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Monday
30 April, 2012
10 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]



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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 30th April, 2012/10th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the Clock

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Supreme Court Judgement on SC/ST reservation in promotion and consequential seniority

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न काल के स्थगन के लिए नोटिस दिया है, क्योंकि SCs/STs के आरक्षण के इश्यु पर माननीय सर्वोच्च, न्यायालय का जो निर्णय आया, उसका दूरगामी असर पड़ रहा है। उस पर हमारी पार्टी की नेता और संसदीय दल की अध्यक्ष, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को बोलने की इजाजत दे दीजिए, वे आपके सामने सूक्ष्म बातें रखना चाहती हैं।

श्री सभापति: यस प्लीज़।

कुमारी मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सरकार व पूरे सदन का ध्यान देश में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे, अर्थात् आरक्षण की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ, जिसकी वजह से इन वर्गों के लोगों को जिन्दगी के हर पहलू में कुछ हद तक आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिला है। यह देन सही मायने में किसी और की नहीं है, बल्कि यह देन भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता व इन वर्गों के मसीहा परम पूज्य बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर की ही है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको और आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को इस बात से भी अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर के अथक प्रयासों के कारण भारतीय संविधान में इस देश के अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को जिन्दगी के हर पहलू में आगे बढ़ने के लिए जो आरक्षण की सुविधा मिली है, उसका लाभ इन वर्गों के लोगो को पूरे तौर से मिल सके, इसके लिए बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर के देहान्त के बाद मान्यवर श्री कांशी राम जी ने काफी संघर्ष किया है। राजनीति में आने से पहले वामसेफ के माध्यम से इसके लिए मान्यवर कांशी राम जी ने काफी संघर्ष किया है, लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि इन वर्गों के इस आरक्षण को शुरू से ही अपने देश में जातिवादी मानसिकता रखने वाले लोग किसी

न किसी रूप में निष्प्रभावी बनाने व इसके साथ ही इसका लाभ इन वर्गों के लोगों को कम से कम मिले, इस कोशिश में लगे रहे हैं। इसके अनेकों उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। मैं उसकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहती। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इन वर्गों के आरक्षण को लेकर किसी न किसी मामले में समय-समय पर छोटी-बड़ी अदालतों द्वारा भी कुछ ऐसे निर्णय आते रहे हैं, जिनके कारण कई मामलों में इनका आरक्षण प्रभावित हुआ है। और फिर मजबूरी में उन मामलों को लेकर केन्द्र की सरकार को समय-समय पर संविधान में संशोधन भी करने पड़े हैं, जिसके तहत ही दिनांक 16 नवम्बर 1992 को इंदिरा साहनी केस में आये निर्णय के उपरान्त केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संविधान में 77वें तथा 85वें संशोधन लाकर, अनुच्छेद 16(4)(ए) व (4)(बी) जोड़ कर यह प्रावधान किया गया था कि नौकरियों में पदोन्नति में आरक्षण एवं वरिष्ठता अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों को मिलती रहेगी। लेकिन इस व्यवस्था को संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से लाए जाने के बाद भी एम. नागराज केस में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की संवैधानिक पीठ ने दिनांक 19.10.2006 को अपने निर्णय में यह व्यवस्था दी कि इन वर्गों के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण व वरिष्ठता का कोई भी कानून बनाने के पहले केन्द्र सरकार व प्रदेशों की सरकारों को अनुमान्य आंकड़ों के तहत यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि एस.सी./एस.टी. कर्मचारियों का सेवा में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व है कि नहीं? उनका पिछड़ापन है कि नहीं तथा इनकी पदोन्नति से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 335 के तहत प्रशासनिक कार्यों में दक्षता प्रभावित तो नहीं हो रही है? इस प्रकार इन तीनों मापदंडों के आधार पर, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने केन्द्र सरकार के 77वें, 81वें व 85वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के जरिए अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोगों को पदोन्नति एवं वरिष्ठता में दिए गए अधिकारों को निष्प्रभावी बना दिया। इतना ही नहीं इसी एम. नागराज केस के निर्णय को बाध्य मानते हुए पहले राजस्थान और अब इसी महीने 27 अप्रैल, 2012 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में भी इन वर्गों की पदोन्नति में आरक्षण तथा वरिष्ठता से सम्बंधित कानून को माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने असंवैधानिक करार दे दिया है और अब आगे चलकर राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की ही तरह एम. नागराज केस के निर्णय को बाध्य मानते हुए अब पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सभी कर्मचारी, जो आरक्षण के आधार पर पदोन्नति एवं वरिष्ठता पाए हुए हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में अपने मूल पदों पर वापस जाना पड़ेगा जिसके बहुत ही खराब व दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे।

माननीय सभापति जी, इसलिए अब यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार एम. नागराज, सूरजभान मीणा बनाम राजस्थान सरकार और अब उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बंधित माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2012 में दी गयी व्यवस्था को निष्प्रभावी बनाते हुए तथा संविधान में लाए गए 77वें, 81वें, 92वें एवं 85वें संशोधन, जिनके तहत 16 व 335 में संशोधन लाया गया था, उनकी मंशा व नीयत को पूर्ण रूप से लागू करने के लिए संविधान में पुनः उचित संशोधन लाकर इसे संसद के इसी सत्र में जरूर पारित कराएं। इसके साथ ही मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से यह भी आग्रह है कि देश में एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्गों के आरक्षण को लेकर किसी भी मामले में, किसी-न-किसी स्तर पर अक्सर कोई-न-कोई समस्या खड़ी कर दी जाती है जिससे इनका आरक्षण प्रभावित होता है। इसलिए इन वर्गों के समूचे आरक्षण को जल्दी-से-जल्दी संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में डालने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार आवश्यक ठोस कदम जरूर उठाए, किन्तु इससे पहले केन्द्र सरकार इनके आरक्षण के हर पहलू को विभिन्न स्तर पर जरूर दिखवा ले अर्थात् इनके आरक्षण को लेकर किसी भी मामले में, यदि कोई कमी है, तो उसे पहले जरूर दूर कर लिया जाए।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि सरकार को इस मामले में हमारे

सहयोग की जरूरत पड़ती है तो हमारी पार्टी आपको जरूर मदद करेगी। इसके साथ ही मैं नेता विरोधी दल तथा अन्य सभी पार्टियों के सम्मानित नेताओं से भी यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे इस कार्य को पूरा करवाने में अपनी पार्टी का पूरा-पूरा सहयोग दें और चूंकि यह मामला बहुत ही संवेदनशील एवं महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह भी अपील करती हूँ, आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर आप कोई एक दिन निश्चित करके इस पर कुछ घंटे की चर्चा कराएं, ताकि हर दल का नेता और हमारी पार्टी भी इस मामले में अपनी बात विस्तार से रख सके और जो तीन मापदंड रखे गए हैं, उन पर डिटेल् से वे अपने विचार माननीय सदन में रख सकें।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने एस.सी., एस.टी. के आरक्षण को लेकर जिन मामलों में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है, उस पर हमारी पार्टी केन्द्र की सरकार से उनका स्टैंड जरूर जानना चाहती है। इसमें मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहती हूँ कि आप गवर्नमेंट को निर्देशित करें, ताकि यह जो महत्वपूर्ण संवेदनशील मामला मैंने सदन के सामने रखा है, इस पर सरकार का अभी फिलहाल क्या स्टैंड है, वह माननीय सदन को ज्ञात हो सके।

माननीय सभापति जी, अंत में इस संदर्भ में मैं और ज्यादा बात न रखते हुए, जो आपने मुझे आज इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया और हाउस के सभी सम्मानित नेताओं ने भी, जो विभिन्न दलों के नेता हैं, उन्होंने भी मुझे अपनी बात रखने के लिए कोआपरेट किया है और खासतौर से, माननीय सभापति जी, आपने हमारे आग्रह को माना और आपने क्वेश्चन आवर कुछ समय के लिए रोका और इस देश के जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं, जिनका आरक्षण प्रभावित हो रहा है उनकी बात को हाउस में रखने का मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हार्दिक शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, The Government is agreeable to a discussion. Whenever you feel convenient or after notices received, you may fix a date for discussion on that.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर।

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। We will work it out.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जी, हम नोटिस दे देते हैं। अर्जेंट मेटर है, इसलिए परसों के लिए रख लें।

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। थैंक यू। Question No. 341. Dr. Prabha Thakur; not present.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[The questioner Dr. Prabha Thakur was absent]

ओखला से यमुना के जल में राजस्थान का हिस्सा

*341. डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान को ओखला से यमुना के जल में उसका निर्धारित हिस्सा प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है क्योंकि हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दिए जाने के बावजूद भी उक्त दोनों राज्यों द्वारा उस राज्य को उसके हिस्से का जल नहीं दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) केन्द्र सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान को ओखला से यमुना जल का पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिल रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) ऊपरी यमुना नदी बोर्ड (यू.वाई.आर.बी.) ने संवाहक प्रणाली में जलक्षति, हरियाणा क्षेत्र में किसानों द्वारा जल अनधिकृत रूप से लिफ्ट किए जाने के रूप में संभावित कारणों और उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा हिंडन कट नहर के माध्यम से ओखला तालाब में लाए गए गंगा के जल के समुचित मापन की आवश्यकता का पता लगाया है। यू.वाई.आर.बी. ने हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारियों को ओखला में राजस्थान को यमुना जल का पूरा हिस्सा देने और जल की अनधिकृत रूप से लिफ्ट करने को बंद करने की सलाह दी है।

हरियाणा ने यू.वाई.आर.बी. को सूचित किया है कि गैर कानूनी रूप से जल निकालने वाले सभी पम्प बंद कर दिए गए हैं, सभी पाइप हटा दिए गए हैं और जल को अनधिकृत रूप से लिफ्ट करने पर रोक लगाने के लिए विशेष पुलिस स्टेशन स्थापित किए गए हैं। यू.वाई.आर.बी. ने ओखला तालाब में लाए गए गंगा के जल के समुचित मापन के लिए हिंडन कट मापक और निस्सरण प्रेक्षण स्थल स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय लिया है।

चूंकि मौजूदा संवाहक प्रणाली की संवाहक क्षमता अपर्याप्त है, इसलिए राजस्थान ने मौजूदा नहर प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के साथ-साथ नई नहर और अवसंरचनाओं के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था। जल संसाधन मंत्रालय की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने वर्ष 2003 में इसे स्वीकृत कर दिया था। परियोजना अभी कार्यान्वित की जानी है।

Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water from Okhla

†*341. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Rajasthan is not getting its share of Yamuna water from Okhla;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government as despite its directions, the State Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have not given its share of water to that State; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) The Central Government is aware of the fact that Rajasthan is not getting its share of Yamuna water from Okhla in full.

(b) and (c) The Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) has identified the possible reasons as losses in the carrier system, unauthorized lifting of water by farmers in Haryana territory and the need to take proper measurement of Ganga water brought into Okhla pond through Hindon Cut Canal by Uttar Pradesh. UYRB has advised the concerned officers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh from time to time to release the full quantum of Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water at Okhla and to stop the unauthorized lifting of water.

Haryana has informed the UYRB that all the pumps drawing water illegally have been shut down, all pipes have been removed and special Police Stations have also been established to stop unauthorized lifting of water. The UYRB has also decided to establish a Gauge and Discharge observation site at Hindon Cut for proper measurement of Ganga water brought into Okhla pond.

As the carrying capacity of the existing carrier system is inadequate, Rajasthan had submitted a proposal for construction of new canal and structures along with modernization and extension of existing canal system. This was cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources in 2003. The project is yet to be completed.

डा. राम प्रकाश: सभापति जी, वैसे इस प्रश्न का ओखला से संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन हरियाणा सरकार ने इस प्रसंग में जो कदम उठाए हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उनका उल्लेख किया है कि जो भी ऐसे इल्लिगल पंप थे, उनको हटा दिया गया है, पुलिस स्टेशन से कोई स्पेशल प्रबंध कर दिया गया है। हमारा जो मुद्दा है वह एस.वाई.एल. के पानी का है, उसका डिविजन कहां होता है, हमारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अंदर रेफरेंस पेंडिंग है, वह पानी हमें जल्द से जल्द मिलना चाहिए, ताकि हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने खुद कहा, पूरे मसले पर क्योंकि पंजाब ने एक टर्मिनेशन ऑफ एग्रीमेंट एक्ट पास किया था, उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक रेफरेंस है और उस वक्त तक शायद हम अपने आप आगे कुछ नहीं कर सकते। एक बात में जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, माननीय सदस्य ने जिसका जिक्र किया, इस पूरे सतलुज सिस्टम पर आपस में 1955 से लेकर उसके बाद 1959 और उसके बाद आपस में एग्रीमेंट होते रहे हैं। क्योंकि जल वैसे राज्य का एक विषय है, सरकार अपनी तरफ से एक फैसिलिटेटर का रोल हर वक्त अदा करने के लिए तत्पर है, लेकिन मैं दरखास्त यही करूंगा कि सभी जो संबंधित सरकारें हैं, उनके जो एग्रीमेंट आपस में हैं, जिन पर कभी कुछ काम हुआ, फिर किसी कारण रुक गया, अच्छा हो जैसे मैंने मीटिंग पहले भी ली हैं, मेरे से पहले भी उन चीजों पर मीटिंग हुई हैं, आपस में सभी माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी इस पर बैठकर अपने प्रांतों के लिए पानी के बंटवारे का एक अच्छा फैसला कर लें, ताकि सभी की उसके हिसाब से जरूरत पूरी हो सके।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I don't need to stress the importance of water for Rajasthan. Rajasthan has an acute shortage of water; it is a desert State. Sir, I would like to point out that in 1994, the five States—Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan—signed a pact. According to that pact, we were supposed to get 0.467 MAF from Tajewala head and 0.438 MAF from Okhla. We have not been getting it. Haryana Government said that you need to remodel the Gurgaon Canal. That was the main issue that had been raised. Since 1994, it has been going on and we have entered 2012. Now, the larger question, that comes up here is what the Centre is doing about it. The Centre can't just leave all the State disputes to the hon. Supreme Court. It is the prerogative of the hon. Prime Minister to call them and do it. The Minister is saying, let the Chief Ministers get together and do it. The Government talks about the Centre-State relationship whenever it is convenient to them. The Central Government goes and tells that you need to do this and this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: So, I come again to the larger question as to when it is going to be sorted out. How is it going to be sorted out? And, what are the steps that the Centre has taken?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, in July last year, I had convened a meeting of the Upper Yamuna River Review Committee, where the concerned States were represented. The hon. Member has raised a question regarding both, the Ravi-Beas as also the Upper Yamuna. But, essentially, the main question relates to the waters of the River Yamuna and in that context, I would like to say that in July last year, I had taken a meeting. We had made some progress therein because there was an agreement that we should de-link the question of power from water. But again, the hon. Member would agree with me that it is essentially because of the opposing stands taken by each State on a particular issue that we are stuck up. If I were to just elaborate, if there is a dispute between States 'A' and 'B'—I am not referring to any States as such—the State 'A' would want the Centre to keep its hands off and 'B' would want the Centre to intervene. In another matter, the dispute is between 'B' and 'C'. The State 'B' would want the Centre to keep its hands off and 'C' would want the Centre to intervene against 'B'. This is the situation that we are faced with. If we can adequately and properly utilise the water, it should be enough. The water is a scarce commodity, but still we have enough water if we could properly utilise it. But, good part of it goes waste. We have our own views for the future. Therefore, we say that there is no water which is surplus. These are the contentious issues which we are confronted with when we have our meeting. Sir, after that meeting, I wrote to the hon. Chief Ministers of both Rajasthan and Haryana on this matter that as far as the water sharing from River Yamuna is concerned, that is, from Okhla and Tajewala, it is of greater importance to Rajasthan because I personally feel that their

case is genuine. For whatever reason, they are not getting adequate water. As far as Ravi-Beas waters are concerned, out of 8.6 MAF, there was an agreement that 8 MAF is the water which should be made available. Eight MAF is made available, but the question is from which point. That is the only dispute there. Sir, the agreements did talk of allocation of the waters but the points of release were not decided upon in case of Yamuna as well. Therefore, that was the matter which was decided by the Upper Yamuna River Board, which is the step below the Review Committee. Sir, that has also led to some issues between the two States. We earnestly feel that in our future meeting, we should be able to sort out those issues. But, there is no denying the fact that I can't fix a time limit because it depends upon the Chief Ministers. I am taking up the matter with both the Chief Ministers as a priority and we are interested that this matter should be sorted out at the earliest.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister a more fundamental and a very important question. Sir, there is a scientific prediction that nature is angry with us. Previously, it used to replenish the water which we consume. Now, every year, 160 billion tonnes of water is being withheld by nature and the prediction is that the 21st century will see wars over water. I want to know whether the Ministry is aware of this dreadful prediction and whether any steps are being taken in this direction.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, presently, the total precipitation for the country is 4,000 BCMS in all forms. Of this, the available water for us is 1,869 BCMS, and, the utilizable one, after taking into account the runoffs etc., is 1,123 BCMS. Sir, if we utilize it judiciously, that is enough for us, at least, for some time to come. But anticipating the difficulties which the future could throw at us, the Government has embarked upon an ambitious programme under the eight National Missions of the Prime Minister. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change launched by the Prime Minister, we also have the National Water Mission, and, therein, our target is that in the next five years we have to achieve a Water Use Efficiency of 20 per cent, which is absolutely essential because that is the beginning point only.

Sir, the water which was available sixty-five years ago has been reduced to one-third because of the population and urbanization, besides, the threat of climate change, which would have a direct impact on water resources, staring at us threateningly. Therefore, the measure that the Government has to adopt is judicious use of water, which we are doing, and, Sir, the new National Water Policy is on the anvil, which we will be announcing very soon. I would seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members. As we have the support of hon. Members in various Committees including the Consultative Committee and also the Standing Committee, I would seek their support from the hon. Members in that manner.

Lack of waterhousing and godown facilities

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of food is wasted in the open on account of lack of warehousing and godown facilities;

(b) whether India ranks 67th among 81 countries in the 2011 Global Hunger Index, prepared by the International Food Policy Research Institute where large quantities of grains continue to rot in godowns and more recently irate farmers had thrown potatoes on the roads in certain regions of the country;

(c) if so, whether it is not desirable, in such a situation, to set up adequate warehousing facilities under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(d) if so, Government's action plan to address the above issue?

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

Statement

(a) Foodgrains are not stored in the open without any protective cover. Sometimes due to shortage of covered storage capacity, wheat and paddy are also stored in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. CAP storage is built on scientific lines with raised concrete plinths of standard height and stacks are covered with low density polyethylene (LDPE) covers.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed that only 1557 tons of foodgrains kept in CAP storage accrued as damaged/non issuable with FCI during 2011-12. Total stock of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable during 2011-12 in FCI is 0.03 lakh tons which is 0.006% against the foodgrains issued by FCI during the period. Foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

(b) The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in October, 2011. In this report, Index has been calculated for 122 countries and India ranks 67 out of 81 countries finally included in the calculation. In the GHI report, "hunger" refers to the index based on the combination of three equally weighted indicators, *i.e.* 1. Undernourishment, 2. Child underweight and 3. Child mortality.

However, the index in the IFPRI report does not reflect the number of hungry or lack of availability of food or access to food to the people in the society.

Regarding the large quantities of foodgrains rotting or being damaged in the godowns, FCI has reported that as a result of constant monitoring, the accrual of damaged foodgrains has shown a downward trend. The trend of accrual of non-issuable/damaged foodgrains in FCI is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Regarding the dumping of potatoes on the roads by the farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture has informed that Government of India announces Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for certain agricultural commodities which presently does not include potato due to non-fulfillment of laid down criteria. However, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation does operate a Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture commodities, which are perishable in nature, on the request of State Government to provide remunerative prices to the farmers.

Based on the report published in the electronic and print media on the drastic fall in prices of potato in the current crop season, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has already requested all the potato growing states to furnish a detailed proposal, as per the MIS guidelines and willingness of the State Government to implement MIS. So far the Department has received only one MIS proposal for procurement of potato from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Further, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Horticulture Mission for North-Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH) since 2001-02 and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) since 2005-06 for holistic development of Horticulture. There are various components under above mentioned schemes which includes setting up of cold storages, evaporative/low energy cool chambers and low cost preservation units which can be used by farmers at their fields for storing of potatoes. National Horticulture Board (NHB) since 1999-2000 is implementing a component for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storages for horticulture produce also. Besides, Ministry of Food processing Industries (MoFPI), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and National Cooperative Development Corporation are also implementing schemes for development of cold chain in the country for perishables including potato.

(c) and (d) 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 Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee often 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, tenders have been

sanctioned for a capacity of 90.75 lakh tons to private investors. Besides this, capacities of 5.40 lakh tons and 14.75 lakh tons have been allotted to CWC and SWCs respectively for construction of godowns on their own land. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tons in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Besides involving private entrepreneurs, this Department has also finalized a plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tons in the North East (NE) States through FCI. This Department also releases funds as grants-in-aid to the NE States and Jammu and Kashmir for construction of godowns for the States own storage requirements.

Statement-I

Trend of accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI

The trend of accrual of non-issuable/damaged foodgrains in FCI during last 10 years shows decreasing trend as under:

Year	Quantity of Damaged foodgrains (in lakh tons)
2002-2003	1.35
2003-2004	0.76
2004-2005	0.97
2005-2006	0.95
2006-2007	0.25
2007-2008	0.34
2008-2009	0.20
2009-2010	0.07
2010-2011	0.06
2011-2012	0.03

The following table indicates percentage of accrual of Non-Issuable/damaged foodgrains *vis-a-vis* off take from FCI stocks for the last four years and current year (upto 1.04.2012):

Oral Answers

to Questions

Off take of stock from FCI (Excluding DCP states)

(lakh tons)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 01.04.2012)
Wheat	119.89	120.16	172.99	209.60	219.95
Rice	204.61	186.04	198.07	222.50	253.64
TOTAL	324.50	306.20	371.06	432.10	473.59
Quantity accrued as Non-issuable (in lakh tons)	0.34	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.03
Percentage of non-issuable stock					
In terms of quantity	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.014	0.006

Against the percentage of foodgrain issued by FCI, the accrual of Non-issuable is 0.006% against total off take of stocks from FCI during 2011-12.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I express my thanks to the hon. Minister for giving an elaborate answer to my question. My supplementary question is that India is one of the top countries in respect of wastage of foodgrains and suicides by farmers in the world because of paucity of funds with the farmers and lack of facilities for storage of foodgrains.

