हो रहा है? अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूं, तो वह भी आप जवाब में कह दीजिएगा। हम सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में इतना गेहूं उत्पादित कर सकते हैं, जिससे हम पूरे देश को खिला सकते हैं, बाकी तो सरप्लस गेहूं जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, यही चावल का हाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में FCI ने लेवी चावल लेना बंद कर दिया, जिसके कारण चावल गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उत्तरप्रदेश में चावल खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है। आप कौन-सी पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं? इस कंट्री को हम एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड कंट्री कहें, इस कंट्री की *economy*, इस कंट्री का बजट हम एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड बनाएं, हम कहें कि हम गांव में



रहने वालों के हित का बजट बनाएंगे और हमारी जो आर्थिक उन्नति है, वह गांव से होगी, एक तरफ तो हम यह नारा दें, दूसरी तरफ अगर उनके उत्पादन को हम ठीक से नहीं रखेंगे, तो क्या स्थिति होगी? आज भी, माननीय मंत्री जी, कितने परसेंट लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, जबकि अपना कितना अनाज सड़ रहा है?

श्रीमन्, जब आप अपनी सीट पर बैठे थे, तब आपने खुद quote किया था। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आपसे क्या कहा? मैं न्यायालय के कहे पर नहीं जाता हूँ। मैं तो practical आदमी हूँ और practical बात करता हूँ, लेकिन जब तक आप सत्यता को नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आज भी "दैनिक जागरण" ने निकाला है कि अगर Food for All देश में लागू कर दिया गया, तो हमारे पास स्टोरेज की जगह नहीं होगी, तब हम अनाज कहां पर रखेंगे? आज भी आप जितना खरीद करते हैं, उनमें से करीब 12 लाख मीट्रिक टन अनाज बाहर पड़ा हुआ है।

हमने सवेरे आपसे प्रश्न किया था, तो आपने कहा था कि हमने PPP मॉडल पर स्टोरेज capacity बढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। श्रीमन्, आप जरा उसकी कंडीशन्स पढ़ लीजिए। मैंने बहुत लोगों से बात की, हमने अपने यहां भी लोगों से बात की कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आप गोदाम बना लीजिए, हम उस पर आपको किराया देंगे। लोगों ने जवाब दिया कि जमीन की कीमत और उसके निर्माण की कीमत जितनी है, वह economically viable नहीं है, इसलिए FCI का यह proposal हम लोग स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ, तो आप हमारी बात का जवाब दे दीजिएगा। मैंने इसी लिए सवेरे आपसे पूछा था कि आपने जो प्रस्ताव भेजे, आपको प्रस्ताव दिए हुए दो साल हो गए, दो साल में कितने लोगों ने उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया और कितने लाख मीट्रिक टन अनाज के स्टोरेज के लिए आपकी PPP मॉडल पर गोदाम की व्यवस्था हो गई? यदि नहीं स्वीकार किया, तो आप उस पॉलिसी में बदलाव क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? ...(समय की घंटी)... जब तक प्रस्ताव economically viable नहीं होगा, तब तक निजी क्षेत्र का आदमी उस पर धन खर्च नहीं करेगा, जैसा कि हमारे और लोगों ने सजेशन दिया।

श्रीमन्, जब आप बोल रहे थे, तब आपने कहा कि आपने पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर को सजेशन दिया कि 50 परसेंट किसान को एडवांस दे दीजिए और स्टोरेज उसको करने दीजिए। सर, आपने तो 485 रुपए कहा, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि अगर आप किसान से कह दें कि आप स्टोरेज के लिए ढाई सौ रुपये बाद में दे देंगे, तो किसान वही गेहूं और वही अनाज 50 परसेंट कम पर सम्भाल कर रख लेगा। आपने तो 485 रुपये कहा, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप किसान को ढाई सौ रुपये प्रति बोरा एक्स्ट्रा दे दीजिए, तो वही किसान अपने गांव में उसी अन्न को सम्भाल कर रखेगा और फिर न उसे चूहे खाएंगे, न उसे कीड़े खाएंगे, न वह सड़ेगा और हमारे देश का जो अनाज है, वह सही तरीके से रहेगा। मंत्री जी, हम कह रहे हैं कि आप कम से कम कुछ हिम्मत तो कीजिए। हम उत्तर भारत वाले चौबीस घंटे राजनीति करते हैं, हम हिम्मत करते हैं, हम निर्णय लेने की हिम्मत करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों में क्षमता है, पता नहीं, वह क्षमता आप लोग क्यों नहीं लेते? आप वह क्षमता पैदा कीजिए और निर्णय लीजिए।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हमारे पुराने डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब हंस रहे हैं। मैं बड़ी-बड़ी बातों को कड़वा तो कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन सत्य भी कह रहा हूँ। मैंने हरदम यह कहा कि लीडरशिप उत्तर प्रदेश से ही निकलती है। लीडरशिप भारत के किसी और कोने से नहीं निकलती है, बल्कि हमारे यहां से निकलती है। यह निर्णय लेने की क्षमता ही है कि आज सरकार अनिर्णय की स्थिति में खड़ी है, सरकार कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पा रही है। ऐसा लग रहा है कि जहां दर्द देखो, वहां पर सुन्न कर दो, वहां पर ऑपरेशन न करो, यानी वहां खाली सुई दे दो, जिससे दर्द बन्द हो जाए। इन सब चीजों से कभी समाधान नहीं होता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं एक बात और कहूंगा कि आपके एफसीआई के अधिकारियों की यह पॉलिसी है कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता को गेहूं की जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उसे पंजाब से भेजा जाएगा और अगर पंजाब में जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उत्तर प्रदेश से भेजा जाएगा, जबकि उसी जिले में गेहूं और चावल मौजूद हैं, लेकिन उन्हें एक जिले से दूसरे जिले को नहीं दिया जाएगा। आप इस पॉलिसी को नोट कर लीजिए कि आपने ऐसी कौन-सी पॉलिसी बनायी है। अगर मेरे हरदोई में चावल और गेहूं पीडीएस को चाहिए, तो उसकी अलॉटमेंट हरियाणा से मिलेगी। वह हरियाणा से हरदोई आएगा, लेकिन हरदोई के गोडाउन में जो रखा है, वह हरदोई को नहीं मिलेगा। आपके एफसीआई के अधिकारियों ने जो यह एक बहुत बड़े गबन और घपले की पॉलिसी कर रखी है, उस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि अगर आप किसान के लिए चिन्ता कर लेंगे, तो शायद 2014 में आप उम्मीद कर लेना, लेकिन अगर आप चिन्ता नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप जहाज को डुबोना ही चाहते हैं, यदि आप सब लोगों ने तय कर लिया है कि जहाज को डुबोना है, तो फिर यह होता है कि डूबते को सहारा नहीं दिया जाता, बल्कि राजनीति में डूबते को और डुबो दिया जाता है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश में आपको डुबोने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर आप सुधार करेंगे, तो हम सहयोग करेंगे और अगर सुधार नहीं करेंगे, तो हम असहयोग देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. M. S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I think, starting with you, a large number of very valuable suggestions have been made both to handle this problem in the short-term and also in the longer term. I have been here in this House for the last five years. Almost every year, in the month of April-May, we have this discussion on foodgrains storage, foodgrains spoilage in Punjab and so on. This is but natural because only the magnitude of the problem is increasing year by year.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when we became independent in 1947, the country was producing six million tonnes of wheat. This year, Punjab alone has over 17 million tonnes and Madhya Pradesh has 8-10 million tonnes. Procurement in Punjab alone is about 12.5 million tonnes. I said that the whole country was producing only six million tonnes in 1947. Now, Punjab alone provides double for the Public Distribution System.

Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we need enduring solutions, not merely *ad hoc* and temporary solutions. They are very important. Right now, we need many steps as you suggested. But, I think, we should now find a more enduring solution to the problem.

Sir, other countries have similar problems like Canada, Australia, etc. which are major wheat exporters. They have the Canadian Wheat Board and the Australian Wheat Board. They do two things. One is, there is a high degree of coordinated action. There is also anticipatory action. There is coordination among various Departments and anticipatory proactive action, not the post-mortem action. So, we need a structure today if we want to see that this kind of problem is not continuing to plague us. I would like to suggest for the consideration of the Government and the Minister that we need a National Foodgrains Management Board which should consist of all the players. It relates to only post-harvest management, not production side at all. Once the grain is harvested, the processing, storage, marketing and distribution, PDS and so on will be managed by this Board. It includes post-harvest handling, storage, movement, marketing and distribution. I would like to suggest that this kind of a board, namely, National Foodgrains Management Board, may confine itself to the commodities which are included in the National Food Security Bill, namely, nutri millets like bajra, jower, makka, ragi and so on, and wheat and rice, the only grains which are included in the National Food Security Bill. It can also be a virtual Board. It can be a 21st century organisation. It is not necessary to have a huge building, a huge number of staff and so on. But it should consist of all the major players starting with the FCI, Jute Board, Railway Board, Surface Transport Ministry, Warehousing Corporation and the private sector which is also becoming very important. I have seen it in Punjab where I am going the day after tomorrow. Every year I go there to study the storage problem in Punjab and Haryana. It is an exhilarating sight what I call ecstasy and agony. 'Ecstasy' in the sense what our farmers are doing, that is, the grains coming like gold, and, at the same time, how we are storing them gives you the agony. It is important that we involve the private sector, the Grain Storage Institute and scientific institutions like the CFTRI and so on. It must be a coordination and proactive planning and action programme. I think, this kind of a coordinating body is required. Since the FCI is mentioned—I have gone through the process—in the 1960s, I can say, there would not have been any Green Revolution had the FCI not existed. Because for the farmer, ultimately, it is

[PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN]

procurement at remunerative prices which is the greatest incentive. They are producing more because the Government is also procuring at a fairly reasonable price, though not at the price recommended by the Farmers' Commission. But it is going up to that level. Therefore, we should develop this particular Board and a national strategy starting with what you have suggested about storage at the farmers' level, incentives for the farm level storage, farm level silos and rural godowns which already exist. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, when he was Minister, he took interest in the Rural Godowns Scheme. Then a National Grid of ultra modern grain storage should be there in all parts of the country so that grains can be moved at a very short notice.

Sir, I may conclude by saying that we are discussing it every year and we are all feeling sorry that the grains are rotting. Every day I get a call from the media requesting me to talk about the grain storage problem, the losses and so on. We must, as a nation, find a more enduring and permanent solution. The solution is to have a structure. You look at it in a proactive way. You look at the problem. They wouldn't think of the gunny bags in the month of April. They think of the gunny bags in the month of October-November when the crop is sown. Now, we need a body which can do it. Thank you very much.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. It is with a deep concern about the food situation of the country in the coming years, I participate in the Short Duration Discussion on the wastage of foodgrains in the country due to non-availability of adequate storage houses. We all know that still our country is experiencing food insecurity and this is not only just related to economic barriers to access food but also social barriers. Our country had earlier witnessed large-scale famines which we had overcome after struggling for several months or years. Those famines were mainly because of low level of agricultural production that was inordinately dependent on changing monsoon and extremely unequal distribution of land and food. With some land reforms, implementation of Green Revolution, improved irrigation facilities which, in turn, enhanced foodgrain production and improved distribution through the Public Distribution System, we achieved self-sufficiency to some extent in agricultural production and the danger of famine in the post-independent India has been averted. But still today, when we achieved substantial production in agriculture, the number of people who go to bed hungry has not been reduced. The gloomy

situation presently existing in the country might not be because of low agricultural production or failure of monsoon, but because of failure of post-harvest infrastructure, like shortage of cold storage chains, transportation and management of stored grains, as stated by my hon. colleague, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. It was warned two years back when 61,000 tonnes of foodgrain had rotted in the year 2010, and an assurance was given by the Government that the storage capacity would be increased in the coming years, but the story of wastage of agricultural production continues unabatedly. The hon. Minister had also informed last year that the storage capacity would be increased to 15 million tonnes through public-private partnership and silos with a capacity of two million tonnes. Through the public-private partnership, the scheme of construction of warehouses had been implemented by the Government in 2008. Under this scheme, it was proposed to build godowns under the Seven Year Guarantee Scheme. The FCI also sent a proposal to the Government for fund allocation for creation of about 45 lakh metric tonnes capacity. Therefore, I urge the Government to give more importance to construction of warehouses in sufficient number, at least one in each district and further the open storage system should be abolished. If needed, it should be only on temporary basis covered with waterproof tarpaulin and the time for open storage of certain food grains like paddy and wheat should not exceed one month. The Government should also introduce a separate budget system for agriculture and animal husbandry on the line of the Railway Budget and the General Budget. Nearly 70 per cent of country's population is engaged, directly or indirectly, in agriculture and therefore importance should be given for enhancing post-harvest infrastructure facilities. The absence of scientific and modern technology in storage management in the Food Corporation of India's godowns is another major reason for wastage of food items. Besides building additional storage capacity, steps should be taken for upgradation of the existing State-owned warehouses. Since most of the warehouses owned by the State agencies are over 15-20 years old, hence they need upgradation to contain the wastage level. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to concentrate more on the development of storage houses in the country. In Tamil Nadu, when our leader Kalinger was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he introduced hundreds of 'Ulavar Santhai', that is, farmer's santhai, where each santhai has a cold storage to store vegetables. Such a scheme can be introduced in the whole nation. This scheme should be introduced by the Central Government with full funding. Thank you.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the problem of foodgrains storage in the country. I thank my leader, Shri Mangala Kisan, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. When India is self-reliant in foodgrains and when we are discussing the problem of food storage in the country, the BPL families are starving. They are not getting a square meal a day. I really feel sorry for them. What is the reason behind it? We are not able to take a correct policy on demand and supply for proper planning and for proper distribution of foodgrains, even after 65 years of our independence. It comes to my mind that being a welfare State, we have not provided food security to the people of India even after 65 years of our independence. Now, where does the problem lie? What is the reason that people are starving? We should find out that first. And what are the causes for poverty in the '*grama*', that is, the villages? What are the reasons for poverty because of which terrorism, Naxalism and Maoism are growing day by day? And this has become a stress to the nation. Sir, we should remember the words of the Father of our Nation, late Shri Mahatma Gandhi. The Father of the Nation told about *Gram Swarajya*. We observed the Sixtieth Anniversary of this august House yesterday. I think 93 and 94 or 95 Amendments have been made to strengthen the local self Govt. but we are not touching the grama and find out what the root-cause of poverty in villages is. planning should come out of that. Sir, I started my career from the 'Gram Panchayat level. I was, first, the Sarpanch and then became the President of the Zilla Parishad. And I say, with regret, that our planning has not touched the villages. We have to analyse what the proper reason for poverty there is. Sir, the FCI created 69.07 lakh tonnes storage capacity under Seven Year Guarantee Scheme in 2008. The CAG had serious objections as some capacity in Andhra Pradesh remained unutilized.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