I understand that a few days back, the apex court has also given instructions that in a situation like above, the foodgrains should be supplied free of cost to the needy to avoid its wastage in the open. If so, what is the action plan of the Government on the above direction?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the accrual of damaged foodgrains is handled by the FCI and the State Governments. Because of the concerted efforts of the FCI and also of major foodgrains producing States like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, this accrual of damages is coming down. In 2002-03, the quantity of damaged foodgrains accrued was 1.35 lakh tonnes in FCI and, Sir, now, in 2010-11, it has come down to 0.06 lakh tonnes. So, actually, from 0.271 per cent of damages, it has come down to 0.014 per cent. It is a great achievement due to the operations of the FCI as well as the State Governments.

With regard to the direction of the apex Court, Sir, the Supreme Court has directed that 50-lakh tonnes of foodgrains should be earmarked to be distributed amongst 74 poorest Districts in the country. We have earmarked that much quantity, which is at the disposal of the Supreme Court. So far, only 23.69 lakh tonnes of foodgrains could be distributed under the direction of the Supreme Court.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, whether it is a fact that procurement facility, especially, in the countryside, is in shambles, and, the farmers are forced to sell their crops at throwaway prices, especially in Orissa and other backward regions of the country. What is the action plan of the Government to overcome the above grave reality, bridge this gap and help the farmers? What is your action plan firstly to ensure better prices for the farmers for their produce, and, secondly, to control farmers' suicides consequently?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, for the targeted public distribution and the welfare schemes in the country, we need about 61 million tonnes of foodgrains which is to the tune of 30 per cent of what we produce in the country. Sir, before each procuring season, there is a discussion between the officials of the Food and Public Distribution, the FCI and the State Governments to chalk out the mechanism. As of now, we have got about 61-63 million tonnes capacity for storages under covered and CAP. We have started programmes by which under the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme, we will be adding 151.96 lakh tonnes within a period of another two years. This year, under the PEG Scheme, we have added about three million tonnes; and by the end of December, another two-three million tonnes will be added. Along with this, we have got the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana. As per the information that I have gathered from the Ministry of Agriculture, already 31 million tonnes of intermediate godowns have been approved for the State Governments and local bodies. It may not be hundred per cent used for the storage of foodgrains. They will be used for other storages also. As of now, our storage mechanism is quite satisfactory, but we have already given instructions to all our managers of the FCI., if needed, to have private godowns hired for storages.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I think the statement made by the Minister on the various steps taken to store the grains safely is an encouraging one. This year, thanks to both good weather and farmers' toil, wheat production may go up to 90 million tonnes, and the Government may have to procure about 35 million tonnes of wheat in the next two months. I would like to ask the Minister this question. He has a number of schemes like the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme, the Public Private Partnership, etc. These will take a lot of time. In the short term, has the Ministry got any strategy to move the grains, with the help of the Railways, to major consumption centres? If so, how much quantity are you likely to move out of the major procurement centres during the next few months?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in the present season, the major wheat producing States are Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. A few days back, I had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for the efficient storages as well as the movement foodgrains out of—Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, we have chalked out a plan of movement of foodgrains out of major wheat producing States.

Andhra Pradesh and Odisha are the major rice-producing States. Especially in Andhra Pradesh, paddy is procured giving the MSP price by the millers. And from the millers, the FCI takes over the milled rice and transports it to the various States which need it.

श्रीमति माया सिंह: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो सवाल का जबाब लिखित में दिया है, उसमें भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सूचित किया है कि 2011-12 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास कैप भंडारण में रखे केवल 1557 टन खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त/जारी न करने योग्य हुए थे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त होता है, खराब होता है, तो क्या मंत्री जी पी.डी.एस. के तहत सप्लाई किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्न को, कार्डधारकों को पूरे वर्ष का राशन एकमुश्त देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? इससे एक तो भंडारण की समस्या का समाधान होगा, कार्डधारकों को बार-बार राशन लेने के लिए लगाए जाने वाले चक्करों से बचाया जा सकेगा तथा अन्न भी क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं होगा। अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अन्न खुले स्थानों पर पड़ा है। मुख्य मंत्री को केन्द्र में बार-बार यह आग्रह करने के लिए आना पड़ता है कि बारदानों की कमी की वजह से अनाज खुले में पड़ा है। आप केन्द्र से बारदाना, जूट की बोरियाँ उपलब्ध कराते हैं। आप ने मांग के अनुसार अभी तक वे बोरियाँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई हैं, तो फिर अन्न की बर्बादी कैसे रुकेगी? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश ने यह भी कहा है कि अगर आप कार्ड धारकों को पूरे वर्ष का राशन एक समय में राशन देने की व्यवस्था करवा दें, तो इससे भंडारण की समस्या का भी समाधान होगा और कार्ड धारक बार-बार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के चक्कर लगाने से भी बच पाएंगे तथा अन्न भी सड़ने से बचेगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ऐसा हो सकता है?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Government of India has written letters several times to every State Government to take the foodgrains for three months, four months and six months. But unfortunately our State Governments do not have intermediate storage capacities. They straightaway take from the FCI godowns and then it is transported to the PDS shops. The Government of India has formulated a large number of schemes, especially by the Ministry of Agriculture, under the Grameen Bhandar Yojana, under the NABARD so that States can have their own intermediate godowns. Unless States have intermediate godowns, it is practically not possible for the States to take the foodgrains from the FCI godowns to the intermediate godowns and then send the same to the PDS shops. We are giving adequate assistance to any State Government which wants foodgrains for three months, six months, whatever type; we are prepared to give them.

Coming to Madhya Pradesh, Sir, every year, as I said, before the season starts, we had a meeting to find out what is the procurement mechanism, how many jute bags should be given. But unfortunately, Madhya Pradesh, which is one of the new emerging States, which does not have much experience in storages and transportation etc. Sir, it was on 22-11-2011, we had a joint meeting of the FCI officials, State Government officials to assess how many jute bags were required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can a specific question be answered?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, we have continuous discussion. I have deputed my officials four times to Madhya Pradesh; and whatever jute bags are required by the State we will arrange. I have sent a detailed letter to the hon. Chief Minister last Friday; I can place it on the Table of the House, wherein I have given all the details. We are trying to help the State Government. But we must understand that Madhya Pradesh State has a problem. It is inexperienced. So, we cannot give correct projection how much we have to procure and how much we have to transfer. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मंत्री जी से कहिए कि ...(ब्यवधान) प्रश्न का जवाब दें। ...(ब्यवधान)... सर माननीय सदस्या ने जो मांग की थी ...(ब्यवधान)...उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। ...(ब्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। Silence please. ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the hon. Minister, in reply to question part (b) has stated, "However, index in the International Food Policy Research Institute report does not reflect the number of hungry or lack of availability of food or access to food to the people of the society." Sir, in India we have got several yardsticks under the BPL. The Planning Commission once said it is 27.7 per cent BPL number combined. It has gone to the Tendulkar Committee. It said 37 per cent. It has gone to the Arjun Sengupta Committee. It said \$2 less. It is 75 per cent and above. Lastly, only yesterday, the *Times of India*, reported 64 per cent as the BPL number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: I am coming. My point is if the IPRF standard is not applicable, then, what standard is applicable to find out how many Indians go hungry every night?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, the question is on storage.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, it relates to part (b) of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, it relates to part (b) of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it relates to part (b). Part (b) relates to the foodgrains. It is connected to that.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, regarding the question of Global Hunger Index, the GHI, which is introduced by the International Food Policy Research Institute, is based on three parameters. First is undernourishment; second is child underweight; and third is child mortality. These are some of the norms which have to be

rechecked. That is what I have said in my answer. They have to be rechecked because there is some dispute on this. But even on this undernourishment, child underweight and child mortality, the Government of India, especially, the Ministry of Health, has taken a large number of steps. On this index of undernourishment, child underweight and child mortality, we are trying to find out some solution which is basically done by the Ministry of Health.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 343. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please. It is an important issue. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You can have a discussion. You give notice for it. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is an important question. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. We can't have a discussion now.

SHRI M.S. GILL: Sir, the whole storage problem was related to Punjab. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is a very important question. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, I appreciate the point. Please give notice for a discussion. (*Interruptions*)... We are now on question No. 343.

[*The questioner Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar was absent*]

Schemes/projects implemented in Gujarat

*343. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes/projects implemented or under implementation by the Ministry during the last three years in Gujarat;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated in this regard;
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey for continuous rising of sea-level in the coastal areas of the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH):
(a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The ministry has taken up the following initiatives in Gujarat during the last three years though the ministry doesn't have any specific Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for implementation in Gujarat:

- I. Established an Earth Science and technology Centre (ESTC) in Bhavnagar University to expand focused R and D activities Marine Coastal Ecology.
- II. Varahamihira Chair Professor and Young Fellow in the Indian institute of Technology, Gandhinagar.
- III. A project to study climate change impact on human, natural and spatial environment to the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) University, Ahmedabad.
- IV. A project on Bio-fuel granted to Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI) Bhavnagar (cost sharing by the Ministry of Earth Sciences and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research)
- V. Projects to Sardar Patel University and Gujarat University in focused areas of earth sciences.
- VI. Palco-tsunami studies along the Gujarat Coast being carried out by M.S. University, Baroda.
- VII. Crustal deformations studies in Kachchh and west Narmada by the Institute of Seismological Research, Gandhinagar.
- VIII. Engineering site investigations for dam axis selection in the Gulf of Khambhal under the Kalpasagar Project.
- IX. Setting up of 8 Electronic Display boards at Bhadreshwar, Jakhao, Juna Bander Mandvi, Nanalaija, Diu, Porbandar and Veraval of Gujarat for dissemination of information to fisherman community.
- X. Monitoring of marine pollution at four locations at Vadinar, Veraval and Hazira.

(b) The Quantum of fund allocated for implementation of the above projects in Gujarat was Rs. 18.48 crore for the last 3 years, which has been built-in the respective national programs of the ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a part of long-term monitoring of sea level, the Survey of India has established 4 tide gauges *viz.* Okha, Veraval, Porbander, Kandla for continuous measurements of sea level along the Gujarat coast. All of these tide gauge stations are transmitting data in real time to the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). The analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an average sea level rise of 1.29 mm/year for the last 40 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary?

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Rupalaji.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: थैंक्यू सर। यह जो सवाल है, इसके द्वारा एक बहुत हीअहम मुद्दा उठाया गया है। मैं इसके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One only.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: प्लीज सर। एक मुद्दा यह है कि सवाल के जवाब में 'क' के आठवें भाग में कहा गया है—"कल्पासर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत खम्भात की खाडी में बांध अक्ष चयन के लिए इंजिनियरिंग स्थल जांच", इसका क्या status है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है, यह बताने का कष्ट करें?

सर, समुद्र का जो स्तर है, वह बढ़ रहा है।

श्री सभापति: आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, यह बहुत ही important सवाल है। अगर मंत्री जी चाहें, तो इनमें से एक का जवाब दे दें, तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, मगर मैं सवाल raise कर देता हूँ।

40 सालों से 1.29 मिमि./वर्ष की दर से समुद्र का स्तर बढ़ रहा है, ऐसा रेकार्ड किया हुआ data है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि समुद्र का स्तर बढ़ने से तटवर्ती इलाकों में क्या-क्या असर हो रहा है और इससे तटीय जमीन, हमारे पोर्ट्स तथा नागरिकों के रहन-सहन के ऊपर क्या-क्या असर हो रहा है?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, regarding this question of Kalpasar Project, the National Institute of Ocean Technology under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, is conducting a study programme for Kalpasar Project since February, 2010. The Kalpasar Project envisages installation of a dam across the Gulf of Khambhat from Bhavnagar to Dahej and the impounded portion of the gulf on the northern side of the dam to result in a huge fresh water lake in due course. This institution is involved in engineering the site investigation for dam axis selection and numerical model studies for changes of hydrodynamics and sedimentation pattern in Gulf of Khambhat due to construction of the dam. The study of the project is being done and the Central Government is helping the institution, say, to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs, which has been provided from the Central funds.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, लेकिन यह जो स्तर बढ़ रहा है, इसका ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, आपने कहा था न कि एक सवाल का जवाब दो, तो एक का जवाब हो गया।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, वह तो कहा था, लेकिन आप इतना कंट्रोल रखेंगे, तब तो हम संसद सदस्य मारे जाएंगे। आपकी कृपा की वजह से ही हमें माननीय सरकार से जवाब लेने का मौका मिलता है, कृपया आप तो हमारी मदद करें।

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: सर, हमने जो 40 साल से स्टडी किया है, उससे यह पता चला है कि जल स्तर 1.29 millimeter per year की गति से बढ़ रहा है। इसका जो इम्पैक्ट होता है, इसके कारण एक तो वहां पर erosion होता है, फिर खेती लायक जो जमीन होती है या गांव होते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी इसका असर पड़ता है। लेकिन इस पर जो पूरी स्टडी है, वह Environment Ministry के द्वारा हो रही है। Climate change की वजह से इसके ऊपर असर हो रहा है या नहीं, उसके बारे में Environment Ministry अलग से स्टडी कर रही है। जहां तक हमारी स्टडी है, उसके अनुसार कोई इतना ज्यादा असर होने की अब तक कोई खबर नहीं है।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 10 year's time, it has been estimated that a large portion of our coastal area is going to be submerged. There are many people who live in coastal areas. We have a large coastal belt in India. What is the option with the Government? What actions has the Government of India taken to protect these people and to make sure that there are other options available for them because the fishermen largely live in coastal areas and very close to the sea? Then there are so many other things which are being done there. So what option the Government has for these people?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this question is regarding Gujarat.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the Minister can even answer for Gujarat.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, as I said earlier, if there is any cyclonic information, then definitely we can take immediate steps. As per the study which has been made, the normal sea growth is just 1.29 millimetre per year. If there is any seismic warning or cyclone warning, there is a Centre for that. We can inform the State Government as to how much area is going to be submerged and ask them to take immediate steps. The evacuation process can start there. I don't think there is any major problem in that.

Efficacy of SMS and IVRS Services

*344. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the SMS and Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS) services have been successful for the farmers;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to introduce a dedicated. Agromet (Agriculture Meteorological) service for the farmers: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (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 IVRS. 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.
- (b) Yes Madam. Integrated AAS to the country at the district level has already been fully operational by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) during the XI Plan. The AAS rendered on twice-weekly basis in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) etc.
- (c) Realised 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 in taking farm level decisions are issued and widely disseminated. As per NCAER report, 24% of the farmers are using AAS advisories.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the excellent services they are providing to the farmers through SMS, IVRS and Agromet Service. Sir, our country is having a population of 112 billion and more than 60 per cent of our population is dependent only on agriculture. The Spoken Web Service is an excellent boon to the farmers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: How far is the Agromet Advisory successful in Tamil Nadu? What is the worth of this service economically?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this particular scheme, we are implementing through PPP mode. There are different agencies working in different States. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I don't have the correct figures as to how many farmers have been benefited. But I would like to request the State Governments to come forward. I would like to say this on the floor of this House that the State of Maharashtra is making maximum use of this particular service because the SMS charges are being paid by the State Government. More and more farmers are using this service. Other States can also come forward and take active

part in it. This service is given through our State universities and the Centres, which we have created through the ICAR. So, with these services, more and more farmers are being protected, and the results are very positive. And, I would like to inform this House that nine per cent farmers reported that their costs have reduced, and twenty-three per cent of farmers reported that they are making profits. So, timely information is provided to them, and they are being benefited. So, I would appeal to all the State Governments to come forward and make use of these services.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I hope that the Minister will write to the Tamil Nadu Government, so that other than Maharashtra, the Tamil Nadu Government also will come forward to pay the SMS charges. My next supplementary is this. The Spoken Web Services, that is, the Agromet Services, are not on par with the demand. As per the 2009 Report, only 9,000 farmers are using these services, and by 2017, they hope that they will reach 20 million farmers. As of now, that is, by this year, they have only reached 2.5 lakh farmers. So, I would like to know from you whether the Ministry is contemplating on educating the farmers through non-conventional methods for effective use of all the advisory systems introduced by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. Otherwise, what kind of incentives and awareness drive has the Ministry initiated to engage farmers into using Agromet services?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, various awareness campaigns and workshops are being conducted by various States in local languages because people want to have their information in local languages. Then, Krishi Vigyan Kendra is also organizing melas for farmers. Agro fares are also conducted to create this awareness. So, from our side, we are ready to provide all help required. And, I am likely to write to all the State Governments to come forward and make use of these particular services.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the State Government is using SMS for procurement of wheat. A very peculiar situation has arisen over there that the farmers get their SMS and bring their foodgrains for the State Government to procure them, but, unfortunately, the Central Government is not providing enough *vaardhan* to them. So, they cannot make use of that system. So, will the hon. Minister kindly tell the Minister for Food and Public Distribution to supply those *vaardhans* that the State Government had asked for?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, if you want, I can answer.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to make the necessary provision.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Otherwise, Sir, it is creating a very bad situation.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Vaardhan will be provided.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, it is a very important question. My supplementary is regarding service of ASM and IMD. In my State, we are suffering

very much due to rainfall, heavy winds and other natural calamities. I would like to know whether this system can be adopted in various districts there, and whether the Ministry has taken steps to give advance information regarding humidity, cloud, temperature, wind, rainfall, etc. in our State for the benefit of the farmers and other people there because there have been loss of lives, crops and even lands. So, I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to provide these services in our State so that our people can get the benefit.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this IM Department is already having their own automatic weather stations and we also have automatic rain gauges, but the hon. Member has asked something to be done in his own State because we have to expand this service and for that, we are definitely planning to expand this to all the states and steps will be taken by that Department.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, the IBM had earlier refused any connection with the Agromet service. Which company has the Ministry engaged to provide Agromet services?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, there are various companies coming forward, like IFFCO, which is also doing this service. Then, there are other companies like the Tata Consultancy Services. There are various companies which are coming forward and we are providing them with the required information.

Withdrawal of additional power from the grid

*345. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has warned the companies of penal action for over-drawing electricity from the grid and also directed the utilities to purchase power from short term open markets and has prohibited overdrawal from the grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also stated that the overdrawal of power by industries is an unauthorized use of electricity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present the Grid Code specifies a permissible frequency band of 49.5 to 50.2 Hz for safe and smooth operation of the grid. The Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) monitor the overdrawal from the grid and report violations to

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The Central Commission initiates proceedings under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-compliance of the Grid Code or appoints one of its Members as Adjudicating Officer under Section 143 of the Act for holding inquiry into the allegation of non-compliance of the directions of RLDCs.

In the past, the Central Commission and also the Adjudicating officers have imposed penalties on many State utilities for non-compliance of the provisions of the Grid Code due to overdrawn from the grid. The Commission and the Adjudicating Officers appointed by the Commission in their orders have time and again emphasized that the utilities should meet their requirement of power through long-term, medium term and short term contracts and not by overdraw from the grid as it affects stability.

Recently, on the basis of the report of Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre (NRLDC) regarding overdraw from 23.9.2011 to 6.10.2011, the Commission in Petition No. 195/MP/2011 has passed orders against the constituents of Northern Region for non-compliance of the provisions of the Grid Code and issued directions to the constituents of the Northern Region not to overdraw and to ensure smooth operation of the grid.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 8859/2011—Executive Engineer and Anr. *Vs.* Sri Seetaram Rice Mill [(2012) 2 SCC 108] has interpreted the overdrawal of power by a consumer over and above its sanctioned load as unauthorized use of electricity in context of Section 126 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has invoked special powers under the Electricity Act and directed the Central and State regulators to implement a long-pending reform to allow industrial consumers to buy cheaper power from the open market.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, open access system has been one of the key provisions of the Electricity Act 2003. The main objective of open access system is to enable consumers, having a requirement of more than one megawatt, to source power from competitive sources. The provision was introduced to benefit bulk consumers, especially in the industrial sectors, to access cheap and reliable electricity for their uses. But, for some reasons, it has been delayed due to lack of clarity in some provisions of the Electricity Act. After all, we from the Power Ministry referred the matter to the Law Department, and finally, we have received comments from the Law Department. On that basis, Power Ministry has directed CERC to take all necessary steps for introducing the system.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, I would like to know whether this move will help a large number of consumers, particularly the sick textile, cement and steel industrial

units, in States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, by ensuring regular supply of electricity at competitive rates. Has the Ministry issued letters to regulators to prepare regulations in this connection?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Definitely. We have already written to the regulators in this regard. Then, definitely, it will benefit the consumers, especially the industrial sectors and those who are in sick areas.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, the question is whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has warned the companies of penal action for over-drawing electricity from the grid. I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister. How many cases are reported for violation of overdrawing and what are the penalties imposed? What are the consequences of over-drawing by depriving other consumers?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Definitely, we have a list. A long list of about 23 cases has already been reported by the CERC. Some decisions have been stayed by the respective Hon. High Courts. The over-drawal of power is affecting the consumers and the utilities in a bigger way. But we have to maintain some discipline with the grid because our power grid is one of the largest power grids in the world itself. Therefore, we have to regularise on certain norms and decisions. Some States are over-drawing because of problems. We know that some States are suffering acute power shortage. That is why they are over-drawing, but, from nation-side we have to regulate this.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in the sentence of Paragraph 4 of Part (b) of the reply, the Hon. Minister has mentioned that the Northern Zone has merely been asked not to overdraw the power, but does not really stipulate whether any penal action, as desired, has been stipulated. The more basic issue which I wish to ask really from the Hon. Minister is that the non-adherence of grid discipline is due to inequilibrium between demand and supply which could be of a transient nature. Some grids are more prone and vulnerable than other grids. Does the hon. Minister have any account or which are the grids really proved themselves most vulnerable in terms of violating the grid discipline.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I totally agree with the views expressed by the learned Hon. Member. Some regions have a severe power shortage and some regions are in some sort of comfortable position. Due to this, some regions are forced to indulge in this. But, we are not in a position to allow that.

As far as the Northern Region is concerned, even though there is a lot of power crisis, it is over-drawing the power. The Regional Dispatch Centre requested the CERC for taking action. That is why CERC is taking action against the Northern Grid. I agree that there is a disparity between demand and availability of power. But, as far as the Government of India is concerned, the 11th Plan has been a major achievement Plan period for the Ministry of Power. We have added a capacity of

54,966 MW in the country. Sir, in the last financial year alone, we have added 20,522 MW of capacity addition. As per the latest Economic Survey, the power sector has achieved a growth rate of 9.3 per cent which is largest in the infrastructure sector.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Minister, your target was 78,000 MW. You tell about your target also. You set a target of 78,000 MW. But, you have been able to achieve only 54,000 MW.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Minister, I would be grateful if the hon. Cabinet Minister replies to my supplementary. It relates to Paragraph 4 of the reply. There is insistence that long-term contracts must be encouraged so that there is no overdrawal of power. Sir, a large number of State Governments are giving directions under Section 11 of the Electricity Act to supply them power, in view of certain impending emergent situations, which is not permissible and is impacting upon the long-term contracts. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how does the Government propose to solve this situation *i.e.*, overdrawal from the grid and the long-term contracts are not dislocated.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I have already said this in reply to earlier supplementaries that there is over-drawl in the country. There are a lot of cases reported and CERC and the concerned Regional Dispatch Centre is taking action against them. We, the Government of India, are regulating the matter. There are problems. Sir, particularly Tamil Nadu has taken this issue before the Madras High Court and the Madras High Court has already stayed one of the regulations made by the CERC. We, from the Government of India's side, are trying to help the State Governments and also maintain discipline in the grid. It will benefit the entire nation.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, hon. Member has asked his supplementary specifically on Section 11. Sir, four months ago, I had invited all the Power Ministers of the country and brought it to their notice that Section 11 is applicable only in emergency. Some of the States have applied Section 11. We have brought it to their notice that they cannot apply Section 11.

Uniform procurement policy

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

- (a) whether there is any uniform policy followed for procurement of foodgrains by Government agencies all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether, in some States, the millers are procuring more foodgrains as compared to Government agencies;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government to improve the efficiency of Government agencies?

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) and (b) The procurement policy of Government of India is uniform throughout the country. Under the existing procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support for paddy, wheat and coarsegrains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale by farmers at specified procurement centres are bought by the procurement agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State agencies at MSP or in the open market whichever is advantageous to them.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the two major rice procuring states where procurement through levy route is more than direct procurement by Government agencies. Procurement of rice is done either through Custom Milling of procured paddy or through levy route. State Governments impose the percentage of levy on rice mills for delivering such specified percentage of their output as levy rice. For levy rice, millers procure paddy themselves and deliver levy rice to the Government agencies. Under Custom milling, FCI and Government agencies procure paddy and get it custom milled. A statement containing state wise details of levy and CMR rice procured is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) The following steps have been taken by Government of India to improve the procurement by Government agencies :

- (i) States are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system to maximize procurement and to ensure better reach of MSP to farmers. So far 5 states have adopted DCP system for wheat and 9 States/UTs have adopted DCP system for rice.
- (ii) Interactions are held with State Food Secretaries from time to time to monitor procurement operations and to speed up the procurement process.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to open procurement centres at the locations convenient to farmers.
- (iv) In order to extend the reach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations to marginal/small farmers, commission at the rate of 2.5% of MSP in respect of paddy and 2% of MSP in respect of wheat has been allowed to Cooperative Societies/Self Help Groups.

Statement-I

State wise procurement of rice through levy and CMR route

	KMS 2008-09			KMS 2009-10			KMS 2010-11			KMS 2011-12*		
	Levy	CMR	Total	Levy	CMR	Total	Levy	CMR	Total	Levy	CMR	Total
Andhra Pradesh	82.81	7.77	90.58	72.52	3.03	75.55	79.69	16.42	96.11	44.97	7.62	52.59
Assam	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.11	0.11
Bihar	2.55	8.27	10.82	1.75	7.16	8.91	1.16	7.66	8.82	0.02	14.71	14.73
Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.0	0.13	0.13
Chhattisgarh	7.99	20.50	28.49	3.90	29.67	33.57	3.17	34.28	37.45	1.13	40.00	41.13
Haryana	2.04	12.21	14.25	0.52	17.67	18.19	0.24	16.63	16.87	0.16	19.65	19.81
Himachal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Jharkhand	1.17	0.25	1.42	0.13	0.09	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	2.93
Jammu and Kashmir	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.03
Karnataka	1.07	0.00	1.07	0.76	0.10	0.86	1.57	0.23	1.80	1.67	1.27	2.94
Kerala	0.00	2.37	2.37	0.00	2.61	2.61	0.00	2.63	2.63	0.00	3.10	3.10
Madhya Pradesh	0.97	1.50	2.47	1.16	1.39	2.55	2.30	2.87	5.17	0.01	6.32	6.33
Maharashtra	1.50	1.11	2.61	0.73	1.56	2.29	1.78	1.30	3.08	0.00	1.49	1.49
Orissa	1.03	26.99	28.02	0.85	24.11	24.96	0.44	24.21	24.65	0.16	20.37	20.53

Oral Answers

to Questions

Puducherry	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.03	0.00	0.03
Punjab	4.58	80.96	85.54	0.25	92.50	92.75	0.01	86.34	86.35	0.00	77.31	77.31
Rajasthan	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamilnadu	0.00	12.01	12.01	0.00	12.42	12.42	0.00	15.43	15.43	0.00	15.22	15.22
Uttar Pradesh	18.15	21.92	40.07	19.64	9.37	29.01	15.85	9.69	25.54	16.86	15.57	32.43
Uttarakhand	3.42	0.07	3.49	3.52	0.23	3.75	4.12	0.10	4.22	3.14	0.13	3.27
West Bengal	9.06	8.38	17.44	6.83	5.57	12.40	5.22	7.88	13.10	7.98	4.60	12.58
TOTAL	136.56	204.48	341.04	112.64	207.70	320.34	116.04	225.94	341.58	76.16	230.57	306.73

*As on 25.4.2012

Oral Answers

to Questions

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is unfavourable procurement policy leading to unprofitable procurement of foodgrains. In the past, private agencies such as National Bulk Handling Corporation and National Collateral Management Services procured for the FCI, thereby saving, at least, 10 to 15 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Transparency in Allocation of Coal Mines

†*347. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal mines allocation policy of previous and present Governments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), in its report submitted to Government, has reported a scam of approximately two lakh crore of rupees due to the existing coal allocation policy; and

(c) if so, the action being taken thereon and the steps being taken by Government for bringing transparency in allocation of coal mines in the future?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, coal mining was mostly 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. Therefore, private companies are eligible for captive mining for specified approved end uses.

The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended from time to time and after the amendment in 1993, mining for captive consumption 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 (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, a company engaged in production of iron and steel,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 consumption only.

With a view to bringing in transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding Introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, has been passed by the both Houses of Parliament and the assent of the Hon'ble President of India has been obtained on 8th September, 2010, which was passed by the Parliament in the last Session and it has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012 on 02.02.2012 in the Gazette of India.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Enforcement of Section 30 of the Advocates Act

*348. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961 was brought into force after 50 years of its enactment;

(b) if so, the reasons for its non-enforcement for over five decades;

(c) whether Government proposes to fix a time-frame for enforcement of Acts of Parliament within a reasonable limit of about six months after they have been formally enacted; and

(d) whether any organized body like the Bar Council of India or the Law Commission, etc. ever invited Government's attention in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHUKSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was being consulted with the Bar Council of India, State Bar Councils, various Bar Associations, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Home Affairs,

the Department of Justice, Department of Urban Development and the State Governments.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Allocation of coal acreages

*349 SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given coal acreages without auction to private power, steel and cement companies during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is Government's policy for allocation of coal acreages to such private companies;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the loss suffered by Government on account of allocation of coal acreages without auction; and

(d) the details of the private companies to whom coal acreages have been allocated?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) 195 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 44.23 billion tonnes stand allocated as on date which include 111 coal blocks allocated to various private sector companies (including coal blocks allocated to power projects under tariff based competitive bidding).

Under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, coal mining was mostly 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) sublease for coal mining to private parties in isolated small pockets not amenable to economic development and not requiring rail transport. Therefore, private companies are eligible for captive mining for specified approved end uses.

The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended from time to time and after the amendment in 1993, mining for captive consumption 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.

With a view to bringing in transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 02.02.2012 in the Gazette of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A total of 111 coal blocks have been allocated to various private sector companies as per details given below.

Power Sector	27
Iron and Steel	61
Cement	6
Coal to Liquid	2
Small and Isolated	3
Ultra Mega Power Projects	12
Total	111

Allocation of coal blocks

*350 SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been reported in allocation of coal blocks to commercial entities during 2004-09 in the draft report of CAG causing loss of Rs. 10.7 lakh crore to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the companies which have been allocated coal contracts during the said period;

(d) whether tenders were invited and auction was done for allocation of coal blocks;

- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) whether Government has conducted an enquiry into the loss of public money and has fixed responsibility in this regard?

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

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

(c) Out of 218 coal blocks, a total 174 coal blocks are allocated to 267 companies during the period 2004-2009. Out of 174 coal blocks, 21 coal blocks are de-allocated. Hence 153 coal blocks stand allocated to 245 companies out of the above.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. The Amendment of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 enabling the introduction of allocation of coal blocks through auction by competitive bidding took time for its enactment and notification of Rules made thereunder.

(g) No, Sir.

Power shortage in Uttar Pradesh

†*351. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Uttar Pradesh, a major State of the country, is facing acute shortage of electricity; and

(b) if so, the quantum of electricity to be provided by Government to the industry and agriculture sector of the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The energy and peak shortage in Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12 was of the order of 11.3% and 2.3% as compared to respective shortage of 8.5% and 10.6% in the country.

(b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for its supply and distribution to different categories of consumers, including industry and agriculture, lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. The priorities for supply of power to various categories of consumers in a State are also administered by the State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). At present Uttar Pradesh has been allocated upto 5,597 MW from Central Generation Stations including 300 MW for supply to drought prone districts of Bundelkhand region falling in the State.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Additional power generation

†*352. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approved addition of 38,000 MW power generation capacity from coal based power projects during the next Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Coal has announced that it could provide coal for a maximum of 19,000 MW additional power generation between 2012 to 2017 citing a number of problems;

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

(d) the details of Government's plan to augment supply of coal needed for additional power generation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) As per the report of Working Group on Power for Twelfth Plan, a coal based capacity addition of 62,695 MW including CIL linked capacity of about 38,000 MW has been recommended to Planning Commission during Twelfth Plan on an all India basis.

(b) to (d) At the time of formulation of the Report of the Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Plan, it was estimated that during Twelfth Plan, coal availability would support only about 19,000 MW of CIL linked capacity. However, in order to ensure adequate supply of coal for coal based power plants, following decisions have subsequently been taken:

- (i) CIL will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015. (This will include projects of about 32,000 MW to be commissioned in the Twelfth Plan up to 31st March, 2015).
- (ii) The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.
- (iii) To meet its commitments, CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of Twelfth Plan.
- (iv) In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports or through arrangement with PSUs allotted coal blocks for commercial mining.
- (v) In addition to above, power utilities have been importing coal to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of coal subject to blending limitations of the boiler.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rise in prices of essential food items

*353. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential food items including edible oils, milk, vegetables, etc. have risen sharply due to Government's policies announced for the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of increase in prices of various articles during the month of April, 2012, food item-wise;

(c) whether Government would take measures to control sudden and steep rise in prices of essential food items;

(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) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) brought out by the Government, that indicates the general price trend in the country, shows an increase in prices of food articles in general during the last one year especially of edible oils, vegetables and milk. There has however been a decrease in prices of onion and pulses except gram.

During the month of April, 2012 the retail prices as observed from the 4 Metro cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata indicate an increase in the prices of edible oils, potato and masoor dal. In respect of other essential food articles, the retail prices remained steady or have shown a marginal increase.

Price increase 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.

(c) to (e) 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 are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the government to contain price rise in essential commodities are listed below:

Short term Measures:**1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- (iii) Imposed ban on export of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iv) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (v) Effectuated no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils.
- (vi) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states.
- (vii) Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP) of onion.
- (viii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.

- (ix) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, Urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission continues.
- (x) In order to ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.
- (xi) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been approved for allocation to State/UT Governments for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to September, 2012 under OMSS. Similarly, allocation of 50,000 MT of wheat and 50,000 MT of rice were approved for Co-operatives like NAFED, NCCF and Kendriya Bhandar. Allocation of 15 lakh tonnes of wheat was approved for sale to bulk consumers/small private traders. Out of this approved quantity, 6.75 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6.785 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to March, 2012 under OMSS. Lifting of unlifted quantity under retail sale scheme has been permitted up to September, 2012, Similarly, 12 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS. For the period of April, 2012 to September, 2012, 2.25 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.25 lakh tonnes of rice have been additionally allocated to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers. Similarly, 2.50 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godown under OMSS in non-wheat procuring State.
- (xii) In order to encourage more lifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government were fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, price was fixed at MSP in wheat procuring States, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.
- (xiii) An additional adhoc allocation of 123.68 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat have been made so far comprising following allocations:
 - (i) 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to BPL families in May, 2011 for distribution upto March, 2012.
 - (ii) 50 lakh tonnes to APL families in June, 2011 for distribution upto March 2012, thereby increasing the monthly APL allocation to 15 kg-35 kg per family per month.

- (iii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July, 2011 to February, 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's orders).
- (xiv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month up to 30.6.2012.
- (xv) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month up to 30.9.2012.

Misuse of ground water

*354. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently admitted that inadequate and sub-optimal pricing of power and water were promoting misuse of ground-water;
- (b) if so, whether there is an urgent need to plug the demand-supply gap of water;
- (c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard;
- (d) whether in the absence of any regulation of extraction of ground-water and lack of coordination among competing users, the misuse of ground-water is increasing; and
- (e) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his address at the inaugural ceremony of India Water Week held recently in New Delhi, had indicated that inadequate and sub-optimal pricing of both power and water is promoting the misuse of ground water.

(b) There is an urgent need to prevent over-exploitation of ground water and ensure its sustainable use.

(c) Water being a State subject, the Government has advised State Governments, *inter-alia*, to enact laws to regulate extraction of groundwater, to setup Water Regulatory Authorities for appropriate pricing and allocation of water, to set up Water Users Associations and to encourage recharge of ground water.

(d) and (e) While 11 States and UTs have enacted regulation for extraction of ground water, the other States are being encouraged to do so also. The Working Group for the 12th Plan has formulated a new model legislation for ground water regulation. It has also proposed mapping of all aquifers in the country with a view

to promoting sustainable management. The Government is also creating awareness among competing users on the need for water efficiency. A National Water Mission with one of the objectives being the increase in efficiency of water usage by 20% has been set up. The Central Government has also set up the Central Ground Water Authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation of ground water development and management.

Sapta-Kosi Dam

*355. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Sapta-Kosi Dam has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any assessment on the possible cost overrun;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. At present, only survey and investigation works for preparation of joint Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme, with the Government of Nepal, have been taken up.

- (b) to (e) Does not arise.

Energy efficient devices

†*356. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of a new study on saving power, in which it has been claimed that by promoting the use of LED and CFL electric devices, power costing upto rupees five lakh crore, could be saved every year;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the mass production of such energy efficient devices so that CFL or LED bulbs could be provided to general public at the cost of an ordinary bulb;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government would formulate any effective policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Government has not formulated any scheme for mass production of CFL and LED Lamps. However, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

promoting the energy efficient lighting in household/domestic sector through its scheme called "Bachat Lamp Yojana" (BLY). Under this Scheme, the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) are provided to the residential consumers in exchange for an incandescent Lamp (ICL) and Rs. 15.

- (d) There is no such proposal at present.

Licence fee for inclusion in DTH platform

*357. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prasar Bharati has effected a steep increase in the licence fee for the private television channels for inclusion in Doordarshan's DTH platform;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of all private news and entertainment channels which have discontinued participation in Doordarshan's DTH platform and which have come on to the platform, after the licence fee hike; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that the number of popular private news and entertainment channels in Doordarshan's DTH platform has declined recently and if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that in order to maintain transparency and objectivity in the selection of channels on DD Direct Plus DTH platform, e-auction is being conducted for placing private TV Channels on DD-DTH platform.

The first e-auctioning of the slot was conducted on 28.7.2011 with the base price of bidding fixed at Rs. 1.5 crore. The response from the applicants was encouraging. Price quoted by successful bidders ranged from Rs. 2.17 crores to Rs. 2.25 crore. A total of Rs. 46.32 crores was earned from the auction of 21 channels. The second bidding process took place on 30.8.2011 wherein the base price was kept at Rs. 2.17 crore. Again the response was encouraging and the price quoted by the successful bidders ranged from Rs. 3.21 crores to Rs. 3.50 crores. A total of Rs. 16.66 crores was earned through the second auction of 5 channels. The third round of bidding was carried on 1.11.2011 wherein the bidders quoted rates from Rs. 3.48 crores to Rs. 3.65 crores. A total of Rs. 10.63 crores was earned from auction of 3 channels.

Prasar Bharati has further informed that as per the Board decision, 10% (6 channels) have been reserved for Indian and Foreign Public Broadcasting channels at a fixed rate of Rs. 1.5 crores and from 6 such channels, revenue of Rs. 9.00 crores has been earned. Therefore, through the new e-auction system, Prasar Bharati has earned a revenue of Rs. 82.61 crores from 34 DTH channels slots. The

allocation and final selection of channels is based strictly on a fair transparent process and all eligible channels are allowed to participate.

(c) (i) Names of Discontinued News Channels:

- (1) India News
- (2) E-24
- (3) News-24
- (4) Total TV
- (5) Azad News
- (6) New Live.

(ii) Names of Discontinued Entertainment Channels:

- (1) Music India
- (2) 9XM
- (3) Jai Hind
- (4) Kairali TV
- (5) MEGA TV
- (6) Kaliagnar TV
- (7) Mahuaa TV
- (8) ABN Amdhra Jyothi
- (9) Amrita TV
- (10) MH One TV.

(iii) Names of Existing News channels on DD-Direct Plus Platform:

- (1) Sadhna News
- (2) RK News
- (3) TV 24 News
- (4) Day and Night News
- (5) News Express
- (6) PTC News
- (7) P-7 News
- (8) Chardikala Time TV
- (9) Russia Today
- (10) NHK World
- (11) DW

(iv) Names of Existing Entertainment TV Channels on DD-Direct Plus Platform:

- (1) B4U Movie
- (2) Enter-10 Music
- (3) B4U Music
- (4) Aalmi Sahara
- (5) Sahara Firangi
- (6) Zee Salaam
- (7) Zee Smile
- (8) Zee ETC Music
- (9) Zee 9X
- (10) Dangal
- (11) What's on India
- (12) Star Utsav.

(d) It has been informed by Prasar Bharati that the News and Entertainment Channels which have qualified in e-Auction have already been placed on DD-Direct Plus Platform.

Status of Durgawati Irrigation Project

*358. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the Durgawati Irrigation Project in Bihar;
- (b) if so, whether all the clearances have been provided to this project;
- (c) the details of funds allocated for this project and the time schedule for completion of this project and the amount that has already been spent on this project till now;
- (d) whether it is a fact that this project was earlier started in 1976 and its completion schedule was fixed in 1980; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Durgawati Reservoir Project was originally approved by the planning Commission in May, 1975 for Rs. 25.30 Cr. The second revised cost estimate of the project has been accepted for Rs. 983.10 Cr., (at 2009 Price Level) by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi Purpose Projects in its 106th meeting held on 16.09.2010.

(b) Clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forest and concurrence of State Finance Department for the project have been obtained.

(c) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, the budget provisions for Financial Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are Rs. 12.45 Cr. and Rs. 152.09 Cr., respectively.

(d) and (e) Durgawati Reservoir Project was originally approved by the planning Commission in May, 1975. However, As per information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, the project is scheduled for completion by March, 2014.

Identification of priority households

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

(a) whether the methodology to be used to identify the priority household in the draft Food Security Bill, 2010 would be the BPL Survey, 2011 or the Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011;

(b) whether Government has taken into account the concerns voiced by Civil Society Organisations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for undertaking a BPL survey when a similar effort has been undertaken by the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner of India;

(e) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure that all BPL families receive the specified amount of foodgrain every month; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Food Security Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011, seeks to cover upto 75% of the rural population (with at least 46% belonging to the priority households) and upto 50% of the urban population (with at least 28% belonging to the priority households) for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Bill provides that within the State-wise number of persons belonging to the priority households and general households, determined by the Central Government, identification of households shall be done by the State Governments or such other agency, in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Government. The methodology for identification of households has not been arrived at.

(b) to (d) The Government has launched Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 covering (i) BPL Census in rural areas (ii) BPL census in urban areas and (iii) caste enumeration. The Ministry of Rural Development is coordinating

the on-going SECC, 2011 which is a door to door census of rural and urban households in the country carried out by State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to collect information on a number of socio-economic indicators. The census is being carried out in coordination with Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Methodologies for identification of BPL households in rural and urban areas were decided on the basis of recommendations of Expert Groups constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena and Dr. S.R. Hashim respectively. The recommendations of the Expert Group for identification of BPL households in rural areas were discussed with State Governments/UT Administrations, the concerned Central Ministries, the Planning Commission and other experts. On the basis of suggestions of experts, a pre-testing of methodology through a pilot study was conducted, results of which were discussed with experts and States/UTs to arrive at the methodology to be adopted.

(e) and (f) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/UT Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto designated depots of Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the fair price shops are that of the State/UT Governments. However, in order to improve functioning of TPDS, the Central Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's charter, introduction of new technologies such as computerization of TPDS operations at various levels and improving the efficiency of fair price shop operations. Various aspects of implementation of TPDS are also reviewed during meetings/conferences with States/UTs and advisories are issued.

Demand of power

*360. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power is constantly increasing leading to an acute shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply of power during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of power generation from various sources during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and source wise; and

(d) the details of structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation along with the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The demand for electricity in the country has registered an increasing trend. The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus (MU)	Deficit (%)
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	73,236	8.5
2011-12	9,37,199	8,57,886	79,313	8.5

MU = Million Unit

Year	Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Surplus (MW)	Deficit (%)
2009-10	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,157	12.7
2010-11	1,22,287	1,10,256	12,031	9.8
2011-12	1,30,006	1,16,191	13,815	10.6

MW = Mega Watt

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years is given at Statement (*See* below).

(c) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 771.551 Billion Unit (BU), 811.143 BU and 876.44 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below :

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	
1	2	3	4	5
Thermal	640.877	665.008	708.451	

1	2	3	4	5
	Hydro	106.680	114.257	130.430
	Nuclear	18.636	26.266	32.270
	Bhutan Import	5.358	5.611	5.284
	Total	771.551	811.143	876.435

* Provisional

(d) The main structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation in the country include *inter-alia* de-licensing of generation, distribution sector reforms, adoption of super-critical technologies and liberalization of mega power policy etc. These measures have resulted in high capacity addition of 54,964 MW as well as addition of 36,967 MVA of transformation capacity along with, 70,286 ckm along with transmission line in the 11th Plan.