The Report of the Working Group on Foodgrains, Balancing Demand and Supply during Twelfth Five Year Plan, has observed that the storage capacity being created under the Guarantee Scheme may not be fully utilized during the entire period. Sir, private entrepreneurs are not willing to lease out their warehouses to the FCI because they do not vacate the same after the period of the Lease

Agreement and various other reasons. As a result, due to lack of godowns, grains are rotting. The rains may come in June which would destroy the stocks. Sir, damaged paddy is selling at Rs. 620 for branded alcohol. Sir, I would say in this context, my hon. Leader, Shri Naveen Patnaik declared that BPL families will get rice for Rs. 2. They are getting it. And APL families in KBK districts are also getting rice for Rs. 2. **...(Time-bell rings)...** Sir, I am concluding. Sir, will the Government distribute grains among the poor before the damage of foodgrains which are stored for more than two years? Sir, I want to know, through you, how many types of authorities concerned are verifying FCI godowns in a year. I propose that Government should have FCI godowns in each district of the State. Sir, one pertinent point is there. **...(Time-bell rings)...** Sir, I am going to conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): All right, please sit down. You have already taken more time.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, it is a pertinent point and I want to know from the Minister. Organisation of agricultural farmers should be organised from Gram Sabha level to Block level, District level, State level, under the umbrella of a Central level organisation. Thank you.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to present my comments on the on-going discussion on the problems of food storage system. I appreciate the hon. Members who have brought this matter for discussion in this august House. Till recently, food storage system of India has been under attack, not only by the political parties and social organisations, but by the courts also, and even by the Apex Courts. The Supreme Court of India has passed strictures against the Government policy of storage system, and it went to the extent of saying that the wastage of grains due to paucity of space may be distributed freely to the poor who go to sleep with hunger. Sir, besides this,—as also in a reply to this august House, even today—nearly 16,386 tonnes of grains and—in a written reply in the same august House, not today—77,000 tonnes of wheat has been rendered unsuitable for human consumption during the last three years due to pest attack, leakages in godowns, spillage and waste during handling and exposure to rain. Sir, I would like to know from the Ministry, what steps have been taken to contain this precarious situation. Sir, the food stocks are expected to hit the 75 million tonnes mark. The storage

[SHRI N. BALAGANGA]

facility of FCI is 63 million tonnes, which is 12 million tonnes less than the expected stock. Sir, the present off-take for the PDS is about 53-55 million tonnes and the level of distribution will not clear the stocks fast enough to accommodate the fresh arrival or the fresh procurement. Sir, Punjab and Haryana contribute 70 per cent of the nation's foodgrain basket. There also, due to lack of proper storage facility, there may be precious loss of foodgrains. Nearly 84 metric tonnes of grains will be wasted or damaged. Sir, the Planning Commission has recommended construction of silos on PPP mode. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us the response of your Ministry towards this recommendation. Sir, FCI has agreed to construct silos in 10 States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the work has been started. Sir, I understand that some States are asking the Central Government to export foodgrains. I would like to know what the Government's stand on this. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important subject.

There is no doubt that management of foodgrains storage by FCI is a big failure in the country. Foodgrains estimated to peak at nearly 750 lakh metric tonnes by end of this month and record production of 252 lakh tonnes of production and nobody knows how FCI is going to manage this huge stock. As per one estimate, nearly 25% of grains go waste in the absence of proper foodgrain storage facilities.

The first point I wish to make is, the Government has initiated to build modern storage infrastructure with the help of the private sector. One recent project, arranged by the World Bank's International Finance Corporation, recently added 50,000 tonnes of modern silo storage capacity in Punjab. The facility was built and will be operated by a private company and the Government set storage price for a decade, guaranteeing the company a return on its capital. So, why cannot such PPP models taken up for construction of modern silos? I would like to know the number of such proposals from my own State Andhra Pradesh and the capacity addition that they are going to add. Even the experts say that the public-private partnership model to build silos is economically viable if storage losses exceed 2.1 per cent annually which is far below current loss estimates. So, it is better to have silos on PPP mode.



The second point I wish to make is the problem of shortage of bags that FCI is facing to keep foodgrain storage. Sir, earlier Government permitted to use plastic bags for storage of foodgrains. This year it banned plastic bags saying they are not environmental-friendly. But, there is a severe shortage of jute bags. So, I would like to know how the Ministry is planning to supply jute bags for storing foodgrains.

Thirdly, Supreme Court had directed the Government to release about 25 lakh tonnes of grains to feed the country's poor population. The government is citing high transportation costs. So, I would like to know whether any consultations have been held with State to share, at least, 50% of costs to which they readily agree for supply of foodgrains to poor, so that twin objectives can be achieved i.e., providing food to poor and reducing pressure on FCI with regard to storage of foodgrains.

Fourthly, Sir, the Government had earlier sanctioned construction of a capacity of 150 lakh tonnes storage sites, but only a meagre 0.1 per cent of the project has come into existence. I would like to know the reasons behind this pathetic performance.

Sir, FCI is failing very badly in coordinating with the Railways to get rakes for transportation of foodgrains during the peak Kharif procurement in March, April and May and Rabi procurement in September and October. Bulk procurements are coming from Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how is he going to improve the coordination between FCI and Railways not only for procurement of foodgrains but also distribution of the same to other respective areas through PDS. And, what plans Ministry have to develop modern facilities in FCI such as temperature control mechanism for storage of foodgrain, tracking transport movement of foodgrains online, putting storage areas under CCTV surveillance, etc. And, how much Budget Ministry has earmarked for modernisation of FCI during the current year and also in the 12th Plan.

The next point I wish to make is, there is lack of commitment in the officials to store foodgrains. The corrupt FCI depot operators sell a portion of stored grains in the black market and then intentionally allow a portion to rot and cover up the illicit sale by over reporting the wastage. If there is lack of commitment on the part

[SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI]

of officials, whatever you do, it goes into drain. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how is he going to address this serious problem which is coming from within.

Finally, I would like to know whether the Ministry has ever thought of a decentralized model of food storage for the country to reduce the cost of transporting foodgrains and the need for storing them for long by spreading food cultivation uniformly all over the country. Through this, the Government will not only save a substantial amount of money that goes into warehousing and reduce the time required for distribution but it can also ensure that the grains are actually reaching the beneficiaries. If so, the details may be given. If not, the reasons for not giving impetus to this issue.\*

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, that is the best part of your speech. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Smt. Renukaji wants to go early; she can speak now.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have an appointment and, hence, I would like to speak early. Sir, I am really grateful that I have been given this opportunity to speak and I want to thank all my respected colleagues here for indulging me and letting me to speak on this vital issue.

Sir, all of us have been addressing these issues repeatedly over the years. As Mr. Swaminathan has rightly pointed out, it is time for us to look at issues and think out of the box and in the traditional ways. Firstly, the priority should be given to crop planning. We do not do crop planning. A lot of farmers do what is known as 'copy cat farming', as a result of which we have surplus grains. I do not think we should complain about the problems of plenty, because today we can afford to feed our nation across the board. For us, even if the hectares of land have not increased, it is because of the availability of better quality seeds, and because of more awareness on using technologies, that we are able to produce so much of foodgrains.

The States like Assam, which we considered as sleeping giants, after putting in one lakh tube wells have come in a very big way into production of rice. Yes, I agree with Mr. N. K. Singh when he did say that inter-State barriers should be

---

\* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telgu.

lifted for the movement of foodgrains so that it facilitates each State, which will be much more economically viable.

As for thinking as to what we can do to solve the storage problems, we really have to invent newer ways. You have to take into confidence the Gram Panchayats so that they can lease the land from 30 to 50 years, or even 99 years, and ensure that under NREGS we construct assets in the form of storage facilities. Agencies like NABARD always predict in the annual reports how much storage is required, whether cold storage or dry storage. Newer technologies, such as irradiation, should be used. It is completely indigenous. Countries like Israel have been using irradiation over the years, which is a value addition. This removes micro-organisms which causes the rotting of grains. This prevents that. It does not alter the taste and does not hamper reproduction in terms of seed value. Now, this is something you can think of using. The Centre is giving huge subsidies and direct grants. Because of lack of awareness of what irradiation is, farmers are not using it. Fruits, meat, poultry, pisciculture, eggs and everything can be irradiated whereby the shelf-life of the product increases. I think, each Member of the Parliament should also talk to your lead banks, in your respective districts, that you have adopted in this august House, and the lead banks must be made to come forward to build storage in which the farmers' grains can be stored; against which, credit can be given to the farmer to facilitate him to purchase the seeds and also to meet with his private requirements of whether it is getting girls married or whatever it is.

Sir, along with that, there should be investment in post-harvest technologies. Every one is talking about hunger, and not understanding that lack of nutrition and anemia starts in utero. कुपोषण कोख से शुरू होता है और इसकी awareness is not about giving Mid-day Meals or something like that. कितने लोग हैं इस हाउस में जिन्होंने पिछले पांच साल में तीन साल के बच्चे को खाना खिलाया, यह मुझे आप सुनाइये। कोई भी तीन साल का बच्चा या पांच साल का बच्चा 200 ग्राम या 100 ग्राम एक टाइम पर बैठकर खाता नहीं है। There has to be the three 'As'—availability, affordability and accessibility of nutrition, which means, you have to fortify the five things in this country, namely, sugar, oil, rice, wheat and salt. All these five products should be fortified, so that what little goes in, gives them supplementary nutrition. It should be accessible to children who want to access food several times over a period of the day. They can't sit for one meal; sit there and eat it because they are human

[SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY]

beings. Children's behaviour pattern is that of distraction, game and fun. They keep eating and coming back and wanting more. So, you have to look at that realistically.

Sir, someone was objecting to the FCI's purchasing grains. Please do not stop that. It is just the lifeline that we, as farmers, depend on. When we give you a bumper crop, bad enough, we lose everything when the rains are not there, when there is excess rain. Every other factor in environment hurts us. When we produce good grains, even then we cannot wipe out our debts because we don't get a remunerative price. That is the market economics. Someone was asking about raising the Minimum Support Price. आप जितनी मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइज बढ़ाते जायेंगे, उतनी copycat farming होती जायेगी। We have to now do crop planning, where you identify sectors which will be able to grow pulses, which will grow oilseeds, which will grow rice and paddy, and make sure that the remuneration is given to those farmers, that our storage facilities and our export policies are able to have a swift response system whereby we can do that. **...(Time-bell rings)...** Sir, thank you so much for indulging me and giving me this opportunity. This is merely the tip of the iceberg. Food processing is an industry that has not taken off in India as it should have. And if we encourage food processing, right from the micro-finance women's units, at the district level, to the macro-level industry, it will help our farmers. Food processing is not a bad word. There should be fortification of food, clear labelling and identification of micro-nutrients. Not just for children, India has a huge growing population. All of us are going to be elders, and we need to have micro-nutrient supplements, which have to be used by all of us in India. So far, that has not been done. There is very little vitamin D; there is no clear labelling of food, what is safe for children and what is safe for elders. There is a lot of commercial exploitation that is taking place. If this is monitored, it will help. If the Panchayats can give land on lease, the land asset remains with the Panchayat; if, under the Corporate Social Responsibility, we can invoke industry to come forward, which would get advantages of investing in backward areas, if all this, we dovetail and use, we can find solutions. I think, it is time for this House to rise to the occasion and come forward together, not on political lines, but as people who care for this nation. Thank you very much, Sir.