Statement

A. Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Revised)

State /System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009–March, 2010				April, 2009–March, 2010			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29370	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6

Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1

Written Answers

[30 April, 2012]

to Unstarred Questions 47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman-Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-63
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
ALL INDIA	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

B. Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010 -March, 2011				April, 2010 -March, 2011			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	25,625	25,559	-66	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	34,552	32,626	-1,926	-5.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	-262	-3.4	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	13,571	10,181	-3,390	-25.0	2,369	1,571	-798	-33.7
Punjab	44,484	41,799	-2,685	-6.0	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	-425	-0.9	7,729	7,442	-287	-3.7
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	-11,446	-15.0	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	-595	-6.0	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	258,780	237,985	-20,795	-8.0	37,431	34,101	-3330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	-175	-1.7	3,148	2,838	-310	-9.8
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	-4,117	-5.7	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
Maharashtra	128,296	107,018	-21,278	-16.6	19,766	16,192	-3,574	-18.1
Daman and Diu	2,181	1,997	-184	-8.4	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	-5	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	3,154	3,089	-65	-2.1	544	467	-77	-14.2
Western Region	268,488	232,871	-35,617	-13.3	40,798	34,319	-5,979	-14.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	-2,520	-3.2	12,630	11,829	-801	-6.3
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	-3,850	-7.6	8,430	7,815	-615	-7.3
Kerala	18,023	17,767	-256	-1.4	3,295	3,103	-192	-5.8
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	-5,213	-6.5	11,728	10,436	-1,292	-11.0
Puducherry	2,123	2,039	-84	-4.0	319	302	-17	-5.3
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	229,904	217,981	-11,923	-5.2	33,456	31,121	-2,135	-6.4
Bihar	12,384	10,772	-1,612	-13.0	2,140	1,659	-481	-22.5
DVC	16,590	15,071	-1,519	-9.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	-210	-3.4	1,108	1,052	-56	-5.1

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Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to be Starred Questions

Odisha	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	-634	-1.7	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	402	402	0	0.0	106	104	-2	-1.9
Andaman-Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	94,558	90,526	-4,032	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	-75	-14.7	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	5,403	5,063	-340	-6.3	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	568	505	-63	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	-193	-12.5	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	369	315	-54	-14.6	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	583	520	-63	-10.8	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	882	801	-81	-9.2	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	9,861	8,992	-869	-8.8	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
ALL INDIA	861,591	788,355	-73,236	-8.5	122,287	110,256	-12,031	-9.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note : Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

C. Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011–March, 2012				April, 2011–March, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU) (%)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7
Northern Region	276,121	258,82	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8

Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra	141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6
Western Region	290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
Puducherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	260,302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9

Written Answers

[30 April, 2012]

to Unstarred Questions 53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman-Nicobar	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3
Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note : Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION**Shortage of coal in domestic market**

2636. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests is blocking the production of approx. 200 MT of coal per year;

(b) if so, whether it would not make shortage of coal in the domestic market; and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to increase the production to ensure proper supply as per demand of coal in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Due to the embargo on account of comprehensive environmental pollution index (CEP) imposed by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with effect from January, 2010, Coal India Limited (CIL) reported an impact on coal production to the tune of about 15.83 million tonnes (MT) in 2010- 11 from 12 projects and about 39 MT from 17 projects in 2011-12.

MoEF's circular dated 31.3.2011 mandates sequential approval of forestry clearance (FC) and environmental clearance (EC) where forest land diversion is involved. 15 such proposals of CIL for a capacity of 45 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) are awaiting consideration at MoEF/State levels. These proposals will get affected in case there is delay in obtaining Stage-I Forestry Clearance. In addition to above, 48 proposals are also awaiting for EC at State/MoEF levels. The aggregate EC capacity involved for these projects is 119 MTPA. Further, 132 proposals for Stage-I FC and 48 proposals for Stage-II FC with a total production capacity of 394 MTPA are also awaiting clearance.

Any delay in processing of proposals for EC and FC will impact envisaged production plans of CIL.

(c) The various measures taken to increase coal production in the country include the following:

- (i) Modernization and mechanization of the existing underground (UG) and opencast (OC) mines;
- (ii) Vigorous monitoring of ongoing projects at both Government level as well as coal company level;
- (iii) Regular follow up with the State and Central Authorities at the highest level to address the issues related to environment, land acquisition and rehabilitation;

- (iv) Vigorous monitoring of development of captive mines;
- (v) Regular monitoring of development of infrastructure for coal evacuation etc.

Shortage of coas in power stations

‡2637. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government supplies coal for operation of power generating stations in the States;
- (b) if so, the criteria thereof and the details of the States along with the amount of coal given to each of them according to the criteria;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the power production has been affected in some States due to inadequate supply of coal; and
- (d) if so, the details of the States who have made such a complaint and the details of steps being taken by Government with a view to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Standing Linkage Committee (SLC) (Long Term) for Power, an inter-ministerial committee, under the aegis of Ministry of Coal, comprising representatives from Ministries of Power, Railways, Central Electricity Authority and Coal companies amongst others recommends issuance of Letter of Assurance (LoA) for release of coal to power generation centres located in the States of the Country. Based on such recommendations, coal companies issue LoAs. The LoAs, on achievement of requisite milestones, mature into Fuel Supply Agreements for delivery of coal by the coal companies.

(b) The quantity of coal that would be required by a power generation unit is decided on the basis of the norms fixed by the Ministry of Power, taking into consideration the generation capacity of the unit and quality of coal. The source of supply of coal is decided taking into consideration the long-term availability and the logistic facilities available for movement of coal. The decision is taken power generation unit-wise and the criteria is uniform across all the states in the country.

(c) and (d) Information on state-wise report of power generation affected due to less supply of coal is not available. However, requests are received from time to time from the power stations run by Central, State and private Generating Companies, for augmenting the supplies for building up coal stock at power stations.

Coal supplies to Power Utilities are regularly, monitored by an inter-Ministerial Sub-Group constituted in the Ministry of Coal, comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Coal Companies, Ministry of Power and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Railways. The sub-group 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.

Allocation of coal blocks in Chhattisgarh

†2638: SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), in his recent report, has stated that due to irregularity committed in the allocation of coal blocks in Chhattisgarh, the resources of the State have suffered a severe loss; and

(b) whether Government has enquired into this matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No such report of CAG has been received.

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

Missing cases in ECL

2639. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has settled the missing cases in the Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) in accordance with the standing orders of the court of law;

(b) if so, the details and present position thereof along with the time by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL) the matter of cases for employment of eligible dependents of missing employees who have been declared 'deemed dead' by the Court of Law, has been examined with reference to the policy of the company, provisions of the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and opinion obtained from the Additional Solicitor General of India. In the opinion of Addl. Solicitor General of India, the death while in service referred to in the provision of the NCWA is the death of which cognizance can be taken and not a declaratory decree pronouncing that a certain person is deemed to have died. In his opinion, the Addl. Solicitor General of India has concluded that the deemed death does not enable dependents of missing employees to claim employment under the provisions of NCWA.

In view of the above, in ECL, such dependents of the missing employees declared dead by Court of Law could not be considered for employment. However, their legal dues like PF, Gratuity etc. have been cleared consequent to such decrees.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Compassionate employment is provided by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. to the eligible dependents of the employees as per NCWA provision as in force from time to time on following cases:-

- (i) To the eligible dependents of employee died while in service,
- (ii) To the eligible dependents of employee declared medically unfit by the company while in service.

The case of missing persons is not included in the NCWA provision.

Allocation of captive coal blocks

‡2640. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development and production of captive coal blocks, allocated in private sector, has been started as per rules;

(b) if so, the details of development and production made after the allocation;

(c) whether complaints are being received against the captive coal blocks allocated to private sector for not following the prescribed conditions and time period;

(d) if so, the number of captive coal blocks against which action has been taken for flouting the rules and following the time period, as on date;

(e) whether Government has encashed the bank guarantee of captive coal blocks, not following the rules;

(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) and (b) 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. Further, the allocatees have to submit Bank Guarantee which remains valid at all the times till the production from the coal block reaches its peak rated capacity. The State Govts. have been requested to form a Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to facilitate expeditious development of coal/lignite blocks. 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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. Based on the replies to the show cause notices, the Government takes decision on the de-allocation.

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.

(c) and (d) As on date, based on the recommendations of review committee meetings held, the Government has de-allocated 25 coal blocks and 3 lignite blocks. In case of Takli Jena Bellora (South Part) coal block allocated to M/s. Central Collieries Company Ltd. (a private company) for captive use, the sale of coal in open market was reported to the Government. The Government after following the due procedure has since declared the mining lease of the said block as void.

(e) to (g) Based on the recommendations of review committee meetings held during 2009 and 2010, in principle decision was taken to deduct bank guarantee in respect of 18 coal blocks as per the guidelines in this regard.

Exploitation of coal reserves in Jharkhand

2641. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ambitious plan for exploitation of coal reserves in Jharkhand to improve the national economy;

(b) whether Government has undertaken a comprehensive environmental and forest impact assessment of such cumulative mining in all coal blocks allocated or planned for development, so far in the State;

(c) if so, the details of such assessment, particularly with reference to impact on poor tribal farmers; and

(d) if not, the reasons for allowing new coal mining in the absence of such comprehensive assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the production plans of Coal India Limited (CIL) the current level of production of 92.43 Million Tonnes (MT) achieved in 2011-12 in Jharkhand from CIL subsidiary companies is envisaged to reach 154.90 MT in 2016-17, the terminal year of XII Plan.

(b) to (d) Coal mining projects are subjected to vigorous environmental scrutiny and each project needs to obtain environmental clearance and forestry clearances wherever forest land diversion is involved in the project. This in turn requires compliance of the provisions of Forest Right Act, 2006 protecting the rights of tribal population in these areas.

Coal supply to power station

2642. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the key power stations of the country that run on domestic coal;
- (b) the details of the above mentioned power stations that were experiencing critical fuel stocks as on March 5, 2012; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Coal India Ltd. to enhance coal supply to power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that there are 89 key power stations that run on domestic coal.

(b) Out of the said 89 thermal power stations, 33 power stations were having less than 7 days coal stock, which is considered as critical stock, as on 5th March 2012.

(c) 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.

Employees in coal companies

2643. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of permanent employees in the public sector coal companies, yearwise since 2000;
- (b) the percentage of contract labourers in the public sector coal companies at present; and
- (c) the reasons for decreasing number of permanent employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The year-wise total number of employees in CIL and its subsidiary companies since the year 1999-2000 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) CIL does not engage contract labourers. However, certain jobs, as per requirement, are given on contract basis, for which contractors deploy their own workmen/labourers. The percentage of such workmen/labourers is 8.49 as on 01.03.2012.

(c) The decrease in number of permanent employees is due to their retirement, resignation, being medically unfit, death, voluntary retirement and dismissal/termination.

Statement

Year-wise total number of employees in CIL and its subsidiary companies since the year 1999-2000

Year	Number of Employees
1999-2000	562071
2000-01	542051
2001-02	519922
2002-03	501419
2003-04	484703
2004-05	468450
2005-06	452287
2006-07	439343
2007-08	426077
2008-09	412350
2009-10	397138
2010-11	383347
2011-12	371546

Hike in coal prices

2644. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hike in price of imported coal has rendered power projects unviable;

(b) the losses incurred by State owned power companies due to increase in price of imported coal upto February 2012; and

(c) whether Government plans to revisit power purchase agreements to take into account the higher import prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Any hike in the price of imported coal results in an increase in the cost of power generation. However, it may not have a significant impact on the financial viability of the power plants which import coal for blending purposes. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that 10% blending of

imported coal, the cost of electricity increases by about 3 paise for every 10 dollar/tonne increase in the cost of imported coal.

(b) Ministry of Coal has no information on the losses, if any, incurred by the state owned power companies due to increase in the cost of imported coal.

(c) Revisiting of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) is the prerogative of the concerned electricity generating companies and the beneficiaries.

Coal mining in Surguja

†2645. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in coal production in Chhattisgarh, district-wise;
(b) the provisions for the benefit of people and development of the areas where coal mining is being carried out and the details of facilities being provided to the people, so far; and

(c) the names and the details of companies which have been given permission for mining of coal in Surguja district at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The percentage increase in coal production in Chhattisgarh during 2011-12 over the previous year was 0.115%. District-wise information, however, is not maintained at All India level.

(b) As per CIL's Corporate Social Responsibility Policy the following provisions have been made for the people and development of the Areas within the radius of 15 Kms. for every project.

- Education
- Water supply including drinking water
- Health care by providing indoor medical facilities and medicines
- Environment
- Social empowerment
- Infrastructure for village electricity/solar light/pawan chakki etc. (Recurring expenditure to be borne by the beneficiaries)
- Sport and culture
- Generation of employment and setting up Co-operative society
- Infrastructure support
- Grant/donation/financial assistance/sponsorship to reputed NGO's of the society/locality doing/involved in upliftment of the standard of the society

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Heritage sites in the CSR purview ensuring involvement of employee's representatives in this project
- Empowerment of women for education, health and self employment
- Relief of victims and natural calamities like Earth Quake, cyclone, Drought and Flood situation in any part of country
- Disaster Management activities including those related to amelioration/ mitigation
- Collection of old cloths from the employees and distribution in the nearby village by utilising the platform of Manila Sabha of the Company, club (executives and non-executives) and Women in Public Sector
- Development of smokeless fuel out of coal and also arrangement for distribution of efficient Chula to the villagers
- Adoption of village for carrying out the activities like infrastructural development i.e. road, water supply, electricity and community centre etc.

Funds for the CSR activities is being allocated based on 5% of the retained earnings of previous year subject to minimum of Rs. 5/- per tonne of coal production of previous year. Out of the total CSR budget 15% and 8% is being collected separately for undertaking developmental works for Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes populations respectively.

Details of CSR activities pertaining to the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the peripheral area of Coal Mines is placed at Statement (*See* below).

(c) No permission has been given for mining of captive coal block in the Surguja district. However, the following blocks in Chhattisgarh have been given opening permission.

Sl. No.	Block Name	Name of Allocattee
1.	Gare Pelma IV/1	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.
2.	Gare Pelma IV/5	Monnet Ispat Ltd.
3.	Gare Pelma IV/4	Jayswal Necco Ltd.
4.	Chotia	Prakash Industries Ltd.
5. and 6.	Gare Pelma IV/2 and IV/3	Jindal Power Ltd.
7.	Gare Pelma IV/7	Sarda Energy Ltd.

Statement*SECL—CSR Activities (Rs. In Lakhs)*

Scope	Sub-Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	School Infrastructure	126.40	159.45	148.28
Education	Donation/Fin. Asst. (UTC, Dattak Putri, Adoption-Podki etc.	16.45	54.00	25.44
Education TOTAL		142.85	213.45	173.72
Environment	Plantation		340.00	5.00
	Others (Oxygen Centre, Forest Deptt.)			42.07
Environment TOTAL			340.00	47.07
Healthcare	Medical Camps	85.77	212.93	164.78
	Ambulances		74.00	74.00
Healthcare TOTAL			85.77	286.93
238.78				
Infrastructure	Community Hall	25.30	46.79,	81.61
	Lighting	3.80	33.91	0.09
	Parks	49.56	6.00	64.77
	Playground	4.97	4.03	15.20
	Roads	87.88	225.05	179.07
	Sports - Infrastructure	2.95	—	0.95
	Village Infrastructure	283.18	122.21	229.00
	Others (feasibility Study etc.)	2.18	2.58	29.68
Infrastructure TOTAL		459.82	440.57	600.37
Sports and Culture	Fin. Asst - Culture Events.	1.60	5.80	15.82
	Fin. Asst - Sports Events.	7.00	15.64	16.24
Sport and Cultural TOTAL		8.60	21.44	32.06
Water Supply	Deepening of Ponds, Ghats etc.	52.02	46.94	74.95
	Hand pumps, Bore Holes, Water Supply	127.19	122.75	201.03
Water Supply TOTAL		179.21	169.69	275.98
Others	Financial Assistance	2.30	1.44	0.00
	Others (Gramodaya, Display Boards etc.)	—	—	116.39
OTHER TOTAL		2.30	1.44	116.39
GRAND TOTAL		878.55	1473.52	1484.37

Coal belts in Andhra Pradesh

2646. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is exploring coal belts in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country also;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the participation of private people and industries in such exploration during the period; and

(d) how the royalty would be shared in case of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and other terms and conditions set in therefor to utilize the amount properly for the workers and development our society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, in Godavari Valley Coalfield (GVCF) area, Geological Survey of India (GSI) is carrying out regional exploration and Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) is carrying out promotional drilling. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) is carrying out detailed exploration in the GVCF under its command area in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The details of the exploration carried out during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Coal belt	District	Area (Sq. km.)	Proved Reserves (million tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08					
1.	Venkatapuram Block	Sattupalli-Chintalapudi	Khammam	1.32	28.35
2.	Penuballi Block	Kothagudem	Khammam	2.4	38.34
3.	Ullipitta Block	Dorli-Belampalli	Adilabad	5.59	121.56
4.	Additional Reserves	—	—	-	13.74
TOTAL (2007-08)				9.31	207.99
2008-09					
5.	Gollapalli Dipstde	Mulug	Warangal	3.74	105.07
6.	BPA Shaft Block-III	Dorli-Belampalli	Adilabad	4.62	85.67
TOTAL (2008-09)				8.36	190.74
2009-10					
7.	Gundala Block-II	Lingala-Koyagudem	Khammam	7.22	80.64
TOTAL (2009-10)				7.22	80.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11					
8.	Gundala Block-IV	Lingala-Koyagudem	Khamraam	3.29	45.59
TOTAL (2010-11)				3.29	45.59
2011-12					
9.	Sravanapalli Block	Dorli-Belampalli	Adilabad	7.16	127.03
10.	Sattupalli Block-IV	Sattupalli-Chintalapudi	Khammam	6.16	119.26
11.	Kagaznagar Blocks- I and II (Addl reserves)	Meripalli-Kagaznagar	Adilabad	-	123.01
12.	Mandamarri shaft Block-Sector-B (KK-7) (Addl reserves)	Somagudem-Indaram	Adilabad	--	20.94
TOTAL (2011-12)				13.32	390.24
GRAND TOTAL (2007-2012)				41.50	909.20

(c) There is no participation of private people and industries in coal exploration in GVCF, Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The revenue accruing from royalty on coal gets credited into the Consolidated Fund of the State Government concerned and it is the prerogative of the State Government to utilize the royalty receipts in accordance with their priorities.

Allocation of coal to Gujarat

2647. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the Inter-Ministerial Task Force, constituted by Government submitted its report;

(b) what are the recommendations of the Task Force;

(c) whether the same have fully been implemented;

(d) whether the Task Force has recommended enhancement of firm allocation of coal from the Western Coalfields Ltd to Gujarat; and

(e) if not, what Government considers on the request of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PAUL): (a) The Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted to review the existing sources and to consider the feasibility of rationalization of these sources submitted its report on 24th August 2011.

- (b) The major recommendations of the Task Force are given below:
- (i) acceptance of the recommendations of the Functional Directors of Coal India Limited in respect of rationalization of existing sources in respect of applications received from Captive Power Plants, Sponge Iron Plants and Cement Plants.
 - (ii) rationalization of coal supplies for Sanjay Gandhi and Satpura Thermal Power Plant of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Limited (MPPGCL)
 - (iii) reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase in Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of MPPGCL
 - (iv) rationalization of sources for Panipat and Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Station of Haryana Power Generation Company Limited, Mejia and Koderma Thermal Power Stations of Damodar Valley Corporation, Santhaldih, Kolaghat, Sagardighi and Bakreshwar Thermal Power Stations of West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited and
 - (v) reduction in coal allocation from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and enhancement in coal allocation from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) for the power plants of Tamilnadu Electricity Board.

(c) The recommendations of the Task Force, duly approved by the Competent Authority, were forwarded to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 8th/12th September 2011 CIL has already advised the subsidiary companies to implement the recommendations pertaining to rationalization of sources of consumers of Captive Power Plants, Sponge Iron and Cement sectors. In respect of recommendations relating to rationalization of sources of power utilities, the recommendations are inter-linked and any refusal on the part of any consumer(s) will affect the entire exercise. Since one of the Electricity Boards has raised objections on implementing the recommendations concerning their power utilities, Central Electricity Authority/ Ministry of Power has been requested to intervene to get the recommendations implemented fully.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are no growth prospects of coal availability at Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and hence no scope of enhancement of coal allocation from WCL to the power plants of Gujarat.

Allocation of coal blocks

2648. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States/UTs have submitted various proposals for allocation of coal blocks during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the details of proposals cleared during the above period, State-wise and those pending at present; and
- (d) by when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The requests have been received from time to time from various State Governments and Companies for allocation of coal blocks during the last three years. However, the Government has not invited applications for allocation of coal blocks during the said period. Hence no question of considering allocation of coal blocks arises.

Delay of mining projects

2649. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for five or more than five years delay behind each of the 16 mining projects of the Coal India Ltd. (CIL).;
- (b) the loss incurred by CIL due to delay in each of the above projects; and
- (c) the reasons for delay and how the Ministry is trying to complete them as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) At present there are 17 delayed ongoing coal projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above, which are delayed for five or more than 5 years. The main reasons for their delay are due to delay in obtaining:

1. Forestry clearance of projects
2. Environmental clearances of projects
3. Land acquisition and associated R and R issues
4. Finalization of tenders due to non participation by Bidders.

These mines have produced 13.86 Mt in the year 2011-12 as against 23.99 Mt envisaged in the XI Plan.

The Government have taken following steps to complete them as early as possible:

- (a) Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of concerned State Governments to expedite acquisition proceedings.
- (b) Regular meetings with State Authorities to sort out the problems.
- (c) Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District and Tehsil level to fulfill the requirement and queries. Periodical contacts are done with the Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)/ MoEF, New Delhi for expediting clearance of the forestry proposals.

- (d) Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for selection of rehabilitation site and also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.
- (e) Pre bid meetings are held with interested bidders to ensure participation.

Utilisation of sugar development fund

2650. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of money lying in Sugar Development Fund and the purposes for which the same is utilised;
- (b) the details of funds disbursed to sick sugar mills for their revival; and
- (c) the action taken by Government for the rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar mills and development of sugarcane areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The balance amount in Sugar Development Fund account with Department of Food and Public Distribution as on 31.3.2012 was Rs. 405.21 crore. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 provides for the following purposes for which the Fund shall be applied:

- (i) Making loans for facilitating the rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory or any unit thereof, including to a potentially viable sick sugar undertaking.
- (ii) Making loans for undertaking any scheme for development of sugarcane in the area in which any sugar factory is situated, including to a potentially viable sick sugar undertaking.
- (iii) Making loans to any sugar factory having an installed capacity of 2500 TCD or higher to implement a project of bagasse based cogeneration of power with a view to improving its viability.
- (iv) Making loans to any sugar factory having an installed capacity of 2500 TCD or higher for production of anhydrous alcohol or ethanol from alcohol or molasses with a view to improving its viability.
- (v) Making grants for the purpose of carrying out any research project aimed at the promotion and development of any aspect of sugar industry.
- (vi) Defraying expenditure to a sugar factory on internal transport and freight charges on export shipment of sugar with a view to promoting its export.
- (vii) Defraying expenditure to a sugar factory for the purpose of building up and maintenance of buffer stock of sugar with a view to stabilizing price of sugar.

- (viii) Defraying expenditure for the purpose of financial assistance to sugar factories towards interest on loans given in terms of any scheme approved by the Central Government from time to time.
- (ix) Defraying any other expenditure for the purpose of the Act.
- (b) SDF loan for rehabilitation/modernisation project amounting Rs. 528 lakhs was disbursed to M/s. India Sugar and Refineries Ltd., Karnataka in the year 2004.
- (c) Since inception of the Sugar Development Fund and upto 31.3.2012, an amount of Rs. 2464.87 crore and Rs. 806.62 crore has been disbursed to the sugar factories for their modernisation and sugarcane development respectively.

Ministry of Agriculture is implementing sugarcane development programme under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture providing incentives to the cane growers/sugarcane institutions for enhancement of sugarcane production and productivity.

Allocation of commodities

2651. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of allocation of commodities including foodgrains and kerosene under various Government's schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise including Punjab;
- (b) whether the allocation for Punjab has been reduced recently;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any request has been received from the State for restoration/increase in allocation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

FOODGRAINS:

Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the country on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India. Allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Presently, these allocations range between 15 and 35 kg per family per month.

State-wise details of the allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including adhoc additional allocations and allocations under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) made to all the States/UTs, including Punjab, during the last three years are given in Statements I to IV (*See* below).

There has been no reduction in the normal allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs including Punjab under the TPDS.

Requests are received from States/UTs including Punjab for enhanced allocation of foodgrains on the basis of increase in population. Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool and the requests of the States/UTs, adhoc additional allocations of foodgrains have been made to the States including Punjab during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as per details are given in Statements II and III (*See* below).

LEVY SUGAR:

A statement showing State-wise allocation of levy sugar including State of Punjab during the last three seasons i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 (October- September) is enclosed as Statement V (*See* below).

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. The monthly allocation of levy sugar has not been reduced to the State of Punjab.

No request regarding restoration/increase of monthly levy sugar quota has been received from State Government of Punjab.

KEROSENE (SKO):

A statement showing State-wise details of allocation of PDS Kerosene during the last three years are given as Statement VI (*See* below)

PDS Kerosene allocation to the State of Punjab has been reduced to 77,612 MT (99, 732 KL) in 2012-13 from 2,12,106 MT (2,72,556 KL) in 2011-12. Quota has been reduced in 2012-13 on account of (i) increase in Domestic LPG coverage during January to December-2011 (ii) lapse of quota during the first two Quarters of 2011-12 and (iii) ceiling on per capita allocation @ 36 litres/year for non-LPG population.

No request has been received from the State Government of Punjab for restoration/increase in allocation.

Statement-I

*Allocation of food grains under TPDS for the years 2009-10, 2010-11
and 2011-12*

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,884.25	3,676.48	3,738.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.56	101.56	101.56
3.	Assam	1,485.97	1,673.13	1,806.76
4.	Bihar	3,437.48	3,543.19	3,650.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,091.95	1,168.03	1,218.75
6.	Delhi	592.55	595.73	597.86
7.	Goa	46.71	68.75	60.32
8.	Gujarat	1,618.49	1,886.00	2,018.74
9.	Haryana	980.47	685.24	732.42
10.	Himachal Pradesh	497.47	508.99	519.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	756.80	757.10	756.80
12.	Jharkhand	1,311.79	1,319.41	1,339.03
13.	Karnataka	2,167.49	2,260.48	2,386.65
14.	Kerala	1,301.60	1,399.65	1,431.67
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3,030.87	2,610.45	2,680.74
16.	Maharashtra	4,509.36	4,490.41	4,647.11
17.	Manipur	117.15	141.84	160.45
18.	Meghalaya	147.28	182.93	181.70
19.	Mizoram	82.91	70.14	70.14
20.	Nagaland	129.55	126.88	126.88
21.	Orissa	2,115.85	2,221.79	2,118.91
22.	Punjab	1,213.92	786.35	814.10
23.	Rajasthan	1,945.46	2,037.13	2,115.14
24.	Sikkim	44.22	44.25	44.27

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3,767.83	3,722.83	3,722.83
26.	Tripura	302.00	302.62	308.03
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7,039.89	6,948.95	7,114.59
28.	Uttarakhand	436.00	474.12	501.70
29.	West Bengal	3,316.54	3,601.86	3,763.75
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	31.96	34.02	34.02
31.	Chandigarh	25.80	31.38	34.98
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	8.88	9.92	10.28
33.	Daman and Diu	4.32	4.98	5.43
34.	Lakshadweep	4.61	4.62	4.62
35.	Puducherry	53.71	56.11	58.91
TOTAL		47,602.70	47,547.33	48,876.85

** Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 50.00 lakhs made on 30.6.2011.

Statement-II

*Adhoc additional allocations made under TPDS During
2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(In Thousand Tons)							
Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation made for AAY/BPL/ APL on 20.1.2010	Allocation made for AAY/BPL/ APL on 19.5.2010	Allocation made for BPL on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011	Allocation made for APL on 6.1.2011	Allocation made for BPL on 16.5.2011	Allocation made for APL on 30.6.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	268.957	511.570	255.220	311.570	422.820
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	4.114	12.592	3.104	7.592	–
3.	Assam	89.860	196.381	290.794	282.673	220.794	400.500
4.	Bihar	237.580	201.943	500.214	116.258	600.214	267.800
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	149.974	143.784	205.047	143.784	126.800
6.	Delhi	55.640	47.294	31.364	51.509	31.364	5.310
7.	Goa	6.400	5.440	3.680	5.904	3.680	13.600
8.	Gujarat	175.140	148.869	162.572	144.063	162.572	331.850
9.	Haryana	62.960	53.516	60.504	51.205	60.504	117950

10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	21.369	39.416	16.128	39.416	43.970
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	30.634	56.440	63.139	56.440	–
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	740.52	183.584	42.587	183.584	98.100
13.	Karnataka	188.740	160.429	239.946	136.922	239.946	315.410
14.	Kerala	122.200	153.870	125.653	179.893	119.168	205.070
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	164.951	516.324	121.077	316.324	278.900
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	301.359	501.060	242.956	501.060	559.650
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.919	17.730	5.231	12.730	52.530
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	7.633	19.034	5.773	14.033	34.420
19.	Mizoram	3.340	5.678	10.214	18.149	10.214	–
20.	Nagaland	6.040	10. 268	14.510	13.864	19.510	–
21.	Orissa	135.820	115.447	252.906	75.819	252.906	–
22.	Punjab	79.520	67.592	35.888	276.145	35.888	69.380
23.	Rajasthan	177.340	301.478	236.420	239.700	186.420	321.800
24.	Sikkim	2.100	2.285	4.498	1.646	10.778	0.050
25.	Taml Nadu	277.640	235.994	372.918	195.767	377.918	–
26.	Tripura	14.440	12.274	22.622	9.269	22.622	1.030

Written Answers

[30 April, 2012]

to Unstarred Questions 75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.830	444.406	818.880	335.641	818.880	773.150
28.	Uttarakhand	24.380	20.723	38.188	165.650	38.188	81.450
29.	West Bengal	290.460	246.891	397.152	202.822	397.152	467.210
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1.620	1.377	2.146	1.150	2.146	–
31.	Chandigarh	4.060	3.451	1.764	3.907	1.764	9.000
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.612	1.382	0.391	1.382	0.900
33.	Daman and Diu	0.510	0.000	0.268	0.478	0.268	1.110
34.	Lakshadweep	0.220	0.187	0.230	0.174	0.230	–
35.	Puducherry	4.480	3.808	6.442	3.039	10.711	7.000

Note:-

- (1) Includes reallocations made to some States within the overall allocation of 30.66 lakh tons under May 2010.
- (2) Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 25.00 lakh tons under January 2011 allocation.
- (3) Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 50 lakh tons under May 2011 allocation.

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Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Unstarred Questions

Statement-III

Allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made in 174 districts in 27 States as per the recommendation of Wadhwa Committee during the year 2011-12

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States	BPL Allocation	AAY Allocation	Total Allocation BPL +AAY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.869	44.928	116.797
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.454	0.283	0.737
3.	Assam	9.458	5.882	15.340
4.	Bihar	437.307	159.204	596.511
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.523	33.429	131.952
6.	Gujarat	31.754	19.748	51.502
7.	Haryana	7.459	2.280	9.739
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.457	1.080	11.537
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.705	2.052	11.757
10.	Jharkhand	92.355	39.874	132.229
11.	Karnataka	19.357	12.038	31.395
12.	Kerala	3.648	1.420	5.068
13.	Madhya Pradesh	203.514	74.530	278.044
14.	Maharashtra	65.240	40.572	105.812
15.	Manipur	0.864	0.351	1.215
16.	Meghalaya	1.060	0.659	1.719
17.	Mizoram	0.098	0.061	0.159
18.	Nagaland	0.194	0.121	0.315
19.	Orissa	88.744	55.189	143.933
20.	Punjab	1.134	0.705	1.839
21.	Rajasthan	70.762	28.292	99.054
22.	Sikkim	0.241	0.023	0.264
23.	Tamilnadu	25.247	15.701	40.948
24.	Tripura	1.811	0.923	2.734
25.	Uttar Pradesh	195.281	121.443	316.724
26.	Uttarakhand	2.109	0.493	2.602
27.	West Bengal	159.884	99.431	259.315
	TOTAL	1608.529	760.712	2369.241

Statement-IV

*Allocation of foodgrains under various welfare schemes during the years
2009-2010, 2010-11 and 2011-12.*

(fig. in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation		
		2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	439.134	409.703	356.852
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.431	4.831	6.677
3.	Assam	80.244	109.999	136.855
4.	Bihar	287.447	251.465	265.267
5.	Chhattisgarh	180.719	165.348	204.272
6.	Delhi	42.927	37.392	35.250
7.	Goa	5.799	5.608	9.019
8.	Gujarat	176.499	185.024	188.993
9.	Haryana	56.927	79.265	95.890
10.	Himachal Pradesh	32.684	29.251	32.019
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.034	28.586	39.451
12.	Jharkhand	97.622	115.150	185.790
13.	Karnataka	272.466	271.651	255.561
14.	Kerala	98.195	100.374	101.184
15.	Madhya Pradesh	370.545	478.278	475.932
16.	Maharashtra	427.230	687.835	427.481
17.	Manipur	19.379	26.903	17.456
18.	Meghalaya	14.258	12.395	34.705
19.	Mizoram	5.940	7.268	8.257
20.	Nagaland	30.486	26.106	28.025
21.	Orissa	307.031	321.290	322.395
22.	Punjab	51.176	58.716	77.224
23.	Rajasthan	151.415	209.792	210.681
24.	Sikkim	2.925	3.148	3.514

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	152.875	198.921	218.416
26.	Tripura	19.695	27.054	32.070
27.	Uttar Pradesh	508.149	610.365	510.560
28.	Uttarkhand	39.966	34.378	42.699
29.	West Bengal	280.730	346.605	268.526
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	2.228	0.980	1.491
31.	Chandigarh	2.071	1.622	1.429
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.509	1.213	1.277
33.	Daman and Diu	0.448	0.450	0.365
34.	Lakshdweep	0.269	0.269	0.245
35.	Puducherry	2.675	2.350	2.476
TOTAL		4211.127	4849.585	4598.304

* The total allocation of foodgrains under ows during 2010-11 is 50.10 lakh tons. However sub-allocation of 1.61 lakh tons of foodgrains have not yet been received from concerned ministry/deptt./FCI.

Note: 7650.86 mt of maize in 2009-10 was allocated to Gujarat under NPAG.

** The total allocation of foodgrains under ows during 2011-12 is 49.56 lakh tons. However state-wise break-up of allocation under WBNP scheme 1.55 lakh tons against allocation of 15.17 lakh tons, under SABLA allocation for 1.40 lakh tons against 2.73 lakh tons and under welfare institutions scheme 0.62 lakh tons against allocation of 3.34 lakh tons made so far not been received from ministry of WCD/FCI.

Note: In addition, a quantity of 14.584 tons coarsegrains, comprising 9185 tons of maize and 5399 tons of jowar has also been allotted during 2011-12.

Statement-V

State-wise levy sugar allocated under the public distribution system (PDS)
during the sugar seasons 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011

(Qty. in '000' tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09* (including annual festival and Special Festival quota)	2009-10* (including annual festival quota)	2010-11* (including annual Festival quota)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.48	124.37	124.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	11.29	10.29	10.27

80	<i>Written Answers</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>to Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam #	233.26	224.38	224.52
4.	Bihar	97.58	165	251.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.92	55.26	56.28
6.	Delhi	37.76	37.16	37.16
7.	Goa	2.48	1.58	1.58
8.	Gujarat	79.66	75.44	75.98
9.	Haryana	33.64	32.08	32.06
10.	Himachal Pradesh	59.62	57.07	57.08
11.	Jammu and Kashmir #	91.57	88.04	87.80
12.	Jharkhand	4.9	84.87	86.27
13.	Karnataka	115.89	109.66	109.70
14.	Kerala	53.02	52.92	52.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	161.13	155.8	155.83
16.	Maharashtra	189.45	176.37	176.43
17.	Manipur #	22.73	21.88	21.93
18.	Meghalaya #	21.76	20.96	20.96
19.	Mizoram #	8.65	8.35	8.24
20.	Nagaland #	15.14	14.64	14.64
21.	Orissa	111.42	108.52	108.58
22.	Punjab	21.7	20.87	20.86
23.	Rajasthan	99.3	94.54	94.61
24.	Sikkim	4.91	4.7	4.76
25.	Tamil Nadu	146.44	140.14	133.37
26.	Tripura #	34.38	32.88	32.86
27.	Uttar Pradesh	433.35	412.2	412.48
28.	Uttarakhand	75.78	73.38	73.49
29.	West Bengal	188.43	178.58	178.84
30.	Andman and Nicobar Island #	4.74	4.77	4.74
31.	Chandigarh	0.93	0.91	0.88
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.63	0.6	0.6

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Daman and Diu	0.13	0.12	0.12
34.	Lakshadweep #	1.34	1.32	1.34
35.	Puducherry	2.32	2.12	2.08
TOTAL		2557.73	2591.77	2674.70

* Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

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

Note:* Special Festival quota was allocated to the State Governments/UTs during 2008-09 only.

Statement-VI

Allocation of PDS Kerosene to State/UTs during last three years

SI. No.	States/UTs	Quantity in metric tons (MTs)		
		2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5640	5640	5659
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413080	463658	517102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9049	9133	9170
4.	Assam	257360	257725	257893
5.	Bihar	638381	641837	643786
6.	Chandigarh	5706	7135	7181
7.	Chhattisgarh	145214	145504	145822
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1933	2363	2785
9.	Daman and Diu	1569	1812	2073
10.	Delhi	47767	108093	135235
11.	Goa	15390	17650	19209
12.	Gujarat	524190	716386	742668
13.	Haryana	122381	134344	144830
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25270	31331	45466
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	73994	73994	75326
16.	Jharkhand	210332	210780	210964
17.	Karnataka	419879	437986	461340
18.	Kerala	153404	175172	216310

SI. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
19.	Lakshadweep	794	794	795
20.	Madhya Pradesh	487480	487480	487845
21.	Maharashtra	979620	1217258	1276588
22.	Manipur	19723	19723	19743
23.	Meghalaya	20283	20339	20359
24.	Mizoram	6098	6163	6181
25.	Nagaland	13307	13307	13318
26.	Orissa	312019	313728	314334
27.	Puducherry	8125	12243	12249
28.	Punjab	212106	222098	234700
29.	Rajasthan	397980	398167	398431
30.	Sikkim	5127	5136	5566
31.	Tamil Nadu	429068	493111	558428
32.	Tripura	30556	30584	30740
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1239455	1240286	1240789
34.	Uttaranchal	83673	86428	89845
35.	West Bengal	750761	751275	751536
	TOTAL	8066713	8758660	9104266

* Allocation of Jammu and Kashmir include 3600 MT (4626 KL) for Ladaakh Region

Construction of rural godowns

2652. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains annually procured from Rajasthan by Central/State Governments and FCI during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether there was sufficient capacity to hold it, in godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC);

(c) whether CWC has not constructed any rural godowns in that State;

(d) if so, the reasons for such a neglect; and

(e) the additional godowns proposed to be constructed during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The foodgrains annually procured from Rajasthan during the last five years are as follows:-

Wheat Procurement:

(in lakh tonnes)				
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
3.84	9.35	11.52	4.76	13.03

Rice Procurement:

(in lakh tonnes)				
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
0.19	0.11	0	0	0

* As on 23.04.2012

(b) Sufficient storage capacity is available in Rajasthan to store the food grains procured in the State. As on 1.4.2012, the storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the state was 21.84 lakh tonnes, including the capacity hired from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and state agencies, storing 19.36 lakh tonnes of central pool stocks.

(c) Rural godowns capacity created by CWC in Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:

Year	Name of centre	Capacity (in tonnes)
2009-10	Baran	5000
2010-11	Chomu	10000
2011-12	-	-

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme, a capacity of 2.5 lakh tonnes has been approved for creation in Rajasthan.

Assessment of Storage Requirements

2653. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any committee to assess the foodgrain storage requirements in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the Committee would complete its assessment;

(d) whether the State Governments have requested for extension of time for receiving Custom Milled Rice for kharif marketing season;

- (e) if so, the details in this regard; and
 (f) the details of reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) 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. The State Level Committee (SLCs), comprising of Executive Director (Zone) FCI, Secretary (Food) besides others analyzes the storage requirements of the State as per the scheme guidelines. The recommendations of the SLC are placed before the High Level Committee (HLC), chaired by the Chairman and Managing Director of FCI, for its consideration. The HLC has already approved a capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes in 19 States of the country.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir, Some of the State Governments have requested for extension of time for receiving Custom Milled Rice (CMR) for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS). The details and the date up with extension has been granted by the Central Government is given in Statement.

Statement

Request of the State Governments for extension of time for receiving Custom Milled Rice (CMR) for Kharif Marketing Season, 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State which have sought extension	Original date of delivery of CMR	Dates upto which extension have been sought by State Govt.	Date upto which extension granted
1	2	3	4	5
KMS 2010-11				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.9.11	30.4.12	30.4.12
2.	Assam	30.4.11	30.9.11	30.9.11
3.	Bihar	31.8.11	30.9.11	30.9.11
4.	Chhattisgarh	30.9.11	31.1.12	29.2.12
5.	Haryana	30.6.11	30.9.11	30.9.11
6.	Madhya Pradesh	30.6.11	31.1.12	31.1.12
7.	Maharashtra	31.8.11	31.8.12	31.8.12

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Orissa	30.9.11	31.1.12	15.4.12
9.	Punjab	30.6.11	15.5.12*	15.5.12
10.	Tamilnadu	30.9.11	31.1.12	31.1.12
11.	Uttar Pradesh	30.9.11	31.3.12	31.3.12
KMS 2011-12				
12.	Andhra Pradesh	30.4.2012	30.9.2012	Under consideration
13.	Jharkhand	31.3.2012	31.10.2012	Under consideration

* Further extension upto 30.6.2012 has been sought by the State Government.

Stock of Foodgrains

2654. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of foodgrains held in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total quantum of foodgrains released and lifted for export during the said period;

(c) the details of subsidy given to the exporters during the said period; and

(d) the details of release, off-take and price of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of stock of foodgrains held in the godowns of FCI during the previous years (as on 31st March) are as under:

Year	Stocks
2008-09	192.58
2009-10	225.64
2010-11	233.46
2011-12 (As on 31.3.2012)	276.03

(b) and (c) There has been no commercial export of wheat and non-basmati rice from Central pool stock during 2008-2009 to 2010-11 as the export of wheat and non-basmati rice from Central Pool Stock as well as on private account was banned *w.e.f.* 9-2-2007 and 1-4-2008 respectively. However, during the year 2011-12 a quantity

of 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat has been released from Central pool stock of FCI for export to Afghanistan as humanitarian aid.

The export of non-basmati rice and wheat has been allowed on private account *w.e.f.* 9-9-2011. No subsidy is being given to the exporters

(d) The statement showing allocation and offtake of foodgrains under TPDS from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The Statement showing allocation and offtake of foodgrains made against Special Adhoc Additional Allocation under TPDS from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-II. (*See* below) The details of Central Issue Price of wheat and rice since 1997 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Allocation and offtake of TPDS (States/UTs) from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(in lakh tons)

Year		Allocation				Offtake					% Offtake					
		BPL	AAY	BPL+ AAY	APL Total	BPL	AAY	BPL+ AAY	APL Total	BPL	AAY	BPL+ AAY	APL	Total		
2009-10	Rice	113.89	67.15	181.05	67.14	248.19	104.33	64.42	168.75	65.37	234.12	91.6	95.9	93.2	97.4	94.3
	Wheat	60.24	34.80	95.04	132.80	227.84	61.13	33.53	94.65	95.26	189.91	101.5	96.3	99.6	71.7	83.4
	TOTAL	174.13	101.96	276.09	199.94	476.03	165.45	97.94	263.40	160.63	424.03	95.0	96.1	94.4	80.3	89.1
2010-11	Rice	116.58	68.37	184.95	76.03	260.98	114.46	65.28	179.74	68.67	248.41	98.2	95.5	97.2	90.3	95.2
	Wheat	57.91	33.92	91.83	122.66	214.49	60.03	31.27	91.30	97.49	188.79	103.7	92.2	99.4	79.5	88.0
	TOTAL	174.49	102.29	276.78	198.69	475.47	174.49	96.55	271.04	166.16	437.20	100.0	94.4	97.9	83.6	92.0
2011-12	Rice	116.29	68.92	185.21	76.15	261.36	113.34	65.80	179.14	64.11	243.25	97.5	95.5	96.7	84.2	93.1
	Wheat	58.10	33.46	91.56	135.84	227.40	59.69	31.28	90.97	96.79	187.76	102.7	93.5	99.4	71.3	82.6
	TOTAL	174.39	102.38	276.77	211.99	488.76	173.03	97.08	270.11	160.90	431.01	99.2	94.8	97.6	75.9	88.2

Written Answers

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Statement-II

Offtake of foodgrains made against special adlioc additional allocations under TPDS

(in Lakh tons)

Year	Allocation	Offtake
2009-10	36.07	9.22
2010-11*	105.66	63.63
2011-12*	73.69	49.09

* Figures of additional allocation for APL during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are included in the regular allocation and offtake Statement in Annex-I

Statement-III

Central issue price of wheat and rice since 1997

Commodity : Price

(Rate Rs./Per Qtl.)

Period	A.P.L.		B.P.L.	AAY.**
	Common	Grade-A	Common/ Grade-A	Common/ Grade-A
01.12.1997 to 28.01.1999	550*	700	350	—
29.01.1999 to 24.07.2000	1135*	1180	590	—
25.07.2000 to 11.07.2001	1087*	1130	565	300
12.07.2001 to 31.03.2002	795*	830	565	300
01.04.2002 to 30.06.2002	695*	730	565	300
01.07.2002 to till date	795*	830	565	300

Commodity : Wheat

Period	A.P.L.	B.P.L.	A.A.Y.**
01.06.1997 to 28.01.1999	450	250	—
29.01.1999 to 31.03.1999	650	250	—
01.04.1999 to 31.03.2000	682	250	—
01.04.2000 to 24.07.2000	900	450	—
25.07.2000 to 11.07.2001	830	415	200
12.07.2001 to 31.03.2002	610	415	200
01.04.2002 to 30.06.2002	510	415	200
01.07.2002 to till date	610	415	200

(*) Applicable only to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, NE States, Sikkim and Uttaranchal

(**) Under Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) wheat and rice is being issued at Rs. 200/- and 300/- per quintal respectively since its inception in 2000-2001

Entitlements under National Food Security Act

2655. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per National Food Security Act, Government would give 35 kg. of grains per month at Rs. 3/- per kg. to every family of the country;

(b) if so, whether it will not benefit the grain traders, shopkeepers and corrupt officials; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Food Security Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011, provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% population belonging to priority households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Priority households will be entitled to receive 7 kg of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs. 3, 2, 1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. General households will be entitled to receive not less than 3 kg of foodgrains at prices not exceeding 50% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarse grains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Bill seeks to give legal entitlement to subsidised foodgrains to about two-thirds of the population and will therefore benefit a large segment of population in terms of access to foodgrains. The Bill contains elaborate provisions for grievance redressal, transparency and accountability, to ensure that prescribed benefits reach the intended target groups.