**5.00 P.M.**

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम देश में खाद्यान्न की समस्या के भंडारण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आज निश्चित रूप से यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो गई है। देश को इसके कारण भारी नुकसान हो रहा है और किसानों को भी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस देश में कृषि उत्पादन वृद्धि में इसके कारण बाधा आ रही है। मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय तो नहीं लूंगा। मेरे पूर्व आदरणीय सदस्य श्री शान्ता कुमार जी ने इसकी शुरुआत की है और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, उनसे अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए मैं यहां कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। दुनिया में अनेक ऐसे देश हैं, जो हम से कृषि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बहुत आगे हैं और वे हमसे चार गुना ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं। वहां पर रख-रखाव और मार्केटिंग की कोई ज्यादा कठिनाई नहीं है, परन्तु हमारे देश में वह विकट समस्या बन गई है। आज हमारे देश में सरकार ने हरित-क्रांति के माध्यम से या किसानों को भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं देकर, एक वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास किया है। उसके कारण कृषि उत्पादन में विशेषकर गेहूं, चावल आदि में वृद्धि हो रही है। एक समय था और आज भी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं का उत्पादन पंजाब में होता है, दूसरे नम्बर पर हरियाणा में होता है, पहले मध्य प्रदेश कहीं पीछे हुआ करता था, लेकिन इस दौर में मध्य प्रदेश का तीसरा स्थान है। पंजाब, हरियाणा के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं का सर्वाधिक उत्पादन होता है।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस बार किसानों को प्रभावित करने के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं लागू की हैं। कृषि उपज के लिए ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई हैं, पूंजी निवेश करने वालों को ब्याज की दरों में छूट दी है और जो किसान गेहूं का उत्पादन करके सरकार को देगा, उसको सौ रुपए प्रति विंटल बोनास देने की भी व्यवस्था की है। इससे प्रभावित होकर किसान अत्यधिक मात्रा में गेहूं सरकार को बेच रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा सिस्टम लागू किया है। जिन-जिन किसानों ने गेहूं बोया, उनका पंजीयन किया गया और पंजीयन करने के बाद उनके मोबाइल नम्बर नोट किए गए। किस किसान को किस दिन गेहूं बेचने के लिए आना है, इस व्यवस्था से सबको SMS किए गए। यह व्यवस्था लागू करने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने फरवरी, 2012 से ही केन्द्र सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क किया, बल्कि जनवरी से ही किया था। उनको अनुमान बताया था कि इस बार मध्य प्रदेश में इतना गेहूं पैदा होगा और हम आपको इतना गेहूं देंगे। आप उस गेहूं को समय पर उठाएं और उसको रखने के लिए हमें बोरियों की व्यवस्था भी करवाएं। केन्द्र सरकार ने इसकी सहमति भी दी और यह तय हुआ था कि केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को नवम्बर माह में 1,44,170 गठानें बोरियों की उपलब्ध कराएगी। उसके अनुसार फरवरी माह में 75,010 की बात हुई। पहले तीन फरवरी को और फिर पन्द्रह फरवरी को 50,050 की बात हुई, कुल मिलाकर हमें 2,69,230 गठानें चाहिए थीं। केन्द्र सरकार की सहमति के अनुसार हमने 478.75 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार के खजाने में जमा कर दिए। उसके बाद यह तय हुआ कि केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश का गेहूं खरीदकर, उसको रखने की दृष्टि से अप्रैल माह के अंत तक 88,000 बोरियों की गठानें उपलब्ध कराएगी। परन्तु

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि केवल 17,000 बंडल ही उपलब्ध कराए गए। मध्य प्रदेश के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** थापर जी, आपकी पार्टी से बोलने वाले और तीन स्पीकर्स हैं, इसलिए पांच मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** सर, यह मध्य प्रदेश का बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट और गंभीर मामला है, इसे उठाने दीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** बाकी लोगों को भी टाइम देना है, take two minutes more.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सर, मैंने इसीलिए बहुत सारी इधर-उधर की बातें बताई ही नहीं हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** ठीक है, आपको दो मिनट ज्यादा देते हैं।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** ठीक है। केंद्र की सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जो वादा किया, उसको निभाया नहीं है। केंद्र की सरकार ने वह वादा किया था कि वे एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से प्रति सप्ताह 1 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं उठाएंगे, परन्तु उसको भी नहीं उठाया है। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को बाध्य होकर, केन्द्र की सरकार के पास एक बार नहीं, बल्कि तीन-तीन, चार-चार बार आना पड़ा, आग्रह करना पड़ा, लेकिन आग्रह करने के बाद भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। हमने कहा कि आपने जूट की बोरियों में गेहूं रखने का बंधन डाल रखा है, हमको उसमें छूट दे दो, हम प्लास्टिक की बोरियां अरेंज करके उसमें भर देंगे, परन्तु यह सब भी नहीं किया है। पिछले तीन, चार वर्षों से आप और हम सब यह देख रहे हैं कि कुल मिलाकर मध्य प्रदेश के साथ यह सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी निर्णय दिया कि गेहूं को सड़ाने की बजाय गरीबों में बांट दो, लेकिन वह भी नहीं बांटा जा रहा है। देश में चारों तरफ से टी.वी., दूरदर्शन और समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से हमें जानकारी मिलती है कि 58,000 करोड़ रुपये का गेहूं सड़ाया गया। यह सब हो रहा है, लेकिन सरकार कह रही है कि हम योजना बना रहे हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो दीर्घकालीन योजना बन रही है, वह तो बन रही है, परन्तु यदि कोई कार्यवाही तत्काल की जा सकती है तो वह यह हो सकती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमारा टाइम है, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** मैं क्या करूं, आपकी पार्टी ने तीन नाम और दिए हैं।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने केंद्र सरकार से यह मांग की, यह अनुरोध किया कि हमारे यहां गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाले परिवारों को हम जो गेहूं बांटते हैं, वह केंद्र से, एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से और कहीं से आता है, इसलिए हमारे पास यह जो खुले में स्टॉक पड़ा है, इसका कंट्रोल डीलरों को देने की अनुमति दे दी

जाए। यदि हम उनको तीन-तीन, चार-चार, पांच-पांच महीने का इकट्ठा गोहूँ दे देंगे, तो यह जो भंडारण की समस्या है, इसमें कुछ राहत मिलेगी और गोहूँ सड़ने से भी बच जाएगा, परंतु केन्द्र की सरकार इसकी भी अनुमति नहीं दे रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** पांच मिनट की जगह आपके आठ मिनट हो गए हैं। मैं क्या करूँ? You have to adjust your speech accordingly. आपकी पार्टी के तीन स्पीकर्स और हैं। आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आपके आठ मिनट हो गए हैं, आप इसको खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में जो गोहूँ बाहर से आता है, वह बाहर से भेजने की बजाय, उनके लिए उसी राज्य से देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, इससे लाने, ले जाने का जो खर्चा है, वह बच जाएगा और सरकार का एफ.सी.आई. गोदाम में इसको रखने का जो खर्चा होता है, वह भी बच जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मार्किटिंग की जो समस्या है, उसके समाधान के लिए यह किया जाए कि जो किसान उत्पादन करता है, आप उस किसान को ऋण अनुदान दे दें। वह स्वयं अपने खेत पर वेयरहाउस बनाएगा, उसको रखेगा और उसके बाद सरकार उनसे यह गोहूँ सुविधानुसार लेने की व्यवस्था कर लेगी। ऐसा करने से सब ठीक होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास कहने के लिए बहुत कुछ है, परंतु समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र की सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार, मुख्य मंत्री ने केंद्र की सरकार से जो मांग की है और केंद्र की सरकार ने जो सहमति दी है, जो वादा किया है, उसको शीघ्रताशीघ्र पूरा करें, गोहूँ सड़ने से बचाएं, किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने में सहयोग करें और गरीबों को संरक्षण देने का काम करें। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने आपके माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति का जो वर्णन किया है, हम सभी मध्य प्रदेश वासी स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

**डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दूसरे सदस्य भी स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** सभी सदस्य स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करते हैं, I also support.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh):** Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is an essential discussion on storage of essential commodities, that is, foodgrains. Prof. Swaminathan was mentioning about the customary debate of April-May on this issue. For me, I appreciate the gesture which will be much

[SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU]

MORE useful for making out a countdown for the food procurement, storage and foodgrain movement. I come from a State which is, otherwise, well known as *Annapurna*. Now, in my State, by our State Government, *Rythu chaitanya sadassulu*, the farmers' promotion conventions are going on. Kharif season is going to start. One month from now, we will be seeing long queues of farmers for seeds. After one-and-a-half month, we will, again, be seeing long queues for fertilizers and pesticides. By the end of August or from the beginning of September, the tensions of procurement and selling necessities of the farmers of their yield will be coming up. Then, by November-December, we will be hearing about and facing the suicide by farmers. This is the calendar going on, Sir. Based on this backdrop, Sir, I earnestly submit a few points for the consideration of the Minister of Food Procurement and Public Distribution. Prof. Thomasji is much famous in my State. He has understood the exact problem for the last three years. My State '*Annapurna*' and also several other States, including Maharashtra and Karnataka, have been regularly facing the problem of storage of foodgrains. From the inputs available from the concerned Ministry, there is a brief mention about the Food Corporation of India. To rationalise, in 2010, the staff strength of the Food Corporation of India was reduced from 55,000 to 36,000. I am told, even I have read through, and I have seen at certain places the systematic utilisation of technological facilities and modern computerised technology by this Ministry. The tracking and proper storage recording is enabled. But the claim of hon. Minister is that the requirement of foodgrains to implement the National Food Security Bill is not likely to be substantially higher than the current allocation of foodgrains, under various welfare schemes. The scale of operation of the Food Corporation of India is, therefore, not required to expand at all significantly. I dispute with my humble understanding, and it is also mentioned that even under the Scheme, well known as PEG, the process is just at finalising the contracts, and for the coming season, it will not be useful. Okay. But, with all these things, what is to be done? There is every necessity to ensure, to work out the yield, the harvest plan. Based on the kharif-produce plan, you have to plan for the storage capacities and arrangement of rail wagons for the mobility and movement of foodgrains.

As a second point, there is every necessity to properly plan the warehousing of the foodgrains, and the destinations for the foodgrain movement should be very shorter, i.e., within 300 kilometres.

Besides that, as mentioned in PEG Scheme, as you are going to give the entrepreneurs the assurance of 10 years' hiring, there is every necessity to



encourage the individual farmers. Those were the days when they used to have their own seeds, used to have their own backyard manure and used to have their own cow dung-pasted godowns at houses.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Now, those were not visible and the procurement and foodgrain storage has become a very important heart-rending thing. For that, there is every necessity to coordinate with all the Departments, including the NREGS, to have godowns at each and every major *Gram Panchayat* and cold storage facility for, at least, 100 villages. This is a must to ensure proper storage of foodgrains, to ensure proper utilization of the Food Security Act. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, we are in a very paradox situation. We have got a record production of foodgrains on the one side, and, on the other side, the *per capita* availability of foodgrains is declining. According to a reply given in this House in December, 2011, 'the *per capita* availability in 2006 was 445.3 grams, but, in 2010, it was reduced to 438.6 grams.'

For the last 20 years, since we embarked on the New Economic Policy, the production is increasing but the *per capita* availability of foodgrains is reducing. The Government says that 'we have got enough foodgrains in the godowns, there is enough buffer stock, But, at the same time, they are reducing the quota of foodgrain allotment to States like Kerala. In Kerala—the Minister knows it very well—the APL quota was reduced by 85 per cent, and, till now, the Government is not ready to restore it and ensure the food security in Kerala.

I think, there is a concerted effort on the part of the Government to weaken the FCI, to weaken the Public Distribution System in tune with the Neoliberal Economic Policy. The hon. Minister, Prof. K.V. Thomas, is honest enough to concede today, as the previous speaker was mentioning, that there is no necessity to strengthen and expand the working of FCI. I think, it is for the first time in this House, in Parliament, that a Food Minister is saying that there is no necessity of expanding the FCI. What does it show? We have to see the background of the statement. The hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal, mentioned about the Committee constituted by the Government with industrialists like Mr. Mukesh Ambani and Mr. Godrej to study and formulate a proposal regarding processing and procurement of

[SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN]

food products. I feel that this Government is going in for more and more privatization in this sector. They are going to entrust the procurement and distribution of foodgrains to the private sector. Now, there is a proposal emanating from many quarters that there must be direct cash transfer instead of providing foodgrains through ration shops. What would introducing direct cash transfer mean? It would mean that we need not have a Public Distribution System, and we need not have ration shops; and you just give money to the needy. Then, the needy and the poor living Below the Poverty Line would buy foodgrains from the open market. About ten years back, we used to read that big traders were the hoarders, that they were hoarding the foodgrains. Now, big corporate houses are into retail trade in India. They are procuring foodgrains directly from the *mandis* and hoarding them. Not only that, this Government is contemplating bringing in even multi-national companies to retail trade.

Therefore, if we look at the issue in hand in the background of all these aspects, the move of the Government is not to strengthen FCI, not to procure foodgrains directly from the farmers, but to give it to the corporates and the private players. If that happens, that would be the most harmful thing for this Government to do. It will endanger food security and endanger the very existence of this country. So, we must not go in for that. We must change the policy. We must go back to the policy of strengthening the FCI and procuring foodgrains from the farmers to help the farmers as well as the consumers.