Mismanagement of Buffer Stocks

2656. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mismanagement and carelessness in maintaining the wheat and rice buffer stocks are causing price rise;

(b) whether Government is aware that several lakh tonnes of wheat is rotting in FCI godowns being kept in the open;

(c) the reasons why Government is allowing wheat and rice rotting when people are dying of hunger in the country;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to save foodgrains from rotting;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; 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) No, Sir. There has been no mismanagement and carelessness in maintaining the wheat and rice buffer stocks as it is evident from the stock of wheat and rice being 199.52 lakh tons and 333.50 lakh tons respectively as on 1.4.2012 against the buffer norms of 70 lakh tons for wheat and 142 lakh tons for rice. As for the rise of prices of wheat and rice, these prices have been almost stable for last one year between April, 2011 and April, 2012.

(b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that a meager quantity of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in cover and Plinth (CAP) complexes of FCI during the last three years, details are as under :-

(Figs, in tons)

Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Gujarat	671	137	196
Maharashtra	45	21	1346
Uttar Pradesh	00	00	15
TOTAL	716	158	1557

(c) to (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 and 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.

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

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
 (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.

- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (f) Does not arise.

Food Security

2657. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether food security has assumed a crucial importance in recent times;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by Government to ensure food security; and
- (c) whether the requirement has been quantified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Providing food security has been an area of focus of the Government's planning and policy. Government is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under which foodgrains at subsidised prices are provided to targeted households under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) categories. Government is also implementing Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid Day Meal, Annapurna etc. to ensure food security for specially vulnerable groups. During 2011-12, 615.26 lakh tons of foodgrains was allocated under TPDS and OWS.

To further strengthen the commitment of the Government towards food and nutrition security in the country, Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB) in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011. The proposed legislation marks a paradigm shift in addressing the problem of food security—from the current welfare approach to a rights based approach. It seeks to address the issue of food security in a holistic manner, by adopting a life cycle approach. About two thirds of the population will be entitled to receive subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. The Bill will also confer legal rights on women and children and other Special Groups such as destitute, homeless, disaster and emergency affected persons and persons living in starvation, to receive meal free of charge or at affordable price, as the case may be. Pregnant and lactating women will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of Rs. 1000 per month for six months.

Delay in release of PDS quota

2658. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding delay in release of PDS quota to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years, Statewise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains are made to States/UTs well in advance at the beginning of the year (in month of February/March). States are allowed to lift foodgrains six months in advance and upto 20th of the allocation month.

However, there have been some problems in release of foodgrain by Food Corporation of India (FCI), particularly in North Eastern States, due to bandhs, natural calamities, short supply of rakes by railways, etc. Letters are also received reporting non-availability of adequate stocks with FCI and requesting for extension of validity period for lifting of TPDS quota. Such requests are considered as and when received.

Leakage and diversion in PDS

2659. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified points of leakage and diversion in PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number of such cases reported and the estimated loss suffered during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has initiated computer based PDS for transfer of food subsidy to check such leakages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therein; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check diversion and leakage in PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Evaluation Studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are conducted by the Department from time to time. These studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The study reports received have been sent to concerned State/Union Territories (UTs) vide letters dated 17.3.2011 and 23.6.2011 for taking necessary remedial measures. Evaluation Studies on functioning of TPDS conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) during 2007-2011 in respect of 14 States/UTs have indicated that diversion of foodgrains occurs at various points such as fair price shop, district level private storage, transportation, etc. State-wise details of leakages/diversion of foodgrains given in IIP A reports, in respect of 6 States are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and in respect of 8 States are at Statement-II (*See below*). However, the respective losses suffered at various points have not been quantified in said reports or maintained in the Department.

(c) and (d) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), the terms of reference of which were extended to the reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS) including an IT Strategy for PDS and an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene. The Task Force in its report has *inter-alia* recommended the setting up of a dedicated institutional mechanism to implement *end-to-end* computerization of PDS across the country called the PDS Network (PDSN). It mentions the Report *inter-alia* has also recommended that the software will make it possible for the State Government to decide to offer choice to the beneficiaries in receiving their entitlements in kind (food/kerosene) or cash and will make it possible to provide a choice of the location from which the beneficiary can get his/her entitlement. This Department is in the process of setting up the PDSN.

(e) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels. In this regard, Action Plans for *end-to-end* computerization of TPDS have been received from 34 States/UTs.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which, *inter-alia*, includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. As a result of these measures, States/UTs have reported deletion of 248.05 lakh bogus/ineligible cards upto 31.3.2012.

Statement-I

Consolidated figures of leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) indicated in IIPA (Phase-I) concurrent evaluation of TPDS study report in respect of six States, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal.

State/Foodgrains	Leakage as Percentage of offtake
Arunachal Pradesh	14.88
Manipur	27.00
Nagaland	49.49
Odisha	6.86
Tripura	3.24
West Bengal	26.84

Statement-II

The consolidated figures of Diversion/Leakages of Foodgrains allocated under TPDS to AAY and BPL cardholders/beneficiaries under TPDS as indicated in IIPA (Phase-II) Report in respect of States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chandigarh.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Percentage of diversion/ leakage Wheat allocated under TPDS beneficiaries of foodgrains (Rice & to AAY and BPL)
1.	Hayana	8.69
2.	Punjab	Nil*
3.	Chandigrh	13.6
4.	Tamil Nadu	13.64
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil*
6.	Himachal Prasdesh	5.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1
8.	Karnataka	Nil*

* Nil percentage of diversion/leakage may include diversion from one category to another category of beneficiaries (AAY/BPL/APL)

Survival without minimum intake of calorie

†2660. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report recently submitted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), two thirds of the total population of the country is surviving on less than minimum requirement of calories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is contradiction, instead of similarity in the figures compiled by the Planning Commission and the NSSO regarding poverty and hunger;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, 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) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) latest report No. 540 on Nutritional Intake in India based on 66th round of NSS survey (July 2009-June 2010), at all India level, about 19.4% of the rural households and 20.5% of urban households had a calorie intake of less than 2160 kilo calories per day in 2009-10. Further analysis of data reveals that in the bottom 10% of the population ranked by monthly per capita consumer expenditure, the similar figures for rural and urban households were 62.3% and 63.3% respectively.

(c) to (e) The Task Force on Projection of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand (1979) of the Planning Commission defined the poverty line as per capita per month consumption expenditure level which corresponded to a basket of goods and services yielding per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural and 2100 kcal in urban areas. It used the age sex activity specific calorie allowances recommended by the Nutrition Expert Group (1968) to estimate the average daily per capita requirement for rural and urban areas using the age-sex-occupational structure of their respective population.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar recommended monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning Commission. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint.

The reduction in the calorie intake as reported by the NSSO may be on account of change in consumption pattern and change in life style. Tendulkar Committee moved away from calorie based anchoring of poverty line. While moving away from the calorie norms, the poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.

Procurement of wheat

2661. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the wheat procurement during the rabi marketing season is good;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years;

- (c) the present position thereof; and
 (d) the future action plan prepared for the remaining current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The wheat procurement during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13 is estimated at 318 lakh tonnes. As on 23.4.2012, 102.54 lakh tonnes of wheat has already been procured compared to 87.65 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year. State-wise details of wheat procurement for the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) Steps taken to ensure procurement of wheat as per estimates for RMS 2012-13 are given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Procurement of wheat by Government Agencies during last 3 years.

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1.	Punjab	102.09	109.57	26.21
2.	Haryana	63.47	69.28	37.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	16.45	34.61	2.11
4.	Madhya Pradesh	35.38	49.65	33.26
5.	Bihar	1.83	5.56	0
6.	Rajasthan	4.76	13.03	2.08
7.	Uttrakhand	0.86	0.42	0.17
8.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.07	0.07
9.	Delhi	0.10	0.08	0.05
10.	Gujarat	0.01	1.05	0.55
11.	Jharkhand	Negligible	-	0
12.	Maharashtra		-	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Negligible	Negligible	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir		-	0
15.	West Bengal	0.09	-	0
TOTAL		225.14	283.34	102.54

* As on 23.4.2012

Statement-II*Steps taken to ensure procurement of wheat*

1. Sufficient number of procurement centres are opened by FCI/State Government agencies in mutual consultation keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement centres are also opened.

2. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. A meeting was similarly convened to discuss the procurement arrangements during RMS 2012-13 and necessary instructions in this regard were issued.

3. The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in States where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.

4. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised procurement (DCP) system of procurement so as to maximise procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The DCP system was introduced in the year 1997. Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madhya Pradesh are DCP States for paddy/Rice and Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are DCP State for Wheat.

5. Instructions have been issued to FCI and states to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.

6. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which resulted in a record procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes in RMS 2009-10. The MSP of wheat was fixed at Rs. 1100 per quintal and the procurement of wheat in RMS 2010-11 was 225.14 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2011-12, the Government had announced the MSP of wheat as Rs. 1120 per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs. 50 was also approved, which resulted in procurement of 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is a record procurement. The MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 has been further enhanced to Rs. 1285 per quintal.

Import of rice

2662. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to import rice to build stocks if procurement falls below 27 million tonnes in the current season of rabi and kharif for the current year;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of such policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. As per the Central Pool Rice Budget for the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) October 2011 to September 2012, as on 1-4-2012 the availability of rice stock is 33.35 million tonnes. The procurement of rice as on 26-04-2012 is 30.74 million tonnes. In view of the good procurement and comfortable stock position in the Central Pool stock, there is no proposal at present to import rice.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds for improvement of PDS

2663. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to release funds for reforming Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any measures are being taken for penalizing those who provide foodgrains to bogus beneficiaries; and

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

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

To strengthen and streamline the implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), funds are released to the State/UT Governments under various schemes.

Under the Plan Scheme on computerization of TPDS operations, funds have been provided to States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi for implementing the scheme in three districts each on pilot basis. Funds have also been allocated under Non-Plan Scheme to the State of Haryana and Chandigarh UT for the pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities. A Plan Scheme on *end-to-end* Computerization of TPDS is also being taken up on cost sharing basis with States/UTs under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

Under the scheme for use of new technologies to curb leakages/diversion of foodgrains meant for TPDS, funds are released to States/UTs for installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) sets on vehicles carrying TPDS commodities for tracking the movement of such vehicles. Funds are also released to States/UTs for conducting of training courses for functionaries of the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments, etc engaged in the public distribution of essential commodities. Funds are also being provided to the State/UT Governments under a Plan Scheme for generating awareness amongst TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redressal mechanism.

(c) and (d) In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus cards holders through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. As a result of these measures, States/UTs have reported deletion of 248.05 lakh bogus/ineligible cards upto 31.03.2012.

As provided in the Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001, the State/UT Governments are responsible for implementing TPDS and competent to take action against those indulging in malpractices in TPDS by invoking provisions of clauses 8 and 9 of the said Order. The details of number of persons arrested/prosecuted/convicted during 2009, 2010 and 2011 in pursuance of action taken under clauses 8 and 9 of PDS (Control) Order, 2001, as reported by State/UT Governments,

are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted/convicted.
1	2009	5149
2	2010	7441
3	2011	1885

Families benefited under PDS

2664. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families being benefited from Public Distribution System (PDS), at present in Assam;
- (b) whether the various items are available in sufficient quantity for distribution; and
- (c) if not, the details of specific steps being taken to make the distribution system strong in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Further, as per these estimates, the accepted number of BPL families in State of Assam are 18.36 lakh, including 7.040 lakh AAY families. Allocation of foodgrains to these accepted number of BPL/AAY families, including the BPL/AAY families in the State of Assam, are being made @ 35 kg. per family per month.

Allocation of foodgrains are also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families based on the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families to States/UTs ranges between 15 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month. In respect of State of Assam, full allocation of foodgrains is being made @ 35 kg per family per month for the 26.57 lakh APL families in Assam.

The stock of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the Central Pool (as on 1.04.2012) is 533.02 lakh tons comprising 333.50 lakh tons of rice and 199.52 lakh tons of wheat,

which is sufficient to meet the requirement of foodgrains as per existing level of allocations under TPDS.

Keeping in view the surplus stock of foodgrains in Central Pool, the Government has also made adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains, in addition to normal TPDS allocation, to States/UTs, including Assam, from time to time to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains to the targeted beneficiaries. The details of adhoc additional allocations made to the State of Assam during 2011 and 2012 are as under:

(in thousand tons)

BPL	Allocation made on 7.9.2010 and 6.1.2011	290.794
	Allocation made on 16.5.2011	220.794
APL	Allocation made on 6.1.2011	282.673
	Allocation made on 30.6.2011	400.500
	Allocation made on 12.3.2012	480.600

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

Quantum of future trade

‡2665. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of future trade, in monetary term, taken place in the country during each year of the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has initiated any study to ascertain the benefit accrued to farmers especially small and marginal farmers and other stakeholders from future trading and has recommended measures to make improvements therein;
- (c) if so, the details of outcome of the said study;
- (d) whether the report of the said study has been received; and
- (e) if so, the details and outcome thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

‡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) The value of future trade in commodities during the last three years is given in the table below:

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Value of Trade	Rs.77.65 lakh crore	Rs. 119.49 lakh crore	Rs. 181.26 lakh crore

(b) to (e) A study was assigned by the Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the regulator for commodity futures markets to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in May, 2010 to examine the percolation of benefits of commodity futures market among small and marginal farmers and increasing their participation in the commodity futures market platform. The NABCONS has submitted its final report in the year 2011. The outcome (findings) of the said study is given in Statement-I (See below). The recommendations for improvement in participation are given at Statement-II (See below). The Report is under examination.

Statement-I

Findings of the NABCONS Report to examine the percolation of benefits of Commodity futures market among small and marginal farmers.

i. Awareness level

Majority of the Small Farmers (SF)/Marginal farmers (MF) are generally aware of the existence of the future markets due to its publicity in various popular media like newspapers/TV, etc. 88% of the sample farmers perceived the commodity futures market as beneficial for them in terms of getting better price realization for their produce.

The growers have broadly indicated their willingness to participate in the future market provided the terms and conditions for participation in the commodity exchanges are simplified.

ii. Source of information

Fellow farmers, inputs dealers and traders are the most popular sources of price information to the SF/MF. The wide-spread awareness programmes being conducted by the FMC and various commodity exchanges are also aiding in improving the awareness of the SF/MF.

iii. Sowing/Selling decision

It was observed that few among the SF/MF considered the future price of the commodity when they were taking the sowing decision. The sample farmers rather considered the then-prevailing prices of the concerned commodities for their sowing decision. Availability of water (expected monsoon performance), credit, other inputs, etc. were the main factors on which the farmers based their sowing decisions.

iv. Better price realization

All the sample farmers had received an increased price *vis-a-vis* that in the previous year and this may be an indirect benefit of commodity trading to them, *i.e.* better price realization. Due to the increased prices, the acreage under the crops had either been retained or even increased in some cases.

v. Use of warehouses

It was observed that the concept of storing agri-produce in the warehouses by the farmers for better prices in the future or the use of warehouse receipts for credit had not yet percolated to the SF/MF in any significant measure. The SF/MF are mostly subsistence farmers who are forced to sell immediately after harvest.

vi. Trader's participation in forward markets

There is fairly good knowledge about futures trading and national level exchanges among traders and processors. However, their participation level is low.

The traders were found to be happy with their work as middlemen between tiller and wholesaler or commission agent. The traders themselves participate in the future market trading in a limited way and they are highly guarded of the price movement of the commodities in the commodity markets.

vii. Dependence on moneylenders/traders/commission agents

40% of the total sample number of the SF/MF had availed trade credit from petty traders/commission agents. The rate of interest charged by the petty traders was in the range from 24% to 36%.

viii. Display of ticker boards

Only the educated and well-informed farmers based their sowing and selling decisions on the prices displayed in the ticker boards.

The farmers among the sample group who had participated in one of the awareness programmes organized by FMC were found to be aware of the significance of the prices flickering on the electronic ticker boards and were making its effective use to bargain with the traders for getting better prices. ;

ix. Banking support

Timely and adequate credit, delivered to the farmers in a cost-effective manner, is of high importance, especially for the SF/MF. The Scales of Finance (SOF) for most of the commodities were found to be inadequate and need to be revised. In the absence of timely and adequate credit, the SF/MF had no option but to resort to local moneylenders. Further, any participation in commodity futures trading requires substantial fund requirement for holding the stock, to meet margin requirement, etc. which small and even big growers could hardly afford.

Statement-II*Suggestions/Recommendations made in the NABCONS Report***1. Intensive conduct of awareness programmes**

There is a need for organizing a series of Awareness Programmes for the growers/producers by the leading commodity exchanges at Panchayat level, involving various growers' associations, Producers' Companies, if any, Farmers' Clubs/Joint Liability Groups promoted by banks/NGO with assistance of NABARD, etc, which should be preceded by intense publicity through print and visual media for ensuring effective participation.

Awareness about commodity futures market should form a part of the on-going financial inclusion and literacy programmes initiated by various banks at the instance of Union Government, RBI and NABARD. If possible, local farmers may be formed into groups/batches and they may be made aware of the benefits and risks of futures markets. The commodity exchanges could be roped in for this exercise. Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCC), set up at the District levels by the concerned Lead Banks, could play an important role in this. Additionally, print media, television and radio should be extensively used to disseminate the price and the future of various commodities traded in futures markets.

Technical information on crops is mainly obtained through input dealers, progressive farmers and Government officials such as AAOs and AEOs. The same agencies could be utilized to create awareness about futures trading. It is imperative to undertake confidence-building measures among various members in the value-chain so that the farmers will be encouraged to produce market-driven commodities. Besides, the benefits and usefulness of futures trading has to be demonstrated to the farmers.

As apart of the training, it would be highly effective if arrangement could be made for some kind of "mock trading" in future market through demo software, preferably in local language. Use of local language in trading would immensely boost the confidence of the farmers as they would understand the concepts well and would then realize that they would be benefitted.

2. Lot-size requirement

The small growers find it extremely difficult to participate in the futures market as their production is limited and the delivery lots prescribed by Exchanges are difficult to adhere to. Product standardization adopted by the Exchanges aim at inculcating orderliness in the functioning of the exchanges as also reducing the transaction cost, counter-party risks and risks inherent in the fluctuations in commodity prices. It is a pre-requisite for future trading, but growers, particularly

small, find it extremely difficult to adhere to owing to their small volumes. It may not, therefore, be practicable for the small farmers to take a position in the commodity exchange independently,

3. Role of aggregators

It is not feasible for the small farmers to participate in futures market individually with a small resource base. The primary advantage of group participation is lower transaction costs, i.e., when shared individually. For avoiding trading decisions, especially entry and exit prices in futures contracts, the group members should elect representatives for participation in futures contracts.

The growers' associations can act as aggregator and broker, providing their members with access to futures and relevant commodity exchange prices. Experts could be roped in to organize training workshops on market-based price risk management instruments for the benefit of the growers.

The role of the aggregators will be to collect retail produce of the farmers and trade on the Exchange platforms of Exchanges on behalf of the farmers. Farmers' Groups, Co-operative Institutions, RRBs, CCBs, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), SHGs, NGOs, State Agricultural Marketing Boards, Warehousing Corporations, Commodity Development Boards, etc. that work in rural areas and have close association with and the trust of farmers should be allowed and encouraged to act as aggregators.

The aggregators will hedge on behalf of the farmers in the futures market, as they have the requisite knowledge and operational skills needed to participate in these markets.

4. Margin requirement

There is a huge requirement of funds for meeting the margin requirement, holding the stock and participating in the market. The commitment charges are too prohibitive for the growers. The growers, while harvesting the crops and processing them, take advance from traders/curing houses (eligible bank finance already availed) to meet the immediate requirements while committing their produce to them. Therefore, once the product is market-ready, grower will sell the produce at the earliest to the same traders/curing houses to lessen his burden. Institutional finance like post-harvest credit, bank guarantee, etc. are crucial for participation in the market.

5. Proper delivery system

A good delivery system is the backbone of any commodity trade. There should be a delivery point in all the districts, otherwise the market participants are compelled to make delivery elsewhere in the State which is a big hurdle in spreading the market among growers. The cost of transportation of the produce to far-flung places may be too prohibitive for the SF/MF.

6. Banking support

The banks may develop suitable products to meet post-harvest credit requirement and provide bank guarantee so that growers' dependence on traders/curing houses will diminish. When finance is available, growers can hold the stock and participate in futures market. The banks may consider reducing their financing costs by incorporating price risk management instruments into their credits and, thus, both encourage and enable the use of risk management tools by the growers. The respective Lead Banks may consider equipping the FLCCs to provide risk management advisory services to the growers. They may help organize training and awareness-raising programmes on market-based price risk management, targeting all those involved in the concerned crop sector.

7. Warehousing/storage facilities

The banks may develop suitable products to meet post-harvest credit requirement and provide bank guarantee so that growers' dependence on traders/curing houses will diminish. When finance is available, growers can hold the stock and participate in futures market. The banks may consider reducing their financing costs by incorporating price risk management instruments into their credits and, thus, both encourage and enable the use of risk management tools by the growers. The respective Lead Banks may consider equipping the FLCCs to provide risk management advisory services to the growers. They may help organize training and awareness-raising programmes on market-based price risk management, targeting all those involved in the concerned crop sector.

8. Quality testing

Independent quality testing centers may be set up in each region to certify the quality, grade and quantity of commodities so that they are appropriately standardized protecting the interest of the ultimate buyer who takes the physical delivery. Incentives available under the GDI's "Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization" could be channelized to the farmers and their Groups/Associations more effectively. A strategic partnership between FMC and National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM) would help in better dissemination of training inputs among the farmers. NIAM's objective is to be a Centre of excellence to study and provide advice and assistance to public and private organisations, institutions, cooperatives and individuals on policy issues, trading and marketing of the highest quality with the ultimate objective for helping millions of farmers and functionaries in agricultural marketing.

9. Simplification of processes

The futures' trading is a complex process and, therefore, requires to be made simple and farmer-friendly. Confidence-building measures for farmers and traders may

be undertaken. The Exchanges may demonstrate the usefulness of futures market. These measures will help the farmers and local traders to understand the mechanism well and encourage them to participate in futures market.

10. Effective price dissemination

In order to ensure that benefits of price discovery on Exchange platforms reach the farmers, it is of prime importance to create infrastructure which enables dissemination of prices to the remotest corners of the country. The efforts made by the FMC and Commexes for dissemination of futures prices need to be strengthened further and new channels of dissemination explored. Means and mechanism should be devised to use the trade outlets of farm machinery, inputs, etc. to reach out to the farmers as these outlets are frequently visited by them. Most of these people are locals or are conversant with local customs and aspiration. They enjoy the faith and trust of the farmers. Mere transmission and dissemination of price information may not be enough. The target population needs to be explained as to its use as well as the manner of interpreting it.

11. Setting up of e-kiosks in villages

The setting up of e-governance kiosks at subsidized rates, co-funded by private and public sponsors, for dissemination of prices of inputs and commodities as well as for providing a trading platform in the villages may be considered. Farmers' "Call Centres" are already operating in many village Panchayats and this concept can be extended further to provide future trading terminal in commodities to the farmers. There are also several private-sector E-Kiosks functional in various regions of India which could also be partnered. Some such privately-owned portals are E-Choupals (operated by ITC Ltd., its services today reach out to over 4 million farmers growing a range of crops-soybean, coffee, wheat, rice, pulses, shrimp-in over 40,000 villages through 6500 kiosks across ten States), Village Knowledge Centres (VKCs) run by CAPART to reach the un-reached, un-served and under-served areas more effectively by using ICT through its partner NGOs, etc.

12. Language issues

The participation as well as getting benefit from commodity futures market requires knowledge of English as well as computers. If the process is simplified and information made available in vernacular languages, many growers will appreciate the market fundamentals and may eventually participate in it.

There is an urgent need to print publicity literature in vernacular languages and to disseminate the knowledge as widely as possible using all possible means. Further, there is also a need to develop the trading software in the local language for each State so that the mental block of the farmers who otherwise are ready to participate in the future market dissipates. Such software could then be integrated with the e-kiosks located in the area where farmers could go and directly participate

in the market. However, all these would pre-suppose an effective training drive and creation of awareness among the farmers on a wide scale in partnership with all the stakeholders interested in agriculture and rural development.

13. Meeting immediate credit needs of SF/IMF

The financing arrangement for the SF/MF has to be reviewed so that their immediate credit needs are met and they are able to hold their produce longer for better price realization. The farmers otherwise have to go for distress sale of the produce for getting ready cash to meet/repay the expenditure already incurred for raising the crop.

14. Simplification of trade procedures

Exchanges should design their market procedures and contracts so as to enable farmers an easy access to these markets and provide protection against any market malpractice. The structure of markets, contract designs and other requirement of trading on these markets should be simple and easy to enable farmers to participate in these markets.

15. Miscellaneous

Some of the other aspects which can be looked into are:

- Value-addition Units/Processing Units of major commodities in the concerned area may be established under the co-operative fold or in the PPP mode so that the farmers get value-addition done to their produce.
- The scale of finance fixed for the crops have to be revised periodically to account for the increasing cost of cultivation and the general inflation.
- Agriculture Department/ICAR, in association with the traders, can organize farmer education programmes to guide SF/MFs.
- Establishment of an Export Facilitating Office in the Districts, especially in respect of the crops with export-potential and in the Districts where such crops are grown, together with quality certification agencies, will go a long way in aiding all categories of farmers in better marketing of the crops and in higher realization of price/income.

Law for distance selling

2666. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at present, there is no law on distance selling;
- (b) if so, how the activities of distance selling are being regulated;
- (c) whether any company has been punished for wrong doings in distance selling during the last two years; and

(d) whether Government intends to frame a separate comprehensive law for distance selling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 covers all transactions of any goods and services bought or agreed to be bought by a consumer for a consideration. This includes those bought through distance selling also.

(c) The data is not centrally maintained.

(d) No, in view of (a) and (b) above.

Decontrolling of sugar industry

†2667. SHRI ISHWARLAL

SHANKARLAL JAIN:

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

(a) whether a committee of experts has been constituted to investigate the issues regarding decontrolling of sugar industry;

(b) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) and National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited (NFCSF) had appealed for the partial decontrolling of the sugar industry;

(c) whether this committee would consider all the matters related to this issue at the earliest; 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) Yes, Sir. Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The committee constituted on 20.01.2012, under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister would look into all the issues of deregulation of sugar sector.

Food inflation

2668. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) whether food inflation has slumped into negative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of methodology adopted to calculate food inflation;
- (d) whether Government is aware that prices of essential items including food items in retail markets are still high;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of action Government would take to check prices of essential items in retail market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The overall rate of food inflation based on monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) released by the Government had declined to (-) 0.68 percent for the month of January, 2012, mainly contributed by the fall in the prices of items such as rice, pulses, vegetables, fruits, and sugar during the month.

(c) The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The retail prices of some essential commodities like pulses, edible oils, vegetables, and milk are remaining high. The high prices may be attributed to several factors such as demand-supply mismatch, increase in input prices, volatility in international prices, change in consumption pattern, weather and other seasonal factors.

(f) Steps taken by the government to stabilize the prices of essential commodities are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Calculation of food inflation rate

Inflation is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Annulised food inflation in the country is calculated on the basis of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of food articles, as indicated below.

$$\text{Annualised rate of food inflation (for the current month)} = \frac{(\text{WPI of food articles for the current month} - \text{WPI of food articles for corresponding month of last year}) * 100}{\text{WPI of food articles of corresponding month of last year}}$$

Statement-II

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

Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero—for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.

- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of skimmed Milk Powder and Whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- (iii) Imposed ban on export of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iv) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (v) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (vi) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states.
- (vii) Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP) of onion.
- (viii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (ix) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission continues.
- (x) In order to ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.
- (xi) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been approved for allocation to State/UT Governments for distribution

to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to September, 2012 under OMSS. Similarly, allocation of 50,000 MT of wheat and 50,000 MT of rice were approved for Co-operatives like NAFED, NCCF and Kendriya Bhandar. Allocation of 15 lakh tonnes of wheat was approved for sale to bulk consumers/small private traders. Out of this approved quantity, 6.75 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6.785 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers for the period of October, 2011 to March, 2012 under OMSS. Lifting of unlifted quantity under retail sale scheme has been permitted up to September, 2012. Similarly, 12 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godowns under OMSS. For the period of April, 2012 to September, 2012, 2.25 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.25 lakh tonnes of rice have been additionally allocated to States/UTs for distribution to retail consumers. Similarly, 2.50 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers through FCI and sale to small/private traders from FCI godown under OMSS in non-wheat procuring State. 20,000 tonnes of rice has been allocated to NCCF for distribution to retail consumers of NCT of Delhi and 10000 tonnes of wheat has been allocated to Kendriya Bhandar for distribution to retail consumers.

- (xii) In order to encourage more Sifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government were fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, price was fixed at MSP in wheat procuring States, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.
- (xiii) An additional adhoc allocation of 123.68 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat have been made so far comprising following allocations:
- (i) 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to BPL families in May, 2011 for distribution upto March, 2012.
 - (ii) 50 lakh tonnes to APL families in June, 2011 for distribution upto March 2012, thereby increasing the monthly APL allocation to 15 kg 35 kg per family per month.
 - (iii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July, 2011 to February, 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's orders).

- (xiv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month up to 30.6.2012.
- (xv) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month up to 30.9.2012.

Payment of dues of sugarcane growers

2669. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Sugar Mills had not made the dues of sugarcane producing farmers;
- (b) whether it is the reason behind the gradual decrease in the production of sugarcane in the country or there are other reasons; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As on 15.03.2012, cane price arrears amounting to Rs. 10239.58 crore are outstanding.

(b) No, Sir. Sugarcane production has been increasing in the country since 2008-09 sugar season onwards as given below:-

Sugar Season	Sugarcane Production (in lac tons)
2008-09	2850.29
2009-10	2923.02
2010-11	3423.82
2011-12 (3rd Advance Estimates)	3511.93

- (c) Does not arise.

Transportation of foodgrain

2670. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had decided to pump in special purpose vehicles for transportation of foodgrains throughout the country as reported in the Indian Express on 13th February, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and who will operate these vehicles;

(c) The cost involved in this and how the funds would be arranged and by when it would be implemented; and

(d) how this new system would help the Government and the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Department of Food and Public Distribution is preparing a National Foodgrain Movement Plan for movement of foodgrains in consultation with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Railways. However, no such decision has been taken to pump in special purpose vehicles for transportation of food grains throughout the country.

Storage facility for bumper crops

2671. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is expecting a bumper wheat crop;
(b) whether the Ministry has made necessary arrangements for storing the foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the details of arrangements made to protect the foodgrains from vagaries of monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates the production of wheat for the Crop Year 2011-12 is expected to be 883.14 lakh tonnes with a corresponding projected procurement of 318 lakh tonnes in the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13, as compared to a production of 868.74 lakh tonnes in the Crop Year 2010-11 and a procurement of 283.85 lakh tonnes in the RMS 2011-12.

(b) and (c) 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.

Further, due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) 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. Tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of

about 90,75 lakh tonnes by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tonne respectively under the Scheme. The Government has also finalised a plan for construction of storage capacity of 5.4 lakh tonnes by FCI in the North Eastern States.

To protect the Cover and Plinth (CAP) stocks from rain, sun etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover. The polythene covers are tied with nylon ropes. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected.

Increase in prices of wheat and rice in PDS

2672. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has decided to raise the prices of wheat and rice distributed through ration shops to bring down its food subsidy bill;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has pegged the food subsidy bill for 2012-13 at Rs. 75,000 crore and the Ministry was under immense pressure to raise the prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposal might be more difficult to implement since the proposed National Food Security Bill promises grain at rates cheaper than the current rate at which they are sold at ration shops; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to raise prices of wheat and rice distributed under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Ministry of Finance has allocated Rs. 74551.99 crore for Budget Estimate (B.E.) 2012 -13 for food subsidy. Requirement of additional funds will be projected to the Finance Ministry as per actual requirement during the Revised Estimate (R.E.) stage.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Rotten foodgrains

2673. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains that got rotten in the godowns of various food agencies;

- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the foodgrains had been produced for the purpose of export; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not exporting the foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As reported by FCI, foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies during 2011-12 is as under:

(fig. in tons)

Storage agency	Wheat	Rice	Total
FCI	2401.61	936.40	3338.01
State agencies			
Punjab	66306	-	66306
Haryana	10456	-	10456

(b) Foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

(c) and (d) Foodgrains are not produced exclusively for export purposes. Primarily, the foodgrains are produced for meeting the domestic requirements. However, the Government allows export of certain quantities of foodgrains from time to time on diplomatic basis/humanitarian aids from Central Pool stocks/private account or by private parties out of privately held stocks after taking into consideration the production, procurement, stock position and domestic requirements of such foodgrains.

Distribution of pulses through PDS

2674. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of pulses the Ministry is distributing to people through PDS during the last five years, year-wise, variety-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of schemes through which the Ministry is supplying pulses to people through PDS;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to stop distribution of pulses through PDS from the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) Pulses are not distributed by the Central Government through PDS. However, under the scheme for Distribution of Imported Pulses at subsidised rates through PDS, which is operational since November 2008, pulses are being imported by five designated agencies and supplied to the state governments based on their demand for distribution under PDS. According to the available information, details regarding year-wise, state-wise and variety-wise pulses are as below:

- (i) In 2008-09, yellow peas and red lentils have been supplied by MMTC to West Bengal.
- (ii) In 2009-10, Chickpeas, tur, yellow peas, urad, moong, and yellow lentils have been supplied to 7 states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) In 2010-11, Chickpeas, tur, urad, yellow peas, black matpe, moong, and green lentil have been supplied to 11 states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (iv) In 2011-12, tur, yellow peas, chickpeas, urad, black matpe, and yellow lentil have been supplied to 6 states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Under the scheme for Distribution of Imported Pulses at subsidised rates through PDS, Government of India has authorized five agencies, viz., PEC, STC, MMTC, NAFED and NCCF, to sell imported pulses with a subsidy of Rs. 10 per kg. to the state governments for distribution under PDS @ 1 kg. per family per month.

(c) and (d) The scheme for Distribution of Imported Pulses at subsidised rates through PDS, was introduced in November 2008 as a one time measure to tide over the then existing price situation of pulses and has been periodically extended. Based on a review of the operation of the scheme, it is seen that the scheme has not picked up momentum. The scheme would be in operation till June 30, 2012.

National Corporate Governance Policy

2675. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a National Corporate Governance Policy that would incorporate global best practices and prescribe ethics for Indian firms in view of the corporate scams that have hit the country during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when this is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has constituted a Committee on 07.03.2012 under the Chairmanship of Shri. Adi Godrej for framing a 'National Corporate Governance Policy'. The Committee is expected to make its recommendations within six months from the date of its first meeting after wide consultations with all stakeholders in the corporate sector, academics and members of the public.

De-registration of not-for-profit companies

2676. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to relax existing norms for not-for-profit companies to allow them to de-register without having to follow cumbersome regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received representations from various stakeholders to develop a procedure to strike off names under Section 560 of the Companies Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Fast Track Exit Scheme introduced by the Ministry w.e.f. 03.07.2011 does not extend to companies under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 which are not for profit.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As mentioned above, this Ministry has already introduced a simplified scheme known as 'Fast Track Exit Scheme' w.e.f. 03.07.2011 for striking off the names of the companies u/s 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Compliance of reporting norms by companies

2677. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Ministry's reporting norms have not been complied with by many companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking active steps to ensure diligent corporate financial reporting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The reporting norms comprise of annual reporting of financial results and state of affairs by the companies in the format prescribed under the Companies Act, 1956 and Rules made thereunder. For non-compliance of reporting norms, prosecutions have been filed against 366, 228 and 252 companies during the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(c) to (e) For all companies, the Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 has been revised for more comprehensive disclosure. The Ministry has also introduced filing of documents by a class of companies under XBRL mode.

Registration of new companies

‡2678. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year new companies get registration for business in the country;

(b) if so, the number of companies registered during 2009, 2010, 2011 and upto the end of March, 2012, year-wise;

(c) the details of break-up of public and private companies therein; and

(d) the number of such companies out of them which were registered as ancillary company during the above said periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The number of companies registered during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and up to March 2012 along with break-up of Public Limited and Private Limited companies is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the Companies Act, 1956, the term 'ancillary company' is not defined and, hence, no such data is separately maintained in this Ministry.

Statement

Number of Companies Registered

Period	Public Ltd	Private Ltd	Total
2008-09	2396	62186	64582
2009-10	2031	65539	67570
2010-11	3036	88601	91637
2011-12	3557	96685	100242
Upto March 2012	119060	1096246	1215306

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New technology for seismological and earthquake research

2679. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new technological skills and programmes have been adopted by the Ministry for seismology and earthquake prediction related research;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether steps are being taken to re-assess the seismic zones of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Efforts are continuously made to capture certain pre-cursory signatures so as to understand the earthquake generation process to develop capabilities for earthquake prediction in future. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has been implementing several R&D projects during the XI plan under the National Program of Earthquake Precursors (NPEP). The program is aimed at generating multi-parametric geophysical observations in identified seismically active areas of the country for better understanding of earthquake source processes and also to identify possible earthquake precursors. Further, efforts are made to build a new scientific initiative to understand the seismic activity of the Koyna region in more detail by drilling deep boreholes below the ground to place a network of seismic sensors.

(c) and (d) The seismic zoning map of India has been prepared by the Bureau of Indian Standards IS 1893: 2002 which shows four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, Zone-III, Zone-IV and Zone-V. Zone-V is the most vulnerable zone and the Zone-II is the least. This seismic zoning map is periodically updated using newly acquired data.

Conversion of sea water into portable water

†2680. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of plants set up by Government in the country for converting sea water into potable and clean drinking water by removing its brackishness;
- (b) the cost per litre incurred in the sea water purification process;
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish a number of such plants on the sea shore of various States for the permanent solution of the clean and potable drinking water; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. This technology is efficient and suitable for island territories of India. Till date, 4 LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti, Lakshadweep and at the North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter per day of potable water. The Government of Tamilnadu has setup a 100 Million Liters per Day (MLD) Reverse Osmosis desalination plant in Chennai through foreign participation. In addition, desalination plants based on Reverse Osmosis (RO) and other technologies are set up in various parts of the country by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), etc., and by other Ministries and Departments.

(b) The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre per of desalinate water currently works to be 19 paise, in the Lakshadweep islands.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Six LTTD plants funded by Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott are proposed to be set up. Also, it is proposed to set up a LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of freshwater per day (2 MLD) at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu. In March 2012, Gujarat Government's joint sector enterprise Dahej SEZ Ltd. has signed an MoU with consortium of Japanese and Singaporean companies to set up a desalination plant in Dahej (Gujarat).

National mission on monsoon

2681. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has mooted a National Mission on Monsoon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the purpose behind such a Mission; and
- (d) the funds to be earmarked for this purpose?

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

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has finalized a detailed project report (DPR) to take up National Mission on Monsoon (NMM) to develop the most representative and advanced dynamical model framework for forecasting monsoon rainfall and its variability in various space (India as a whole; regions/zones) and time (days to months/seasons) scales over India. The approval of the Union Cabinet is being sought for this proposal.

(c) IMD has so far been using a suite of statistical models for prediction of seasonal monsoon rainfall over India. Such a mechanism is prevalent due to non-availability of a suitable coupled dynamical ocean-atmospheric model with a proven performance of capturing the realistic monsoon rainfall variability over India. NMM is expected to provide the country with the requisite dynamical modeling framework.

(d) The estimated expenditure involved in implementing the monsoon mission is Rs 400.00 crore during the XII Plan.

Prediction of earthquakes

2682. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earthquake incidents have increased in the recent past in and around India and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government agencies have predicted it early and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any further possibility of earthquakes in the immediate future; and

(d) whether Kerala is coming under any kind of earthquake zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The earthquake incidents which occurred in the recent past in and around India are associated with known seismically active regions of the country, viz., Andaman-Sumatra arc region, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, Koyna in Maharashtra and the Himalayan mountain region. While the total seismic energy released by earthquakes around the globe on an average remains more or less constant, the earthquakes incidence sometimes show spatial and temporal clusters in a broad area, giving an impression of increased seismicity.

(b) No, Sir. Presently, there is no system available either with the Indian government or anywhere in the world to predict earthquakes.

(c) With the existing state of knowledge on Seismology, it is not possible to indicate the possibility of earthquakes in the immediate future.

(d) Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-I): 2002], based on various scientific inputs from a number of agencies, has grouped the country into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, -III, -IV and -V. Of these, Zone-V is the most seismically active region, while zone-II is the least. As per this classification, the Kerala state falls in seismic Zones-III and II.

Attacks on media persons

2683. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the deadly attacks on the media persons in the country;

(b) the details of such attacks during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government is planning to enact a stringent law to protect the media persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and also for prosecuting the accused or criminals involved, under the extant and applicable laws, through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The State Governments are, therefore, primarily responsible for ensuring protection of the life and property of all citizens including media personnel and journalists within their respective jurisdiction. The Union Government therefore does not have any direct role in the matter. The specific data regarding the incidents of violence, attacks including attempt to murder against media persons across the country is not centrally maintained.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010.

The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with one of its objectives to uphold the freedom of press has also taken cognizance *suo moto* of incidents of attacks on media persons. The Chairman, PCI has also requested the concerned State Governments to take steps to ensure safety of the journalists while discharging their duties.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Filing returns of magazines

2684: SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory for weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines to file return of their papers along with import or purchase of newsprint/newspaper;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether several magazine owners have failed to file such returns due to ignorance of such rules; and
- (d) if so, whether Government would relax rules for such publishers to file return for the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Every newspaper which imports newsprint has to submit an Annual Return to the Government on import and consumption of newsprint during the last 3 years, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. When a publication makes request for permission to import newsprint for the next year, the permission application along with a copy of the Annual Return and an affidavit of consumption of both indigenous and imported newsprint for the last 2 years are required to be submitted. A specimen of permission application, Annual Return and affidavit are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See* below).

- (c) It is a fact that many publications do not submit such returns to RNI. However, when a publication applies for permission for import of newsprint, it is mandatory for it to send the Annual Return. In case, it does not submit the Annual Return, Eligibility Certificate permission for import of newsprint is not issued.
- (d) There is no proposal under consideration with the government to relax rules for filing the Annual Return.

Statement-I

Application form for import of newsprint

To,

The Press Registrar,
Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India,
West Block-8, Wing No. 2, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110066.

Sir,

In terms of Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, Gazette Notification No. 24 (RE-96)/92-97, dated 5.3.1997 and the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under Public Notice No. 601/1/98-Policy, dated

26.03.1998 and Public Notice No. 601/1/99-Policy, dated 26.2.1999 regarding above subject, the details of the newspapers/periodicals with RNI are given below :-

I. Details of the Newspaper/Periodical :-

1. Name :
2. Language :
3. Periodicity :
4. Registration Number :
5. Place of Publication (with complete address) :
6. Name of the Publisher :
7. Name of the Owner :

II. The following required documents are also enclosed :-

1. Two copies of the Registration Certificate issued by RNI.
2. A copy of the Annual Statement (duly attested by Notary) for the previous financial year.
3. One specimen issue for each month of the preceding 12 months from the submission of this application.
4. Annual Return in original for import/consumption of newsprint.
5. Affidavit for consumption of newsprint in the last two years In original. You are requested to issue the Eligibility Certificate for the purpose of import of Glazed/Standard newsprint at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

()

Publisher/Owner

Statement-II

Form of return on purchase and consumption of imported newsprint

1. Name of the Newspaper/Periodical _____
2. Language _____
3. Periodicity _____
4. Circulation _____
5. Average number of pages per issue with paper size_____
6. RNI Registration Number _____
7. Name of the place of Publication (with full postal address)_____
8. Name of the publisher _____
9. Name of the owner _____

10. Period for which the Annual Return related From _____ to _____
11. Details of quantity of newsprint Imported and consumed in MT (During last three years)

Year	Glazed		Standard		Dates of import	
	Imported (Mts.)	Value of (Rs.)	Consumed (Mts.)	Imported (Mts.)	Value of (Rs.)	Consumed (Mts.)

Quantity of newsprint to be imported for _____ years.

- (a) Glazed _____ MT.
- (b) Standard _____ MT.

Certified that the particulars and information given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Publisher/Owner

Name in Block Letters :
 Date :
 Place:

Certificate by the Chartered Accountant

Certified that the above return is true and correct to the best of my/our information and according to the explanation given to me/us by furnishing the books of accounts etc. by the publisher of the above noted newspaper/periodical.

Date:

Signature:

Stamp of the Chartered Accountant

1. Number and name of the person who has signed the certificate
2. Registration No.
3. Address

Note: (1) Annual Return shall be certified by the Chartered Accountant in addition to the Publisher/Owner.

(2) Failure to submit the return in time or submission of false

information shall disqualify the newspaper concerned, for future authentication of Certificate of Registration for the purpose of import of newsprint.