Thank you, Sir.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): धन्यवाद, वाइस चेयरमैन सर। मैं मंत्री से सिर्फ एक निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण देने की बजाय अगर कोई **concrete** बात सदन में रखी जाए, तो बेहतर होगा। माननीय शान्ता जी ने जब अपनी बात शुरू की, तो बहुत ही अच्छे सुझाव उन्होंने यहां सदन में रखे। उनमें से कम से कम एक-दो सुझाव तो मान कर, उनके ऊपर सरकार कोई नीति बनाये, तो हम देश के अनाज को खराब होने से बचा सकते हैं।

मुझे मंत्री जी की बैकग्राउंड नहीं पता, लेकिन उनका संबंध अगर किसानियत से थोड़ा-सा भी है, तो कणक का वह दाना किसान के बीज बोने से लेकर इंसान के पेट में जाने तक कितनी प्रक्रियाओं से गुजरता है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। लेकिन, जब उसकी मेहनत से पैदा हुआ अनाज, जो किसी के पेट में जाना है, वह सड़ जाए, तो उसका सबसे ज्यादा दुःख उस किसान को होता है और वह सोचता है कि मैंने यह अनाज सर्दियों में रात को जाग कर और पानी के बीच में रह कर देश के लोगों के लिए पैदा किया, पर सरकार की नीतियों के कारण यह सड़ रहा है।

वैसे, अगर मैं आपको न्यूज़पेपर्स दिखाऊँ, तो इनमें कई हैडिंग्स इस संबंध में छपे हैं, जैसे- "गोदामों में सड़ रहा है अनाज" और "भण्डारण" की आधुनिक तकनीक के अभाव से अनाज की दुर्दशा।" इन समाचारपत्रों ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, वे भी हैरान करने वाले हैं और सरकार को ध्यान से उन पर विचार करना चाहिए। इनमें लिखा है कि आँकड़ों के मुताबिक गोदामों में रखा पचास लाख टन से ज्यादा अनाज तीन बरस से ज्यादा पुराना है और आँकड़े यह कहते हैं कि तीन साल बाद खाने वाले अनाज की गुणवत्ता खत्म होनी शुरू हो जाती है। अगर यह अनाज तीन-तीन साल और साढ़े तीन-चार साल गोदामों में पड़ा रहेगा और उसको सड़ने के लिए छोड़ देंगे, तो हम किसान और अपने देश के लोगों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। एक और हैडिंग जो छपी है, वह भी बड़ी इंटरेस्टिंग और हैरान करने वाली है कि "पुराना सड़ा, नया सड़ाने की तैयारी।" मैंने इसी सत्र में एक क्वेश्चन दिया था। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस चक्कर को छोड़ कर कि इसकी जिम्मेवारी किसकी है, केन्द्र सरकार की या राज्य सरकार की, किसान के साथ खिलवाड़ करना हम बन्द करें। चाहे वह केन्द्र सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार, हमारा एक ही aim होना चाहिए कि हम इस अनाज को कैसे बचा पाएँ और इसको गरीब के पेट में कैसे पहुँचा पाएँ। हम इस सदन में इतने लोग हैं जिनको प्रेक्टिकल एक्सपीरियंस है, आपको अधिकारियों का सहयोग मिलता है। अगर 60 साल से हम देश में यह व्यवस्था ही नहीं कर पाए कि अनाज को न सड़ने दें, तो शायद और कितने वर्ष इस किसान को इंतजार करना पड़ेगा कि उसके अनाज का एक-एक दाना गरीब के पेट में जाए। वैसे एक कहावत भी है, कहते हैं कि अगर सारा माल लुट रहा हो तो आधा बांट देना चाहिए, जिससे खराब होने से कम से कम आधा तो बच जाएगा। अगर इस थ्योरी को ही आप सोच लो तो जितना अनाज सड़ने के कगार पर है उस अनाज को गरीबों में बांट देते हो तो कम से कम अपने देश के गरीब गर्व से कह सकते हैं कि मेरे देश का कोई व्यक्ति भी रात को बिना खाए नहीं सोता। अगर यह कमिटमेंट सरकार कर ले तो मेरा ख्याल है कि पैसे के आँकड़ों को छोड़कर, अनाज की बर्बादी को हम बचा सकते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए शान्ता कुमार जी ने जो उदाहरण दिया है और आपको एक सुझाव भी दिया है, अगर आप उसको भी मान लें तो हम अनाज को बचा सकते हैं। आप एक-एक महीने का अनाज देते हैं, अगर उसको साल में दो बार कर देते हैं तो इससे आपका ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन का, स्टोरेज का कितना खर्चा बचेगा, उसका भी उन्होंने पूरा हिसाब आपको बता दिया है।

सर, मैं एक छोटी सी बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। इस चिंता को देखते हुए कि देश का अनाज सड़ रहा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी आपको एक सजेशन दिया था कि अनाज को गरीबों में बांट दिया जाए। लेकिन पता नहीं, जो सरकार एक नारा देकर सत्ता में आई थी, "कांग्रेस का हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ" आज वह हाथ कहाँ गया? कम से कम सुप्रीम कोर्ट की डायरेक्शन मानकर वह अनाज गरीबों में बांट सकते हैं। मैं अपने स्टेट पंजाब का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ एक गोदाम के पास तहसील ऑफिस और एक स्कूल है। उस गोदाम में इतना अनाज सड़ चुका है कि वहाँ से सुरसुरी, जो अनाज को खराब कर रही है, वह सुरसुरी तहसील में भी फैल गई है और स्कूल में भी चली गई है। इस कारण तहसील

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

में न तहसीलदार बैठता है और न उस स्कूल में बच्चे ही पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। इन सुरसुरियों से इतना आतंक फैल रहा है कि वहां का अनाज सड़ रहा है। सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके कुछ सुझाव जो आपको अच्छे लगते हैं, उनको कम से कम एक बार अपनाकर तो देखो। जिन देशों में अनाज कम होता है, हम इसको एक्सपोर्ट करके भी उन देशों में अपने देश का नाम कमा सकते हैं। सर, इस अनाज को सड़ने मत दीजिए, इस अनाज को संभालिए, किसान की इज्जत कीजिए और किसान का दर्द समझने की कोशिश कीजिए।

सर, लास्टली मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो किसान है, वह दो "G" के ऊपर निर्भर है, एक God और एक Government. न कभी God खुश होता है, न Government खुश होती है। हम लोग यहां चुनकर आए हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में जो सजेशन आए हैं, कम से कम उस किसान की वेदना को समझते हुए, ध्यान रखते हुए जब अपना रिप्लाई दें, तो इन बातों को उसमें जरूर शामिल कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति** (हरियाणा): धन्यवाद, सर, आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारे देश में अनाज भण्डारण की बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। देश के अंदर अनाज भण्डारण की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण इसकी बहुत सी मात्रा सड़ जाती है, जबकि देश के अंदर लाखों लोग भूखे सोते हैं, उनको खाना भी नसीब नहीं होता। अभी जैसे पहले भी चर्चा हुई, इस बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी सुझाव दिया कि अनाज को सड़ने के बजाय गरीबों में बांट दिया जाए। हमें अखबारों के अंदर भी पढ़ने को मिलता है कि गोदामों के अंदर अनाज सड़ रहा है जो बी.पी.एल. कार्डधारक हैं, उनको या जो मिड-डे-मील्स के अंदर अनाज आता है, वह सड़ा हुआ अनाज होता है।

मैं हरियाणा से आता हूं, वहां बिजली की कमी है, पानी की कमी है, पानी की तो विशेषरूप से कमी है, उस कमी के लिए मौजूदा सरकार भी जिम्मेदार है, क्योंकि हरियाणा में जो पिछली सरकार थी, उसने एस.वाई.एल. पर पैरवी करके सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फैसला अपने हक में करवाने का काम किया था। लेकिन न वहां की मौजूदा सरकार ने और न ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वह फैसला लागू किया और हरियाणा को एस.वाई.एल. का पानी नहीं मिल पाया। महोदय, वहां पानी की कमी है, वहां के किसान यूरिया, डीएपी ब्लैक में लेते हैं, बीज भी उन्हें ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता है। इस सब के बावजूद वहां के किसानों ने अनाज का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन किया है, लेकिन आज हरियाणा में रिकार्ड उत्पादन के बावजूद, हालत यह है कि वहां ट्रैक्टर, ट्रॉलियों की लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगी मिलेंगी क्योंकि किसानों को अपना अनाज उतारने की जगह नहीं मिलती। उनका गेहूं सड़क के ऊपर रखा हुआ है। वहां एफसीआई और हरियाणा का Food Supply Department, उनके अनाज को उठा नहीं पा रहा है क्योंकि उनके पास रखने की जगह नहीं है। इसी तरह से जब पिछले सालों में आलू का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ तो किसानों को अपना आलू रोड के ऊपर फेंकना पड़ा था क्योंकि उनके पास उसे रखने की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं थी। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि किसानों के भंडारण की समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

महोदय, दूसरे हरियाणा में "SEZ" के नाम पर किसानों की जमीन acquire की जा रही है और उन पर Reliance जैसी कंपनियों के बड़े-बड़े मॉल बनाए जा रहे हैं जिससे छोटे दुकानदारों का कारोबार बंद होने के कगार पर है। दूसरी ओर किसान को पूरी सहूलियत न मिलने के कारण और उन्हें अपनी फसल का उचित मूल्य न मिलने के कारण वे बर्बादी के कगार पर पहुंच गए हैं। महोदय, आज कृषि वैज्ञानिकों का भी यह मानना है कि किसानों को उनकी फसल का 1285 रुपए क्विंटल के हिसाब से जो मूल्य मिल रहा है, वह उनकी लागत मूल्य से भी कम है। आज उसका लागत मूल्य ज्यादा बैठता है। इस कारण किसान निरंतर कर्ज के बोझ के तले दबता जा रहा है। इसलिए जहां हम उनके लिए अन्न भंडारण की समुचित व्यवस्था करें, वहीं सरकार यह भी तय करे कि किसान को उसकी फसल का पूरा मूल्य मिले अन्यथा छोटे किसान और छोटे व्यापारी बर्बादी के कगार पर आ जाएंगे जिसके परिणाम बहुत भयंकर होते हैं।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** श्री तरुण विजय। कृपया पांच मिनट में समाप्त करें।

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनाज के भंडारण का मामला भारत के सत्ता संचालकों, धनी अफसरों और उनकी विश्व दृष्टि का एक कुपरिणाम है। महोदय, यह वह देश है जहां मोटर कंपनियों को गाड़ियों के रखने के लिए कभी जगह की कमी नहीं होती, यह वह देश है जहां पर करोड़ों बोतल शराब के भंडारण के लिए कभी समस्या नहीं आई, कभी जगह की कमी नहीं हुई और कभी पैसे की कमी नहीं हुई। महोदय, यह वह देश है जहां पर 30 लाख लोग देश में अनाज होते हुए भी अंग्रेजों द्वारा निर्मित कृत्रिम भुखमरी का शिकार हुए थे और यह वह देश है जहां मार्च, 2012 में असम प्रदेश में वहां के समाचार पत्र इस शीर्षक के साथ भूख से मर रहे बागीचों के कार्यकर्ताओं की खबर छापते हैं, 'The Valley of Death', 'The Plight of Tea Labourers in Assam's Bhuban Valley' महोदय, यह उस देश की कथा है, जहां अनाज की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन अनाज को वितरित करने की व्यवस्था भ्रष्ट और अमीर, सामंती दृष्टि वाले लोगों के हाथों में है, जो शराब बनाने के लिए लाखों टन अनाज को नष्ट कर देना ज्यादा उचित समझते हैं। महोदय, यह खंडवा की कथा है, जहां 10 फरवरी, 2012 को फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ने 1100 क्विंटल अनाज राशन की दुकानों पर बांटने के लिए भेजा है, लेकिन वहां से एक पूरा-का-पूरा वैगन गायब हो गया। अनाज के सैकड़ों वैगन ऐसे गायब किए जाते हैं और जब तीन महीने बाद अनाज मिलता है तो सारा अनाज सड़ चुका होता है या जान-बूझ कर सड़ा दिया गया होता है।

महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड से हूं। उत्तराखंड के मुख्य मंत्री ने कल केन्द्रीय मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर कहा है कि आप हमारे यहां जितना अनाज भेज रहे हैं, उससे लोगों का पेट नहीं भर रहा है। आप 767 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं और 13,496 मीट्रिक टन चावल कम भेज रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी कम मात्रा में आप उत्तराखंड के गरीब लोगों को, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, उनको

[श्री तरुण विजय]

चावल और गेहूं भेज रहे हैं। वहां पर कांग्रेस की ही सरकार है और कांग्रेस के ही मुख्य मंत्री यह चिड्डी थॉमस साहब को लिख रहे हैं और उनसे कह रहे हैं कि गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के लोगों को 25,570 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं और 16,928 मीट्रिक टन चावल भेजने की तुरन्त व्यवस्था करिए, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि हम यह सड़ा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, हम नष्ट कर देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इधर आप देखिए, गरीब लोग दिल्ली के स्टेशन पर और सराय रोहिल्ला से मुर्शिदाबाद और गुवाहाटी के स्टेशनों पर जूठन बटोर कर पेट भरते हैं। अभी कोई चले और दिल्ली के फुटपाथों पर देखे कि लाखों लोग किस प्रकार फुटपाथ पर रहते हुए पटरियों के किनारे गिरा हुआ भोजन बटोरते हैं और उसे खाते हैं। यह वह देश है, जो चन्द्रमा पर अपना उपग्रह भेजने की तैयारी कर रहा है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के आंकड़ों में दुनिया का सबसे भूखा देश माना गया है। यह वह देश है, जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा 46 प्रतिशत कुपोषित बच्चे रहते हैं। यह वह देश है, जहां पर लगभग 7 प्रतिशत लोग भुखमरी और गरीबी का शिकार होकर जीने पर मजबूर होते हैं। उस देश में 2012 में आज यह संसद चर्चा कर रही है कि अनाज को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए बोरियां लाई जाएं। जब धनी लोगों का या शांति निकेतन और फ्रेंड्स कॉलोनी में कोई काम होता है, तो उनकी सीमेंट की बोरियां बचाने के लिए कभी कोई भंडार की कमी महसूस नहीं होती, उनके लिए सीमेंट मिलता है, लोहा मिलता है, उनके लिए शराब मिलती है, उनके लिए हजारों गाड़ियां पार्क करने की जगह बनाई जाती है करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करने के बाद, लेकिन जैसा स्वामीनाथ जी कह रहे थे कि अप्रैल में अनाज नष्ट हो रहा है और बोरियां लाने के बावजूद आप उसको बचा नहीं सकते, तो यह चर्चा अप्रैल में क्यों होती है, यह सरकार पूरे एक साल तक क्यों सोती रहती है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** क्या उसे पता नहीं होता कि इस समय पंजाब से सोना उगलने वाली धरती का अनाज आएगा, जिसको इकट्ठा करने के लिए भंडारण की आवश्यकता होगी? यह भारत के गरीबों के साथ \* करने वाली सरकार है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन):** तरुण जी, कन्क्लूड करो।

**श्री तरुण विजय:** यह भारत के दीन-हीन और भूख के शिकार लोगों के साथ \* है, जो भूख के साथ खिलवाड़ करती है।

महोदय, व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि भंडारण की व्यवस्था पूरे एक साल पहले से शुरू हो और जो अनाज नष्ट करे, जिसके बारे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी कहा है कि नष्ट न करके गरीबों में मुफ्त बांट दिया जाए, उन अधिकारियों की एकाउंटिबिलिटी निश्चित की जाए और देखा जाए कि उसके बाद एक भी व्यक्ति भूख का शिकार न हो। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** श्री राम कृपाल यादव, सिर्फ पांच मिनट। सबके लिए पांच मिनट का समय है, आपके लिए भी पांच मिनट हैं।

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, आपका प्यार मेरे ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा रहता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): प्यार ज्यादा है, लेकिन टाइम पांच मिनट ही है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, इसी तरह से अपनी निगाह मेरे ऊपर रखिए, काम चलेगा।

सर, यह बहुत गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है, जो देश के सामने एक विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है। यह जो 2011-12 का आंकड़ा है, इसके अनुसार देश में अनाज का 25 करोड़ टन रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ है, लेकिन उपलब्ध भंडार में जो भंडारण की क्षमता है वह 10.87 करोड़ टन की है, यानी मात्र इतना अनाज रखने की क्षमता है। यह चिंता का विषय है। खाद्य मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में कहा है कि पिछले वर्ष पंजाब में, सिर्फ पंजाब में 70 हजार टन गेहूं उचित रख-रखाव के अभाव में खत्म हो गया, बर्बाद हो गया। विडंबना यह है कि एक तरफ अनाज सड़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। इस देश में करीब 35 परसेंट आबादी ऐसी है, जो भुखमरी और गरीबी से जूझने वाली आबादी है तथा लोग भूखे सो जाने पर बाध्य हैं। सरकार को ऐसे लोगों की चिंता करनी चाहिए। Markfed द्वारा खरीदे गए गेहूं की करीब 2 लाख बोरीयां खुले आसमान के नीचे रखने के कारण वह गेहूं सड़कर खराब हो गया। एक ज़माना था जब अनाज के मामले में हमारी आत्मनिर्भरता कम थी। इस देश के किसानों ने मेहनत करके, मजदूरी करके और अपना खून-पसीना लगाकर देश की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई, लेकिन उनको उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, उनको निराशा हो रही है तथा उनके द्वारा उपजाया गया अनाज सड़ रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को इन किसानों की चिंता करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में कुल भंडारण की क्षमता मात्र 76 प्रतिशत है और बाकी 24 प्रतिशत अनाज भंडारण के अभाव के कारण सड़ जाता है। हमारे देश में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या का आकलन लगभग 25 प्रतिशत है। अगर प्रबंधन ठीक हो, तो इस आबादी को यह अनाज पहुंचाया जा सकता है और इससे गरीबों को बड़ी राहत मिल सकती है, लेकिन हम लोग इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिसके कारण एक ओर अनाज सड़ रहा है और दूसरी ओर गरीब लोग परेशानी की हालत में हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में तीन तरह की संस्थाएं हैं, जिनके माध्यम से हम अनाज को स्टोर करते हैं - FCI, Cenral Warehousing Corporation & State Warehousing Corporations के माध्यम से, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ये नाकाफी हैं। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए, ताकि ब्लॉक लेवल पर गोदाम बनाकर खाद्यान्न भंडारण की व्यवस्था हो सके। केवल गेहूं और चावल ही नहीं, बड़े पैमाने पर साग-सब्जी का जो उत्पादन होता है, वह भी बर्बाद हो जाता है और बिचौलियों के माध्यम से उनका शोषण होता है, क्योंकि भंडारण की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसके कारण औने-पौने दामों पर बिचौलिए लोग किसानों से कम मूल्य पर अनाज लेते हैं और उसे अधिक मूल्य पर बेच देते हैं। इस तरह से किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं निवेदन

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

करूंगा कि निश्चित तौर पर आप ब्लॉक स्तर पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए, ताकि किसानों को लाभ मिल सके और जो किसान आज आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हैं, निश्चित तौर पर वे उससे बाहर निकल सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, चूंकि टाइम हो रहा है और आम मुझे कहेंगे कि बैठ जाइए, तो एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज पूरे देश में बोरियों का अभाव है, जबकि वास्तव में बोरियों का अभाव नहीं है। किसी न किसी तरीके से यह कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा किया गया है, क्योंकि जो दुकानदार या व्यापारी हैं, वे तो कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास बोरियां हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों से कितनी-कितनी बोरियों की मांग की गई है और किन-किन राज्यों में आपने कितनी-कितनी बोरियां उपलब्ध कराई हैं? जब आप जवाब दें, तो अपने जवाब में यह जरूर बताएं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, तरुण विजय जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बताई कि यह एक साजिश की जा रही है। हमारा जो अनाज सड़ रहा है, वह अधिकारियों के माध्यम से और व्यवसायियों की मिलीभगत से सड़ाया जा रहा है। जो शराब व्यवसायी हैं, उनकी यह मिलीभगत है क्योंकि जो सड़ा हुआ अनाज है, उसकी कम कीमत में बिक्री हो जाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि शराब माफियाओं को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए यह एक बड़ी साजिश की जा रही है। तो कहीं न कहीं एफ.सी.आई. और जो अधिकारी वर्ग है, उस पर निश्चित तौर पर सरकार को निगाह रखनी चाहिए और अपने जवाब में आपको यह जरूर बताना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि भारत का जो किसान है, आज बदहाली और फटेहाली में गुजर कर रहा है, उसकी ज़िंदगी खराब हो रही है। किसान के प्रति जो सकारात्मक भावना है, उसमें कमी आ रही है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, इन सब चीज़ों पर आप ध्यान दें। जब तक उचित भंडारण उपलब्ध नहीं होगा, किसान खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे भरोसा है, आपने निर्णय लिया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी आपको आदेश दिया है जो अनाज सड़ रहा है, उसे आप गरीबों में बांट दें, पर आप वह भी नहीं कर पाए। इसलिए आप एक कारगर कदम उठाइए। मुझे जानकारी है कि आपने पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि **warehousing** को देने के लिए या एफ.सी.आई. के और गोदाम बनाने के लिए उपलब्ध कराई है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर आप इस पर ध्यान देंगे, ताकि खाद्य भंडारण की सही व्यवस्था हो सके और किसानों को राहत मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, I have 3-4 more names which have been received after the discussion started. However, I am allowing them on the condition that they will speak only for two minutes. Each will speak for two minutes. Now, Mr. Baishya.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, today, we are discussing a very important topic which is directly related to the problem faced by the poor



farmers of our country. Sir, lack of storage facilities is one of the worst problems faced by farmers in our country. In our country, storage facilities are looked after by several Government agencies, for example, Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations. To a certain extent, Agricultural Marketing Board also plays a role for the storage facilities in our country.

Sir, production of crops, marketing of crops and storage facilities of crops are inter-related issues. Without marketing, farmers will not get a just price and without storage, it will not be possible for the farmers to get the market. Sir, due to lack of marketing facilities, our farmers are facing lots of problems. Farmers produces crops and middlemen are looting the money. Secondly, Sir, they are not getting the proper marketing facilities. Sir, what is the problem? What is the ground reality? We have to take that into consideration.

Sir, the Food Corporation of India looks after storage facilities in our country. But, the storage policy of the Food Corporation of India is very narrow. Sir, the Government must have some ambitious plans. The Government should take it seriously. Then, Sir, the State Warehousing Corporations also play an important role in the storage facilities of our country but, due to lack of funds and lack of budgetary provisions, the State Warehousing Corporations are facing a serious problem.

Sir, in winter season, our farmers produce bumper production of vegetables, for example, tomatoes, potatoes, gobhi, etc. But, farmers are not getting the market and there are no storage facilities also. So, they have no option. Under compulsion, they are destroying their production because they are not getting the minimum price. They are not even getting the cost of production. So, under compulsion, farmers destroy their produce. The destruction of foodgrains also is a crime and the Central Government.\*

Sir, it is the duty of the Government of India to kindly look into this problem faced by our farmers. Otherwise, farmers will not get any benefit from our side. Sir, first, the Government of India must have an ambitious plan. There should be storage facilities from the Panchayat level, from the Block level, from the District level to the State level. **...(Time-bell rings)...** Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, cold-storage facility is the call of the hour. Due to shortage of cold-storage facility, our farmers destroy their produce, particularly potatoes, tomatoes

---

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA]

and ghobi. Sir, the Government of India should have some ambitious plan for this. Sir, Mr. Tarun Vijay has made an important reference to my State where due to shortage of foodgrains, people are dying. Problems of Assam are known to everybody. Every year, due to floods, hectares of cultivated land are totally destroyed in our country and due to lack of storage facilities, lakhs of tonnes of produce is lost. **...(Time-bell rings)...** So, I would request the Government to kindly look into this. Our State is backward. We are already facing the flood problem. Sir, therefore, there should be sufficient storage facilities in our State also. Mr. Minister, kindly look after this problem, otherwise, farmers will not get justice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): All right. Shri Upendra Yadav. Take three minutes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PASAD BAISHYA: Production of crops, marketing of the crops and storage facilities for the crops are also equally; important. I think, the hon. Minister will lay emphasis on this issue. Thank you.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनाज के भंडारण की इस समय जो समस्या है, उसमें मैं विशेष रूप से राजस्थान की समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। इस साल राजस्थान में जो फसल बोयी गयी, वह 26.77 लाख हेक्टेयर में बोई गयी। कृषि विभाग का यह अनुमान है कि राजस्थान में 133 लाख मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ। आपने हरियाणा में 60 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदना तय किया, आपने मध्य प्रदेश में 70 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदना तय किया, लेकिन राजस्थान में केवल 20 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदना ही तय किया गया। उसमें से भी तक केवल दस लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदा गया है। राजस्थान में जो खरीद केन्द्र बनाए गए, वे 317 बनाए गए, लेकिन इन 317 खरीद केन्द्रों पर जो व्यवस्था की स्थिति थी, जो बारदाने का अभाव था, जो जूट का अभाव था, उसके कारण किसानों को आंदोलन करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा। पूरे कोटा और हाड़ोती में, जहां पर यह उत्पादन होना था, वहां आज तक आधे से ज्यादा किसान भी खरीद नहीं कर पाए। आपने जो समर्थन मूल्य 1385 रुपए रखा था, किसानों को मजबूर होकर, क्योंकि आठ-दस दिन उन लोगों को इंतजार करना पड़ा, 1050 रुपए के मूल्य पर अपना अनाज बेचने पर विवश होना पड़ा। राजस्थान में यह जो स्थिति है, इस स्थिति के कारण आज किसान बड़ा बेचैन है। कई बार तो मुझे यह लगता है कि किसान को मजबूर होकर यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमने कोई गुनाह तो नहीं कर दिया है? जब आपको पता था कि इस बार जो मौसम है, वह अच्छा है, इस बार फसल ज्यादा अच्छी आने वाली है तो इस सरकार ने ऐसी परिस्थिति क्यों उत्पन्न की कि वह सही समय पर बारदाना उपलब्ध नहीं करा पायी। यह इस सरकार की अक्षमता है। यह केवल सरकार की अक्षमता नहीं है, पिछले सालों में जो गेहूं सड़ा है, वह कम उत्पादन होने के बाद भी सड़ा है। महोदय, माननीय राम कृपाल यादव जी ठीक कह रहे थे कि गेहूं के सड़ने का कारण केवल

अव्यवस्था नहीं है, गेहूँ के सड़ने का बहुत बड़ा कारण शराब माफिया का होना भी है। आज गेहूँ को जान-बूझकर सड़ाया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि भंडारण की जो विकराल समस्या है, इसका समाधान इस सरकार के पास नहीं है। स्वयं कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पिछले दस सालों में एफसीआई कोई ऐसी सुसंगत योजना नहीं बना पायी है, जिस योजना के कारण भंडारण की क्षमता का किसी भी प्रकार से कोई समाधान निकाला जाए। इसीलिए किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल रहे हैं। विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में कोटा में पिछले दिनों में लगभग दो सौ करोड़ रुपए का किसानों का बकाया है, वह अभी तक नहीं मिला है। इसी प्रकार हनुमानगढ़, गंगानगर के क्षेत्र का डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपए का बकाया भी इस समय किसानों को नहीं मिला है। इसलिए जो सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं हैं, वे मूल रूप से उसकी गलत नीतियों के कारण हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भंडारण की समस्या के बारे में अभी स्वामीनाथन जी कह रहे थे कि पिछले पांच सालों से लगातार चर्चा चल रही है, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि इतनी चर्चा चलने के बाद सरकार क्या कोई सुसंगत नीति लेकर आयी है? क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की नीति को लाने में सक्षम हुई है कि वह भंडारण क्षमता का कोई निस्तारण कर सके? आप लोगों ने सब्सिडी की बात की, एफसीआई के गोदाम बनाने की बात की, लेकिन चर्चा में से यह ध्यान में आया कि एफसीआई के जो गोदाम बनाने की बात है, उसको आप अमली-जामा नहीं पहना पाए हैं, क्योंकि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी व्यावहारिक नीति नहीं है जो इस सारी समस्या का समाधान कर सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैंने राजस्थान का जो विषय उठाया है, वह इसलिए उठाया है कि बीस लाख मीट्रिक टन का जो आपका लक्ष्य है, वह कम है। उसमें से भी दस लाख टन मीट्रिक टन लेकर आपने राजस्थान में किसानों के साथ अन्याय किया है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Batra. He is not there. Shri Munabbar Saleem. He is not there. Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman for allowing me to speak on grain drain. As the House knows, following the media exposure of foodgrain rotting in openstorage, in 2010, the Supreme Court ordered the Central Government to hand it out free to the poor than let it go waste. In spite of this instruction, the Central Government has been unable to improve the situation, particularly in two States, Punjab and Haryana, where most of the grain is stored and damaged, and in other areas too. As per the information, last year, 20-22 lakh tonnes of wheat in Punjab were stored unscientifically; and this year, it is likely to be more than 30 lakh tonnes. It is estimated that in Haryana too 50 lakh tonnes will be wasted and it will be going down the drain. Even the storage capacity that is considered regular, half of it is actually on plinths in the open. Recently, after the media reports that the gunny bags were in acute shortage, things started to

[SHRI ANIL DESAI]

move in the Government. They were trying to save their skin. But if the things go on like this, the situation will be very grim all over the country. Hon. Member, Prof. M. S. Swaminathan, had stated in his speech that it was just like an annual schedule programme of the Government to discuss such kinds of things in the months of April and May. Every hon. Member has expressed his concern in regard to the agriculture produce and foodgrains going waste. Wherefrom would the investment come? It has to come from the Centre which obtains most of the grain produced in the States. I appreciate that the Centre has taken steps such as increasing the budget for storage and giving loans and subsidies for private investment in this sector, but the results are not encouraging. While shortage of space is one of the reasons for the crisis, another reason is poor management of logistics of foodgrain movement. Rail rakes are often not available in required numbers and accurate estimates of requirement in different parts of the country are not made in advance. In fact, if the country could devise a way of predicting area-wise demand, some of the grain could be stored in consumption States, rather than in producer States. Totally covered storage for all foodgrain is likely to remain a dream for, at least, a few more years. Food managers would have to innovate till then. One of the deterrents for private storage investment in Punjab is low rents offered, compared to the high land cost. To overcome that, farmers could be encouraged to hold their produce for a few months by offering increased payment for delayed sale. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has predicted that demand for foodgrain could outstrip supply by around 30 per cent by 2020. Letting our foodgrain rot is definitely not an option.

I would like to mention one more thing. The Minister of Agriculture hails from Maharashtra. A lot of idealistic speeches have been made by the Treasury Benches, but if you happen to see the plight of the farmers of Maharashtra, the situation is very gloomy. The things which are being produced in Maharashtra, are not getting markets. There are many shortcomings and these shortcomings are there because of lack of proper approach from the Government side. If you take the case of onion producing farmers of Maharashtra....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: ....no impetus or encouragement is being given for exports. There is no formal or regular policy on exports. These are the things which should be looked into. We should have a pro-active plan, rather than going in for

**6.00 P.M.**

a postmortem or holding such kinds of discussions every year. The Food Security Bill is on the anvil. That should be looked into. Shri Naresh Agrarwal was absolutely right in pointing out that the Committee which was being formed with the big names of industrialists like Ambanis and Tatas, should consist of some, agriculturists like Prof. Swaminathan and even farmers, who really toil to produce something for the country. In this way, the produce will be in our hands and it will be feeding India and the poor people of India. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today's discussion was on the problem of foodgrains storage and management in the country. Shri Shanta Kumar has started this discussion and 23 other hon. Members participated in the discussion. Shri Shanta Kumar has also handled this Department. Many of the hon. Members, including Prof. M.S. Swaminathan and Shri N. K. Singh, who have participated in the discussion, have also made their contribution in the agricultural sector in this country. Sir, I wish to start from the production scenario of the country. In 2009-10, our total production of rice and wheat was to the tune of 160.89 million tonnes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Just a minute, please. Hon. Members, after the Minister's reply, Special Mentions will be allowed to be read out.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, in 2009-10, our production of rice and wheat was to the tune of 160.89 million tonnes, which, this year, has reached the record production level of 193.64 million tonnes. As an Indian, I am very proud because this nation, within a period of 65 years, could produce foodgrains not only sufficient for the people of our country, which total up to 120 crores, but we could also export. This year, 40-44 lakh tonnes of rice have been exported under OGL, and about 8 lakh tonnes of wheat have been exported under OGL. We should remember that 65 years back, when we got independence,—I am coming from a small fisherman's village—we had to wait for rice for the ships to come from Burma. We had to wait for the PL-480 American wheat. From those periods, we have come to a stage where we have got plenty. I know there is a problem of plenty. Sir, we have to find ways and means as to how this problem of plenty

[PROF. K.V. THOMAS]

has to be tackled. One is the issue of procurement. Shri N. K. Singh and Shri Swaminathan referred to procurement. If you look at the earlier estimates, the FCI was procuring 20-25 per cent of what we produced. From that stage, this year, our procurement is to the tune of 34-35 per cent. It is a huge procurement. In physical terms, for our Public Distribution System, we need 55-60 million tonnes. And even if the Food Security Bill, which is going to be implemented, comes into effect, it will be around 63 million tonnes. That is what I said in the case of FCI management. We didn't say that the FCI would not be modernised. But I said that there need not be any special mechanism for FCI. The FCI is getting modernized. Sir, Mackenzie has been entrusted with the modernization process of the FCI. About five years back, our strength of 55,000 was brought down to 30,000. And we have been managing with this decreased strength. But the Finance Ministry has agreed, and we have started recruitment. To this strength of 30,000, we are adding another 10,000. Step-by-step, we are going to strengthen the FCI. It has got modernized. Almost all our godowns are computerized. Sir, very often, we have been criticized for the damage of foodgrains. Still, I want to stress the point that I cannot agree with all these news reports that lakhs and lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are getting damaged. I have stated in the House that in 2002-03 the quantity of damaged foodgrains was 1.35 lakh tonnes. It has come down to 0.03 lakh. I request the hon. Members to please verify your FCI godowns in your respective States. Please verify. We have constituted a Consultative Committee with one of the MPs as the Chairman and hon. citizens, including the media persons as members, in every State, we are going to strengthen the FCI Consultative Committee. Let the system be transparent. I don't thrust upon my data, but this is the data I have got, and I am not blaming any media. I don't criticize the media, but many of the pictures which they are projecting now are taken about five years or four years before. So...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I seek your protection because hon. Minister has said that we have enough grains but then, the pictures published in the media are of the latest dates. They are taken one day or two days before. So, how can he say that no grain is being destroyed and if we have enough grains, why....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Are you yielding, Mr. Minister?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Vijay, he is not yielding.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I am giving this information from my experience and my knowledge. If I am wrong, I am prepared to rectify that. But, with my experience, my knowledge, my information I am giving this information. I told you, I am not against the media. So, our procurement is to the tune of thirty-four percentage of what we are producing. So, what is the reason? Sir, within the last five years, MSP has been doubled. Many States are giving bonus and as a result, the farmers are now coming to FCI or to the State agencies. Take for example, Punjab and Haryana, it is State agencies which are procuring either wheat or rice. From these agencies we have to take it. So, a large quantity of foodgrains, earlier which have been traded by the private traders, are now coming to the State agencies. It is a question which Mr. N.K. Singh has asked: what should be the procurement policy of the Government?

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति: यूरिया का कितना रेट बढ़ गया है ...(व्यवधान)... आप उसके बारे में बताएं ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: I am not against that. I am not against increasing the MSP. I am coming back to the factual point, whereby FCI has to procure more than what it needs for the PDS system. I said for the PDS system, even if the Food Security Bill is going to be implemented, it will not be more than 60-62 million tonnes. We have already procured 75 million tonnes. I agree that farmers should get a better MSP. I agree that the States should announce the bonus, but, can FCI procure the entire foodgrains of the country? Have we got the mechanism? What is the burden? My present subsidy is to the tune of Rs. 88,000 crores, and if the Food Security Bill has to be implemented, apart from the investment in agriculture, every year, we have to invest a large amount in agriculture so that agricultural production sustains. But apart from that, my food subsidy, Sir, will be to the tune of Rs. 1,09,000 crores to Rs. 1,20,000 crores. A few days back, the hon. Finance Minister said in the other House that all of us should sit together and decide what should be the mechanism of procurement. Here, it was raised that jute bags are not available. Sir, I don't want to question the management capacity of any State. But, there are certain facts which we have to accept. Every year, in the month of November-December, we, as the coordinating agency our Ministry is only the coordinating agency—sit with the DGST of the Commerce Ministry, Jute Commission and all major procuring States. We take a calculation from the States as to how many jute bags each State requires.

[PROF. K.V. THOMAS]

This year also an assessment was made. The representatives of the major wheat-procuring States—Punjab, Haryana, MP, UP—were there and the assessment was made. What was their stand? Sir, an assessment was made on 22-11-2011. What was the assessment? Sir, the Government of Madhya Pradesh gave an assessment that it is going to procure 65 lakh tonnes of wheat. These are all facts and figures. It needed around 2.88 lakh jute bales. Each bale contains 500 bags. In that meeting, the representative of Madhya Pradesh told us that out of 2.88 lakh bales, it will procure 50 per cent through private sources. It was agreed. But, after a few months, the Government of Madhya Pradesh says, 'We could not procure 50 per cent i.e., 1.44 lakh bales. So, please make arrangement for the entire quantity of 2.88 lakh bales.' There was a problem. This has to be distributed. Order has to be placed. We agreed. But, in April, the officials from Madhya Pradesh came. Later, I also talked to the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. They said that from 65 lakh tonnes proposed to procure earlier, it has gone up to 80 lakh tonnes. I don't blame them. And, they asked for another 50,000 bales. Sir, we have already made arrangement for distribution of bales in Punjab, Haryana, UP and MP.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: What about Rajasthan?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I come to Rajasthan later.

Sir, in Rajasthan and Bihar, arrangement is made through the FCI. We will take care of that responsibility. I will send my officers to Rajasthan as well as Bihar and talk to them. We are finding out a mechanism. It is our responsibility i.e., FCI. We are taking care of that. But the quantities from Rajasthan and Bihar are small when compared to Punjab and Haryana. I will come back to that. We have discussed it with the Government. Our senior officers are there. We have chalked out a plan.

I come back to Madhya Pradesh. I met the hon. Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, sat with the officers and a plan has been chalked out. Our officers are in Kolkata. The officers from the Government of Madhya Pradesh are there. Sir, UP has a problem. All this has happened because in November, 2011, the States could not properly target what they needed. Don't blame us. But, still, I have instructions from the hon. Prime Minister and blame anybody. So, we are doing our best and I am very confident that we will be able to manage.



Apart from jute, usually, we do not allow anything else. But, we allowed 20 per cent of the production in the country can use the high density plastic bags. We agreed; we are supplying. We usually don't agree that the used bags of one year or two years to be used. We also agreed to this as a special case. So, we are trying to manage the situation. Here, there are no politics, because there is a huge production of foodgrains.

In the last two-and-a-half-years, we have been in constant touch with every new emerging States. I congratulate these States—Madhya Pradesh, UP—for the steps they have taken. Because of the 'look east' policy of the Government, a lot of changes have taken place in agriculture. Productivity has gone up. We have been telling all the new emerging States to start the management of procurement.

Then, I come to the question whether we have enough storage mechanism with us. Sir, we need more. I do not say that we have got enough. Why? Sir, if it is the usual TPDS system, what I need is around 55-60 MT capacity. I have already got 63 MT with me, both capped and covered; and, under 151 lakh tonnes scheme, this March, we have got another 3 MT capacity addition. Sir, we also have had creation of smaller godowns, done by the State Governments; we sanctioned grants to 0.7 lakh MT capacity building and, recently, they have completed about 0.2 lakh MT.

Under the Gram Bhandar Yojana, 310 lakh tonnes capacity building has been allocated and 96 lakh tonnes capacity has been constructed. Under RIDF Funds through NABARD, 90 lakh tonnes capacity building has been approved. We have been telling the State Governments, "We will make use of some financial assistance either through NABARD or through RIDF, let there be smaller and medium-sized godowns with the State Governments." There is one problem in Kerala. Kerala is one of the best States in the implementation of PDS. Chhattisgarh is another State. But, in Kerala, we do not have intermediate godowns. Sir, in Kerala, straight from the FCI godowns, the foodgrains are taken to the PDS store. It is a major problem we face. To every Government there, whether LDF or UDF, we have been pointing out, "We will give assistance, but please have medium-sized godowns." We have been telling this fact to every State Government, "We give assistance, please construct medium-sized godowns." This is the situation. We have to construct more godowns.

[PROF. K.V. THOMAS]

With regard to the pet scheme of creating 151 lakh tonnes capacity, it has been planned and the construction is going on as per our plan. We will complete all the constructions under this by 2013. This is the position.

Sir, there is another question raised about restriction in the movement of foodgrains. Sir, there is no restriction. There had been some problem in Andhra Pradesh. I discussed with the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Now, there is no restriction in the movement of foodgrains. Foodgrains can be moved throughout the country.

Sir, coming to the PDS, I am not claiming that PDS is foolproof. But, as I said in the Question Hour, have we got any other option to feed the 120 crores of people other than strengthening the FCI and the PDS in the country? Sir, I have got a letter from a very eminent person, Prof. Gilchrist, which has been sent to the hon. Prime Minister. He had criticised the PDS sometime back. They had a survey. This survey points to an impressive revival of the PDS across the country. "In all the sample-States, with a notable exception of Bihar, there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve the PDS and these efforts are showing results. Most of the sample households were getting the bulk, if not all of their foodgrains entitlement under the PDS, up to 35 kgs. per month at a nominal price. The days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone." About 35 professors had been criticising us; we accepted the criticism in a healthy manner. They have recently written to the hon. Prime Minister. So, why? I give the credit to the State Governments. Sir, look at the modernisation taking place in our States. In Chhattisgarh, the movement of foodgrains is monitored through the satellites. The Aadhar system is being implemented; computerisation is being implemented. Sir, we have got 20 crores ration cards in the country. Out of that, recently, it has been found out that two crores are bogus ration cards. It has been deleted. Still we have to do lot of things in the modernisation of the PDS.

Sir, my good friend, comrade Achuthan, said that we are for cash cards. We are not for cash cards. Some of the States, like Bihar, have suggested that there can be cash cards. It has to be decided by the States. Primarily, running the PDS is the responsibility of the State Governments.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar): Sir, you said that the Bihar Government has suggested that there should be an alternative arrangement. But I request you that the PDS is the best system. Don't go by the advice of the State Government.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, what I suggest is, these are the issues which we have to discuss with the State Governments. Every State has autonomy and liberty.

Sir, coming to allocations, in the case of normal PDS, the off-take is around 85 to 90 per cent. As directed by the Supreme Court, we have been asked to make special allocations, and we are making special allocations. But on special allocations, the off-take is very, very small. The Supreme Court has directed to allocate 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains under the BPL rate. Sir, we accepted the direction of the Supreme Court. But, till today, just below two lakh tonnes has gone out. It is under complete supervision of the State Governments. Sir, some of the State Governments have requested for additional allocations, and we are trying to help these States. Whichever State is coming to us, we discuss with the State Government, and we are making the additional allocations.

Sir, the last point is the point of nutrition. Sir, in the proposed Food Security Bill, it becomes the right of a person. It is not what Government gives, it becomes a right. What we have suggested for the pregnant woman is so much calories of prepared food should be given. For children, from the age of three months till they go to eighth standard, how much calories of prepared food has to be given; all these things are being given in the proposed Food Securities Bill, which gives them a right. Sir, our thrust is on the nutrition. And, more than that, the important point is that the mother is the head of the family. This is the important change made in this Bill. So, we are trying our best to see that this is done. Sir, a record production is taking place. I know there are problems; I don't claim that there is no problem. But we will discuss them with the State Governments. We are in constant touch with the State Governments. We will find out solutions. Sir, I am thankful to all the Members who have participated in the debate. With these words, I conclude.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उपभोक्ताओं को उसका लाभ मिले। लेकिन, उसका लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को तो तब मिलेगा जब अनाज सुरक्षित रह पाएगा? भण्डारण की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जबकि मंत्री जी उससे अलग हट कर बात कह रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार, राज्य की सरकारें केन्द्रीय पूल में जिस अनाज की खरीद कर रही हैं, उसको आप उठा नहीं पा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी को इन बातों का जवाब देना चाहिए, लेकिन ये कुपोषित बच्चों के बारे में और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में कह रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Shanta Kumar.

**श्री शान्ता कुमार:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, हम उससे बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। मुख्य सवाल यह है कि भण्डारण, आपकी कपेसिटी से दो सौ-ढाई सौ लाख टन ज्यादा हो रहा है। सवाल यह है कि आप यह ढाई सौ-तीन सौ लाख टन कहाँ रखेंगे? अगर आप इसे बाहर रखेंगे, तो चूहे खाएंगे। आपको चूहे और भारत के गरीब में से किसी एक को चुनना है कि भारत के चूहे को यह अनाज खाने देना है या भारत के गरीब के घर तक इस अनाज को पहुंचाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): It cannot be another discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are the initiator, you can ask, others cannot. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no...**(Interruptions)**... Those who did not speak cannot ask. ...**(Interruptions)**... Those who took part in the debate only can ask their questions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is asking for you also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री शान्ता कुमार:** सर, मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनाज कितना खराब होता है, हम गलत हो सकते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो गलत नहीं हो सकता। एक बार नहीं सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कई बार कहा है, सरकार को फटकारा है। यह कहा है कि अनाज खराब हो रहा है इसको मुफ्त बांट दीजिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वाधवा कमेटी बनाई थी। वाधवा कमेटी ने यह कहा कि लगभग 40 प्रतिशत अनाज खराब होता है और चोरी होता है।

मैं एक और बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट मैंने पेश की है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि एक रुपए का अनाज कंज्यूमर तक पहुंचाने में यह सरकार तीन रुपए पैंसठ पैसे खर्च करती है। इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखकर जो मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि आप दो रुपए सस्ता दीजिए और 175 लाख टन कैपेसिटी खाली करवाइए, इसमें आपको क्या ऐतराज है? अनाज खराब करने के बजाय, चूहों को खिलाने के बजाय सस्ता देकर गरीब आदमी को देने में क्या ऐतराज है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं?

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** सर, बस, एक क्वेश्चन। मैंने आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था, जिसका जवाब नहीं आ सका। प्रत्येक राज्य में जो बोरों का अभाव है, उसको आप कैसे पूरा कर रहे हैं? इसके अलावा खास तौर पर मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि बिहार में कितने बोरों की डिमांड की गई और अभी तक आपने इस संबंध में क्या स्टेप्स उठाए हैं? सर, इन पर मंत्री जी का क्लियर जवाब नहीं आया है।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: I have only a short question. The point is that there is a problem of crisis of jute bags in Kolkata. The Indian Jute Mills Association has alleged that the price of jute is not being changed. The formula is of 2001 which is not being changed. That is causing a problem.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, in our nation, till now, 33 per cent of women are suffering from malnutrition. In this regard, what steps are being taken? This I want to know from the Minister.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTAN: Prof. Swaminathan has suggested an institutional mechanism for procurement. What is the response of the hon. Minister on that?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलौत: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ जो बातचीत की थी तथा बोरियों की गठान देने का वायदा किया था, उसमें से अब तक कितनी दीं और बाकी कब तक दे देंगे? क्या विदिन लिमिट दे देंगे?

श्री तरुण विजय: इस सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हुए फैसले से क्या मंत्री महोदय सहमत हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तीन बार वह बात कही जो मंत्री महोदय के कथन से उलट है। तो क्या इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय, स्पष्ट करेंगे?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने बड़े डिस्कशन में मंत्री महोदय ने एक भी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया, जबकि यहां इतने सजेशन दिए गए हैं। क्या आप इस सदन को एश्योर करेंगे कि सारे देश में अनाज का एक भी दाना नहीं सड़ेगा?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Whatever you can reply, you reply, otherwise, you can write to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, some of the points I will answer. Shri Shanta Kumar has raised the issue of storage capacity. Sir, it is true that the covered capacity of our State agencies is 455 lakh tonnes. But there is a CAP. CAP is also a scientific coverage. All over the world, not only in India; I have gone to China; there also, a large quantity of foodgrains has been stored. This is also CAP. So, it is more covered. And CAP. We have got now 627.36 lakh tonnes to which we have added another 30 lakh tonnes. That is what I said. We are going to add more. What we have been suggesting to the States, which procure wheat specially, is that please have scientific CAP coverage. This is the instruction we are giving to the States. Sir, again, there was a question about the jute bags, which I have explained. Sir, after discussing with the Leader of the Opposition, we have formulated a programme of supply of jute bags to every State. Sir, I have got the scheme. In Madhya Pradesh, the opening stock was 30,000; indent placed was 2,69,000; inspected – 2,48,000; backlog -21,000; dispatched till date - 2,24,000;

[PROF. K.V. THOMAS]

inspection awaiting—another 24,000; balance quantity to be dispatched — 44,000, and by 18th of May, our plan is that the entire quantity will be given to Madhya Pradesh. This is the plan; that we have worked out. Similarly, Sir, in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bihar, all these things are being worked out. We have worked out a scheme. The State Governments cannot blame us, because in November, 2011, they should have projected their demands. They could not do it. But, still, we are trying to help them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Special Mentions admitted for today.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair]

श्री शान्ता कुमार: आपको 6 महीने का अनाज देने पर क्या ऐतराज है? आपने इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया। यह हम बार-बार पूछ रहे हैं, इसका जवाब दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, भारत सरकार के करप्ट ऑर्गनाइजेशन में एक फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया है। आप उसके आंकड़ों पर पूरा भरोसा मत कीजिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मंत्री जी आश्वासन दें कि ...(*व्यवधान*)... चूंकि जूट बैग्स, उस अनुपात में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तो क्या पॉलीथीन के बैग्स हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप उनमें अनाज रखे जाने की इजाजत देंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister, do you want to reply now? ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I have answered almost all the questions. But whatever other suggestions are there, I cannot give an immediate answer to them. So, with regard to the other questions which are relevant, which can be practical, I will look into them and answer them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you. Now, Special Mentions.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यह तय किया गया था कि सदन साढ़े 5 बजे तक चलेगा ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): It was only with your consensus. This is because the individual Members like to read it.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: हम मना नहीं कर रहे हैं, पर रिकॉर्ड में है कि साढ़े 5 बजे तक कार्यवाही चलेगी और अब साढ़े 6 बजे गए हैं। इसलिए हाऊस की permission ली जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Whether the House feels that we should complete the Special Mentions.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Till the last Special Mention is over, we will continue.

---

### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### **Need to make strict laws to maintain permitted quantity of salts, etc in junk food by various food companies in the country**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, आज महानगरों के व्यस्त जीवन ने जंक फूड को हमारे जीवन का अहम हिस्सा बना दिया है। हम इसके माध्यम से, अपने आपको आधुनिक दिखाने के चक्कर में, ऐसी आदतों का शिकार हो रहे हैं, जो अंततः हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए घातक साबित हो रही हैं। इसमें टेलीविजन तथा अन्य संचार माध्यम भी जंक फूड को छोटे-छोटे शहरों में घर-घर तक पहुंचा रहे हैं, जिससे यहां के बच्चों में भी जंक फूड की ललक पैदा हो रही है। माता-पिता भी समय को बचाने हेतु इस जंक फूड को अपने बच्चों को देने में परहेज नहीं करते, मगर वे शायद यह नहीं जानते कि जिस जंक फूड को वे अपने प्यारे-प्यारे बच्चों को खिला रहे हैं या स्वयं खा रहे हैं, उसमें लवण आदि की मात्रा सेहत के लिए घातक है। महोदय, जो मात्रा पैकिंग पर लिखी जाती है, उससे कई गुना ज्यादा इसमें उपलब्ध होती है। कमजोर कानून के कारण ये जंक फूड बनाने वाली कंपनियां कानूनी कार्यवाही से बच जाती हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह जंक फूड पर पैकिंग पर लिखी मात्रा से अधिक लवण आदि की मात्रा पाए जाने पर इन कंपनियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई हेतु कानून बनाए।

#### **Need to check crimes against mentally-ill women and take steps for their rehabilitation**

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Special Mention is about the crimes against mentally-challenged women.

Sir, I would like to use this opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House the very grave matter about human rights violation. Crimes against mentally-ill women are on the rise, not only in India but globally also. We must ensure that those responsible for such abusive behaviour are brought to book.

[SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY]

The UN Declaration on the 'Elimination of Violence against Women' states in its article 4(b) that States should itself 'refrain from engaging in violence against women. In this case, the State must actively ensure that violence against vulnerable women should not take place and punish those who have violated the law.

Even if one person's right is violated, it is up to the State to ensure action against those responsible. In this case, an extremely vulnerable section is being tortured.

I urge both the Central and the State Governments to spread awareness and take necessary steps to safeguard the interests of these women. It is especially necessary, considering the fact that they are more vulnerable than the common citizen. Investigations should be carried out and the accused must pay a price for their unacceptable behaviour. Their physical and psychological peace of mind must be guaranteed. What is required is the spreading of awareness and protection and rehabilitation of such victims. Thank you, Sir.

**Need to take immediate steps for teaching of urdu  
language in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): हमारा भारतवर्ष विश्व में विविधता की एक मिसाल है, जिसमें हर धर्म, हर जाति और हर वर्ग के लोग एक समान अधिकार से रहते हैं। हमारे इसी भारत में मुस्लिम भाइयों की जनसंख्या 13.8 करोड़ है, जो मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में विश्व का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है। इनकी साक्षरता दर 59 परसेंट है, जो पुरुषों के लिए 67.6 परसेंट और महिलाओं के लिए 50.1 परसेंट है। यद्यपि सरकार साक्षरता अभियान के तहत हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है, परन्तु खेदजनक बात है कि देश के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में उसका यह प्रयास सार्थक नहीं दिख पा रहा है। देश के कुल 1087 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में उर्दू की पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। इन सभी विद्यालयों में उर्दू भाषा की पढ़ाई शुरू किए जाने से न सिर्फ पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को ही लाभ मिलेगा, बल्कि वहां उर्दू के शिक्षकों को भी रोजगार मिलेगा और मुस्लिम समुदाय के बच्चों में शिक्षा के प्रति एक नई भावना पैदा करेगा। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं और रक्षा सेवाओं में मुस्लिम समुदाय के व्यक्ति भी नौकरी करते हैं, इनका अक्सर स्थानान्तरण होता रहता है तथा इनके बच्चे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में ही शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं, यह पहल वैसे व्यक्तियों के लिए काफी सहायक होगी। अतः सरकार से मेरी पुरजोर मांग है कि इस संबंध में यथाशीघ्र कदम उठाये।

**Need to pay old-age pension to men and women aged 55 years and 50 years  
respectively and increase the amount of pension**

श्री राम विलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से देश के बुजुर्गों की समस्याओं की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। देश की



जनसंख्या का 8.2 प्रतिशत बुजुर्ग हैं, जिनकी संख्या 10 करोड़ है। आज गरीब लोग काम की खोज में गांवों से पलायन कर रहे हैं। ऐसे में उस परिवार के बुजुर्गों की देखभाल करने वाला और आर्थिक मदद करने वाला कोई नहीं होता। इन लोगों का राष्ट्र निर्माण में सबसे ज्यादा योगदान है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि जो जूता बनाता है, उसके बेटे के पैर में हवाई चप्पल नहीं है, जो कपड़ा बनाता है, उसके शरीर पर वस्त्र नहीं है, जो सबकी गंदगी साफ करता है, वह सबसे गंदी बस्ती में रहने के लिए मजबूर है, जो सबको अनाज खिलाता है, उसका बेटा भूखे पेट सो जाता है, जो महल बनाता है, उसके रहने के लिए झोंपड़ी नहीं है। जब तक यह कुव्यवस्था जारी रहेगी, तब तक असंतोष भी जारी रहेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 7 मई से बुजुर्गों के लिए पेंशन एवं अन्य मांगों को लेकर जन्तर-मन्तर पर समाजसेवी अरुणा राय, श्री भंवर मेघवंशी, डा. सुनिलम, डा. बाबा आढव एवं रामजी सिंह जैसे समाजसेवी के नेतृत्व में आंदोलन जारी है। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्य भी वहां गए थे, श्री बंदोपाध्याय जी भी वहां गए थे।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि प्रत्येक वृद्ध पुरुष, जिसकी आयु 55 साल और बुजुर्ग महिला, जिसकी आयु 50 साल से अधिक हो, उसे कम से कम 2,000 रुपए की मासिक पेंशन तत्काल दी जाए। समय-समय पर महंगाई के साथ इस पेंशन में भी वृद्धि की जाए। यदि कोई मजदूर मकान बनाता है, तो हर पांचवीं मंजिल के बाद एक मंजिल का खर्च वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों के खाते में जमा किया जाए। इसके लिए सरकार एक व्यापक विधेयक संसद में लाए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार):** मैं अपने को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

#### **Need to take steps to protect girl child in the country**

**SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra):** Sir, dismal sex ratio is not enough proof that daughters in son-crazed India remain unwanted; there is yet another chilling reminder that Indian girls continue to get a raw deal. Recently, in Bangalore, Afreen, a three month old baby girl, was allegedly beaten and bitten by her own father. This speaks volumes about the medieval mindset that refuses to change. The obsession for sons often acquires mentally ill dimensions. In Punjab, a father had snuffed out the life of his four-day old daughter. Recently, the case of baby Falak and her horrible death also proved that as a society, we have developed a thick skin, especially with regard to child abuse. The law can only undo the damage to a limited extent. It requires a societal movement to change the mentally ill mindset that continues to value sons over daughters. The recent data predicts

[SHRI ANIL DESAI]

turnaround in attitudes towards girls in middle-class India. For the sake of battered Afreen and millions of daughters who go missing in India, this change can turn into a momentum, provided the society, NGOs, the media and the Government work in tandem. "Cherish the girl child" should become a household slogan across the country.

I want the Government to take the benefit of this change and protect the girl child in an earnest manner. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for initiating detailed CBI inquiry into incidents of repeated fire accidents in the Mettur Thermal Power station in Tamil Nadu**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to place before the House a very important issue to initiate a detailed CBI inquiry into the repeated fire accidents at the Mettur Thermal Power Station in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the Government the frequent fire accidents at the Mettur Power Station in Tamil Nadu. Even though it comes under the administrative control of the State Government, the frequent fire accidents and the loss of imported coal have initiated the need for intervention of the Central Government. We should not forget the recent fire accidents also in which huge quantities of coal have been wasted. Now, it was told by the State Government authorities that the major fire that broke out at the Mettur Power Station had affected the functioning of all its four generating units of 210 MW capacity. It is also being said that the fire could have been caused either by friction in the rollers

under the conveyor system, or an electrical short circuit and the entire conveyor systems could have crashed. Just prior to the accident, the Plant had been producing power to its fullest capacity of 210 MW with its huge coal stock. It was also being said that now, after the accident, it would take, at least, a month to make the Plant operational. Such repeated accidents have really raised doubts among the general public that it might be to invoke global tenders for importing coal for this Plant.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to order a detailed CBI inquiry into the functioning of this Plant, into the tenders for importing coal, the extent of damage of coal and the cause for there peated fire accidents in this Plant, and instruct the State Government to ensure that such accidents do not happen in future.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the relevant facts on the subject must be taken note of before it goes on record.

**Need to take steps to check ill-treatment and violence  
against women in the country**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in India, where almost half of the population is women, they always are ill-treated and deprived of their right to life and personal liberty as provided under our Constitution. Women have been considered as physically and emotionally weaker whereas now they are proving themselves in almost every field of life affirming that they are no less than men. Women being tortured, beaten and killed, is happening invariably. It is crossing all social classes, racial lines and age groups. More saddening is it becoming a legacy. Offences against women reflect the pathetic reality that women are not safe and secure anywhere. According to a latest report of India's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a crime is recorded against women in every three minutes in India. Every 60 minutes, two women are raped in this country. Every six hours, a young married woman is beaten to death, burnt or driven to suicide.

The statistics of women subjected to violence attacks, that is, foeticide, infanticide, medical neglect, child marriages, bride burning, forced marriages, rapes, prostitution and sexual harassment, are shocking.

In recent days, several rapes have been reported in the NCR region. The lack of responsibility, both moral and administrative on the part of the police, has

[SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA]

resulted in the common occurrence of such a horrendous crime frequently and this is a matter of national shame.

The Government must seriously consider of enforcing some immediate steps like ensuring patrolling of police at night, establishing more women police stations on this issue to tackle this serious menace.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Nandi Yellaiah, not present; Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, not present. Shri Ambeth Rajan.

**Need to bring a legislation for proper implementation of special component plan for SCs and Tribal sub-plan for STs**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is shocking to find that the Central Government, even after 33 years of the policy, has not implemented fully the policy of 'Scheduled Caste Special-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan.

In spite of Government's repeated promises, over the years, utilization of SCP and TSP funds, to the extent of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent from the budgeted allocation, is not taking place. This is upsetting the millions of SCs and STs today.

Now, it is reported that of about 75 Departments in around 54 Ministries, only 25 Ministries are implementing these two Plans. Maybe other Departments are not having heart to implement these.

In the 11th Five Year Plan from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012, the Central Government should have allocated Rs. 1,92,307.8 crore for this scheme. But

Government has allocated Rs. 96,071.1 crore, remaining Rs. 96,236.7 crore is denied to SCs/STs. Out of the partially allocated amount, more than half of the amount, that is, Rs. 46,000 crore is spent on building bridges, flyovers, stadiums, roads, jails, airports, organizing game events and Metro Rail networks, which should not have been spent on SC/ST funds.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government: (i) to bring a Central Legislation on Special Component Plan for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan for STs; (ii) to constitute a Monitoring Group, consisting of all SC/ST MPs, Central/State Government Secretaries of Ministries/Departments for implementation of SCSP and TSP Plans and proper utilization of allocated funds; and (iii) to consider and create a separate Ministry only to monitor implementation of these SCSP/TSP Plans.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to withdraw the Central Order to reduce quota of  
kerosene oil for Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, kerosene is called 'poor man's fuel' and it is the bounden duty of Government in power to ensure supply of sufficient kerosene to poor and downtrodden. But, Sir, the supply of kerosene to poor in Andhra Pradesh by the Government of India has come down by leaps and bounds.

The Andhra Pradesh State Government is demanding to increase kerosene quota but the Ministry of Petroleum, instead of increasing it, has brought down supplies by 43 lakh litres from April, 2012. We were getting 5.53 crore litres of kerosene between 2005 and 2010. In April, 2010, the Ministry reduced it by 57 lakh litres. In May, 2011, it reduced it again by 65 lakh litres, and, now, the Ministry has reduced it once again by 43 lakh litres. The poor are praying for increase in quota but the Government of India is reducing it.

[SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI]

I charge that it is all part of Government's larger plan to ultimately stop supply of subsidized kerosene to poor in Andhra Pradesh. Why? It is because the Government is planning to transfer money directly to beneficiaries in next one year with the objective of stopping kerosene diversion. It is a welcome step but in the name of this, how far it is justified to reduce kerosene supply to poor. Secondly, by the time the Government introduces money transfer to beneficiaries, there would not be any supply of subsidized kerosene to Andhra Pradesh. So, this is a larger scheme of Government to deny kerosene to poor.

Hence, I demand to immediately de-notify the order meant to reduce 43 lakh litres from April, 2012 and I also request for restoration of 5.53 crore litres quota of April, 2010.

#### **Need for implementation of SC Sub-Plan**

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government has stipulated allocations for the sub-Plans for the SCs and STs, and, it is thereby violating its own decisions. Even in this Budget, it has allocated just 07 per cent against the mandated 16.5 per cent.

The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions headed by the hon. Prime Minister himself has said that the Government's success rate in filling the backlog posts for SC, ST and OBCs has been less than 30 per cent. Of a total backlog of 76,137 vacancies in various ministries, departments and public sector enterprises, the Government could fill up just 26,472 vacancies. There is Government's apathy in filling up the vacancies.

Dalits are denied access to police stations and they face immense difficulties to lodge FIRs. The conviction rate for the cases of atrocities on SCs and STs is between 3 to 8 per cent, while pendency of such cases in the courts is 80 to 90 per cent. The concerned Minister, Shri Mukul Wasnik, himself made this statement in the immediate background of the recent judgment on the Bathani Tola Massacre, where 21 dalits were killed and the convicts were freed.

Credit disbursement to dalit entrepreneurs had dropped by 33.8 per cent in 2011-12, according to data released by the RBI. The discussion in the Parliament on the atrocities on dalits, and, also in the conference of the Home Minister and

the Ministers of Social Justice of all the States and Union Territories, merely stated the status of the dalits in the country. It is strangely silent on what it had done to remedy such a situation.

Sir, following are some indicators in percentage terms between SCs and other social groups. Literacy rate is 63.5 per cent among SCs while it is 72 per cent in other groups. Malnutrition among women is 41.2 per cent in SCs while it is 33 per cent in all other groups. If we see underweight children, it is 47.9 per cent in SCs while it is 39.1 per cent in all other groups. As far as pucca housing is concerned, it is 38.3 per cent in SCs while it is 66.1 per cent in all other groups. With regard to 'No Toilet Facility', it is 65 per cent in SCs while it is 49 per cent in all other Groups. If you see incidence of poverty in rural areas, it is 20.6 per cent in SCs while it is 14.9 per cent in all other Groups, and, if you see incidence of poverty in urban areas, it is 25.3 per cent in SCs while it is 14.5 per cent in other Groups.

Sir, the Government should consider the above-mentioned facts and fully implement the SC Sub-Plan. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on 15th May, 2012.

**The House then adjourned at fifty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 15th May, 2012.**