Statement-III

Affidavit to be furnished by the publisher/owner while applying for eligibility certificate to import newsprint

STAMP PAPER

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____ Son/Daughter/Wife of
_____ Resident of (address) _____ (language)

Certify that I am the publisher/owner of _____ (place)
of publication with full address)

_____ solemnly affirm and declare that the
consumption of newsprint for the past two years was:

Year	Indigenous		Imported	
	Standard	Glazed	Standard	Glazed

1. That the publication proposes to import _____ M.Ts of
Standard and _____ M.Ts of Glazed newsprint for the current
financial year, i.e., _____

Place _____

Date _____

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

I solemnly verify that the facts above true and that nothing material has been
concealed.

Place _____

Date _____

DEPONENT

ATTESTED

Promotion of community radio station

2685. SHRI BAISHNAB PARJDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote community radio stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise, *inter-alia* indicating the manner in which the above services would be beneficial to the common people to address their day to day grievances.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHKAN): (a) Community Radio is a thrust area of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Ministry has been organizing awareness workshops across the country to create awareness about the Community Radio Policy to encourage more and more organisations to apply for setting up Community Radio Stations. So far 35 awareness workshops have been organized by the Government in various parts of the country and 2 National Sammelans have been organized at New Delhi.

(b) 131 Community Radio Stations are presently functional wise and location-wise details of functional CRSs are given in Statement (*See* below). Community Radio Stations are owned and managed by the communities themselves and therefore ensure access to basic communication infrastructure for the poorest and marginalized citizens of country. It is one of the best tools for empowering communities, particularly rural and remote communities that seldom find a voice in the mainstream highly commercialized media environment. Community Radio is playing a major role in promoting and preserving local culture, traditions and local dialect.

Statement

Details of operational community radio stations as on 26.4.2012

Sl. No.	Name of Instt.	Category	Location of Organisation	Location of Station	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abid Ali Khan Trust	NGO	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Keshav Memorial Education Society	Edu	Hyderabad	Himayat Nagar	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Deccan Development Society	NGO	Hyderabad	Zaheerabad	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Hyderabad University	Edu	Hyderabad	Gachibowli	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Sri Venketeswara Oirntal College	Edu	Tirupati	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Sri Vishnu Engg. College for Women	Edu	Bheemavaram	Bheema- varam	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Boon Education, Environment and Rural Development Society	NGO	Palwancha	Palwancha	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Gauhati University	UNIV	Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam
9.	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University	UNIV	Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam
10.	Ayodhya Lal Kalyan Niketan	NGO	Gopalgunj	Gopalgunj	Bihar
11.	Indian Instt of Business Management	Edu	Patna	IBM, Patna	Bihar
12.	Snehi Lokotthan Sansthan	NGO	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar
13.	Punjab University	Univ	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
14.	Vivek High School	Edu	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
15.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyayaiaya	SAU	Raipur	Jaipur	Chhattisgarh
16.	AJK Mass Communi- cation Research Centre	Edu	Delhi	Jamia Milia University	Delhi
17.	Indian institute of Mass Communication	Edu	Delhi	IIMC, Delhi	Delhi
18.	Jagan Institute of Management Studies	Edu	Rohini	Rohini, Delhi	Delhi
19.	Jagannath International Management School	Edu	Vasant Kunj	Vasant Kunj, Delhi	Delhi
20.	Spasth Education Society	NGO	Rohini	Rohini, Delhi	Delhi
21.	University of Delhi	UNIV	Delhi	North Campus Delhi	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Mahila Seva Trust	NGO	Ahemadabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
23.	Mudra Instt. of	Edu	Ahemadabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
24.	Sardar Patel University	Edu	Vallabh Vidya Nagar	Vallabh Vidya Nagar	Gujarat
25.	Educational Multimedia Research Centre, Gujarat University	Edu	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
26.	The Restoring Force	NGO	Delhi	Gurgaon	Haryana
27.	CCS Haryana Agricultural University	SAU	Hisar	Hisar	Haryana
28.	Chaudhury Devilal University	UNIV	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
29.	M.R. Education Trust	NGO	Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana
30.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART)	NGO	Delhi	Nuh, Mewat, Haryana	Haryana
31.	S.M.Sehgal Foundation	NGO	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
32.	M.S. Panwar Institute of Communication and Management	Edu	Solan	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
33.	Tibetan Children's Village School	Edu	Dharamshala	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
34.	Pir Panchal	NGO	Jammu	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
35.	Alternative for India Development	NGO	Chennai	Ranchi	Jharkhand
36.	Divyajyothi Vidya Kendra	NGO	Bangalore	Rural Bangalore	Karnataka
37.	Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	Edu	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain College	Edu	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
39.	Sri Sidhartha Centre for Media Studies	Edu	Tumkur	Tumkur	Karnataka
40.	St. Aloysius College	Edu	Mangalore	Mangalore	Karnataka
41.	The Mysore Resettlement and Dev. Agency	NGO	Bangalore	Bhudikottai	Karnataka
42.	Universal College	Edu	Bangalore	Vijayanagar	Karnataka
43.	University of Agricultural Sciences	SAU	Dharwad	Dharwad	Karnataka
44.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	Edu	Manipal	Manipal	Karnataka
45.	Shree Ramanna Academy for Blind	Edu	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
46.	Viveka School of Excellence	Edu	Mysore	Mysore	Karnataka
47.	Bishop Benziger Hospital	NGO	Kollam	Kollam	Kerala
48.	DC School of Management and Tech.	Edu	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
49.	Mar Athanasios College of Advanced Studies	Edu	Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla	Kerala
50.	Wayanad Social Service Society	NGO	Wayanad	Wayand	Kerala
51.	St. Joseph College of Communication	Edu	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
52.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals	NGO	Delhi	Sironj	Madhya Pradesh
53.	The Society for Developmen Alternatives	NGO	Delhi	Orcha	Madhya Pradesh
54.	Bunkar Vikas Sanstha	NGO	Chanderi	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	RKDF Instt. of Science and Technology	Edu	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
56.	Sambhav Social Service Organisation	NGO	Gwalior	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
57.	Shaskiya Utkrishta Uchhtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Edu	Bhabra	Bhabra	Madhya Pradesh
58.	Shaskiya Utkrishta Uchhtar Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Edu	Khalwa	Khalwa	Madhya Pradesh
59.	Swaraj Sansthan	NGO	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
60.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	KVK	Baramati	Baramati	Maharashtra
61.	Union Park Residents Association	NGO	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
62.	Film and TV Instt of India, Pune	Edu	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
63.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS)	KVK	Babaleshwar	Babaleshwar	Maharashtra
64.	M.S.G. Arts, Science and Commerce College	Edu	Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra
65.	Mann Deshi Foundation (Prevoiusly known as Mann Vikas Samajik Sanstha)	NGO	Mhaswad	Mhaswad, Satara	Maharashtra
66.	Padmshree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Navi Mumbai	Edu	Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
67.	Snehalaya	NGO	Ahemadnagar	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
68.	Suvide Foundation's Krishi Vigyan Kendra	KVK	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
69.	University of Mumbai	Edu	Mumbai	Wumbai	Maharashtra
70.	University of Pune	Edu	Pune	Pune	Maharashtra
71.	Vidya Pratisthan's Instt. of Info Technology, Vidyanagari	Edu	Baramati	Baramati	Maharashtra
72.	Yerala Projects Society,	NGO	Sangli	Sangli	Maharashtra
73.	Vishwas Dnyan Probodhine and Research Institute	NGO	Nashik	Nashik	Maharashtra
74.	Sasneha Kala Krida Sanskritik Mandal	NGO	Sangli	Sangli	Maharashtra
75.	Young India	NGO	Konark	Konark	Orissa
76.	Sourabha	NGO	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	Orissa
77.	Association for Integrated Development	NGO	Khurda	Khurda	Orissa
78.	Ravenshaw University	Edu	Cuttack	Cuttack	Orissa
79.	Achariya Arts and Science College, Villianur, Puducherry	Edu	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
80.	Puducherry University	UNIV	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
81.	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engg. College	Edu	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry
82.	Guru Nanak Girls College	Edu	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Punjab
83.	Social Work and Research Centre (Barefoot College)	NGO	Tilonia	Tilonia	Rajasthan
84.	All India society for Advance education and research	NGO	Alwar	Alwar	Rajasthan
85.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth,	Edu	Banasthali	Banasthali	Rajasthan
86.	Eminent T.T. Girls College, Diggi, Malpura, Distt-Tonk, Rajasthan	Edu	Diggi, Malpura	Diggi, Malpura	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	India International Institute of Management	Edu	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
88.	Prajapita Brah Kumaris Iswariya Vishwa Vidhalay	Edu	Mt. Abu	Mt. Abu	Rajasthan
89.	Atomic Energy Central Schoo No.2 (AECS-2)	Edu	Kalpakkam	Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu
90.	Dhan Foundation	NGO	Madurai	Nagapattanam	Tamil Nadu
91.	K.S. Rangasamy Educational Insitutions	Edu	Thiruchengode	Thiruchengode	Tamil Nadu
92.	M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering	Edu	Karur	Karur	Tamil Nadu
93.	People's Association for Rural Development (PARD)	NGO	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
94.	PGP Educational and Welfare Society	Edu	Namakkal	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
95.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	Edu	Sriperambudur	Sriperambudur	Tamil Nadu
96.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	SAU	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
97.	Aditanar College of Arts and Science	Edu	Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur	Tamil Nadu
98.	AVRC, Anna University	Edu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
99.	Erode Sengunthar Engg. College	Edu	Erode	Erode	Tamil Nadu
100.	Holy Cross College	Edu	Tiruchurapalli	Tiruchurapalli	Tamil Nadu
101.	Kongu Engg. College, Perundurai	Edu	Perundurai	Perundurai	Tamil Nadu
102.	Loyola College	Edu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
103.	M.O.P. Vaishnav College for Woman	Edu	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6
104.	Peace Industrial School	Edu	Dindigul	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
105.	Periyar Maniamai College of Tech. for Women	Edu	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
106.	PSG College of Technology, Peelamedu, Coimbatore	Edu	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
107.	SRM College of Engineering	Edu	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
108.	Subhalakshmi College of Scinence	Edu	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
109.	Madurai District Tank Farmers Assosication	NGO	Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
110.	SSM College of Engineering	Edu	Salem	Salem	Tamil Nadu
111.	Sunbeam English School	Edu	Varan asi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
112.	Mirza Ahsanuilah Beg Educational and Social Welfare Society	NGO	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
113.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University	SAU	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
114.	Asian School of Media Studies	Edu	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
115.	Bharti Shiksha Samiti	NGO	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
116.	City Montessori School	Edu	Gomti Nagar Lucknow	Gomti Nagar Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
117.	CMS Degree College	Edu	LDA Colony Lucknow	LDA Colony Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
118.	Dr. B.R.A. University	Edu	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
119.	Hint Instt of Mass Communication	Edu	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
120.	IIMT College	Edu	Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
121.	Indian Institute of Technology	Edu	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
122.	Institute of Management Studies	Edu	Noida	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
123.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	KVK	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
124.	P.G. College	Edu	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
125.	Sai Jyoti Gramodhyog Samaj	NGO	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
126.	The Energy and Resources Institute	NGO	Delhi	Supi Village, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
127.	GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	SAU	Pant Nagar	Pant Nagar	Uttarakhand
128.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped	Edu	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	Uttarakhand
129.	Guru Nanak Fifth Centenary School	Edu	Mussorie	Mussorie	Uttarakhand
130.	Jadavpur University	Edu	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal
131.	Satyajit Ray Film and TV Institute, Kolkata	Edu	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal

NGO: Non Government Organisation

Edu : Education

Univ : University

SAU : State Agricultural University

KVK : Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Freedom of press in Bihar

†2686. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item of Dainik Jagaran published from Delhi on 25th February, 2012 under the caption

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

“Nitish Sarkar mein media ko aazadi nahin: Katju” and in English newspaper Indian Express “Katju: No freedom of press in Bihar”;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar has criticized and made fun of the statement of the Chairman of Press Council of India and the principal of Patna College tried to create commotion; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to keep the freedom of media newspapers intact in Bihar and throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been reports in the newspapers that the statement of the Chairman of Press Council of India was criticized and objected to by the Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar. The statement was also commented upon by the Principal of Patna College.

(c) The Government of Bihar has stated that the State Government is committed to protect and strengthen a free and fair press media in the State.

Also, the Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with one of its objectives of preserving the freedom of press, has constituted a three-member “Fact Finding Team” from among the members of the Council, headed by Shri Rajeev Ranjan Nag and Shri Arun Kumar and Shri Kalyan Barooah as other members. The Team interacted with the media during their visit to Patna on 1st and 2nd April, 2012. The report of the Team is yet to be finalized.

SC/ST journalists

†2687. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn towards the news item “Missing from the Indian Newsroom” published in Delhi based English newspaper on 9th April, 2012;

(b) if so, whether Government has carried out any investigation to ascertain the total number of journalists in the electronic and print media respectively along with total number of journalists belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes out of them; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ensure adequate representation of SCs/STs in media keeping in view their negligible representation in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Majority of journalists in this country work in the private media sector. The Government follows a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the functioning of the private media sector. However, IIMC, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and funded by Government of India follows Government instructions with regard to reservation for SCs and STs in selection of students for their various courses.

In so far as the recruitment of regular personnel in the Government media agencies is concerned, SCs and STs are recruited as per the Government policy in reservations.

Review of AIR/DD programmes

2688. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of programmes telecast/broadcast by the DD/AIR was subject to any review in comparison with that of the private players;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies found therein; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that review of the content and quality of Doordarshan/AIR programmes is a continuous process. Doordarshan and AIR do not compete with private channels as their primary mandate is public service broadcasting.

However, the quality review of DD programmes is being made by Doordarshan Kendras through weekly feed-back studies conducted by TAM Media in urban areas and DART (Doordarshan Audience Research Television Ratings) survey by Audience Research Unit, DG: Doordarshan in rural areas. Outcome/assessment of programmes of DD national and private channels reveals that out of 50 Top programmes, DD national got 24 programmes in urban areas as per TAM Media report while in rural areas, 15 programmes are of DD national and 34 programmes out of 50 programmes of DD National as per DART survey report.

All India Radio has a wide network. Audience Research Units across the country, periodically conduct audience surveys and regularly provide feedback about the programmes broadcast on different AIR Stations/channels. Joint Programme Advisory Committees/Programme Advisory Committees, constituted at various AIR Stations/Doordarshan Kendras, include distinguished personalities/experts from various fields. Their suggestions for improvement in the quality of programmes are paid due attention. The listeners' reactions, received through their letters, e-mails, phone-calls and SMSes are also given due importance. All India

Radio is also improving its network to enhance technical quality of programmes. Regional Programme Coordination Committee meetings are organized every quarter wherein programme officers from all AIR Stations in the concerned State/region exchange experiences, views and ideas and formulate strategies for betterment of programmes. AIR FM channels are generally more popular than private FM channels, as per Radio Audience Study by Audience Research Unit, All India Radio conducted during 2010-11.

- (c) No specific deficiencies have been observed.
- (d) Does not arise.

Digitisation of cable TV

2689. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning for digitization of cable TV system to increase the revenue;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that more than 1,000 channels will come into existence in future; and
- (d) if so, the steps government is taking for safeguarding the interests of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing digitalization with addressability in the Cable TV sector in a phased manner to address the drawbacks of existing analogue system. The scheme of digitalization will be implemented in four phases. The Ministry, vide its notification dated 11.11.2011, had notified sunset dates for implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable TV services, leading to complete switch off of analogue services by 31st December, 2014. The implementation of digital addressable cable TV system will bring about complete transparency in business transactions in the sector which in turn will ensure that tax collection by the Government matches the market size, leading to higher revenues to the Government.

- (c) The Ministry has given permission for 833 TV Channels as on date.
- (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a consultation paper titled "Issues related to implementation of Digital Addressable Cable TV systems" on 22.12.2011 where issues that need to be addressed though a regulatory regime have been identified. These issues which are aimed at protecting interests of consumers, *inter-alia*, include the regulatory provisions on the aspects of tariff, interconnection and Quality of Service for the digital addressable regime.

Coverage of FM radio services

2690. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy to cover the FM radio services both private and public sectors to the cities across the country; and

(b) the details of targets fixed and achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) **Private Sector:**

Presently, 245 FM channels are operational under existing Phase-II Policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies. Further, as per approved policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies in Phase-III, Government proposes to extend FM radio service to about 227 new cities, in addition to the present 86 cities, with a total of 839 new private FM radio channels in 294 cities, Phase-III policy will result in coverage of all cities with a population of one lakh and above except private FM radio channels in North East (NE) Region and Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories, which are having a population of less than 1 lakh.

Public Sector :

Presently, All India Radio (AIR) FM service is provided from 217 places across the country and the coverage in FM Mode is by 41.43% of population of the country. For covering the entire country by FM channels, huge funds are required. Therefore, FM expansion in the country is being taken up in the phased manner depending upon availability of funds, and inter-se priority.

(b) Private Sector:

As per time schedule for implementation of Policy Guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting through private agencies, (Phase-III), ascending e-auction process is to be initiated for issuing permissions for FM radio channels in batches over a period of 3 years with the approval of Hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Public Sector:

As regards, AIR, the scheme for installation of 311 new FM Transmitters of various capacities in the country was approved during 11th Plan, 173 nos. of Transmitters under the Continuing Scheme and 138 nos. of Transmitters under the new scheme and their current status is as below:

Sl. No.	11th Plan Scheme	No. of New FM Transmitters approved	Transmitters installed till March' 2012	Transmitters in Progress	Pending due to non-allotment of Site from State Govts.
1.	Continuing Scheme	173	126	41	6
2.	New Scheme	138	3	135 (Transmitters, ordered for 115 places)	-

Demand of DTH and TV sets

†2691. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand was made by Government of Himachal Pradesh to the Central Government for 20,000 DTH along with equal number of colour TV sets for backward classes from Prasar Bharati in 2009-10;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has accepted the above demands; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and by when the demands would be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) 20000 DTH receive systems have already been provided to Government of Himachal Pradesh. The request for providing 20000 TV sets and additional 20000 DTH receive systems has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh in 2008. There is no scheme for distribution of TV Sets to the State Governments, however the request for distribution of additional 20000 DTH receive systems to Himachal Pradesh is under consideration by the Government.

Airing of religious programmes

†2692. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various religious programmes are being aired on television channels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no programme based on Islam is aired by Bhaskar T.V. based in Jaipur, Rajasthan and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) TV channels keep on airing religious programmes from time to time. All programmes carried in the cable service are required to be as per the Programme Code laid down under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Code lays down a whole range of principles that are required to be strictly followed by TV channels. This Ministry has not permitted 'Bhaskar T.V.' channel under the Uplinking/Downlinking guidelines.

Office of CBFC

†2693. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification, Mumbai does not even have an office of its own and the office which it has is located at a remote corner of Mumbai;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the rent that Government pays for this office;

(c) whether the office of the Board should be located in the central areas of Mumbai like the 'Bandra Kurla Complex' where other Government offices are situated;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) if so, whether Government would contemplate upon it; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), Mumbai does not have an Office of its own due to non-availability of office space in a Government building. Presently, CBFC, Mumbai functions from a rented premises at Bharat Bhavan, 91-E, Walkeshwar Road, Mumbai at a rent of Rs. 9654/- per month which includes municipal tax, water charges etc.

(c) to (f) It would be convenient for the Film Makers and Advisory Panel Members, if CBFC office is situated in a central locality. However, this has not been possible due to non-availability of office space in a Government Building in Mumbai and high rentals in private buildings.

Use of cinema halls on rent

†2694. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification uses cinema halls on rent from outside, in order to certify films;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government does not use its own office or other Government offices for the screening of movies;

(c) whether even in rest of the country such screening is done by taking cinema halls on rent;

(d) whether Government does not feel that it can arrange for its own office and screening in a city like Mumbai where it has got its own land which will result in more savings by Government and more funds at its disposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Regional Offices of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) except Regional Office, Kolkata, use private cinema halls for screening of celluloid films. However, video films are screened in CBFC Offices.

(b) and (c) Due to non-availability of screening facilities for celluloid films in the Regional Offices of CBFC, private cinema halls are used. Regional Office, CBFC, Kolkata has its own screening facility.

(d) and (e) Due to non-availability of office space in Government building in Mumbai and high rentals in private buildings, it has not been possible for CBFC to have its own office and screening facility. CBFC does not own any land in Mumbai.

Incentives for FM Radio Operators

2695. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides incentives for FM radio operations across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the result achieved, so far?

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)'. For promotion of private FM radio, policy proposes to enhance FDI + FII from 20% to 26%, news bulletins of All India Radio (AIR) in an unaltered form has been permitted, networking of channels within a broadcaster's channel has been allowed and multiples channels in a city has also been permitted. Policy also proposes special incentives for North East Region and Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories.

Salient features of the approved policy for Phase-III as against Phase-II are

given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the Policy Guidelines for expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III) approved by the Cabinet e-auction would be held in batches over a period of 3 years with the approval of Hon'ble Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Statement

Salient features of the approved policy for Phase-III as against Phase-II are:-

- (i) Radio operators have been permitted carriage of news bulletins of All India Radio only in an unaltered form.
- (ii) Broadcast pertaining to the certain categories like information pertaining to sporting events, traffic and weather, coverage of cultural events, festivals, coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counseling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible.
- (iii) Private operators have been allowed to own more than one channel but not more than 40% of the total channels in a city subject to a minimum of three different operators in the city.
- (iv) License fee will be determined as 4% of Gross Revenue (GR) or 2.5% of bid price whichever is higher.
- (v) FDI+FII limit in a private FM radio broadcasting company has been increased from 20% to 26%.
- (vi) Networking of channels will be permissible within a private FM broadcaster's own network across the country instead of in 'C' and 'D' category cities only of a region allowed at present.
- (vii) A choice is proposed to be given to the private FM broadcasters to choose any agency other than BECIL for construction of Common Transmission Infrastructure (CTI) within a period of 3 months of issuance of Letter of Intent (LOI) failing which BECIL will automatically become the system integrator and set up co-location facilities and CTI.
- (viii) A license period of 15 years has been specified for licenses proposed to be granted under FM Phase-III policy.
- (ix) Special Incentives for North East (NE) Region and Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories:
 - Private FM Radio broadcasters in North East (NE) Region and Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories will be required to pay half the rate of annual license fee for an initial period of three years

from the date from which the annual license fee becomes payable and the permission period of fifteen (15) years begins.

- The revised fee structure has also been made applicable for a period of three years, from the date of issuance of Guidelines, to the existing operators in these States to enable them to effectively compete with the new operators.
- Apart from the fee relaxation, it is further proposed that Prasar Bharati infrastructure would be made available at half the lease rentals for similar category cities in such areas.
- The limit on the ownership of Channels, at the national level, allocated to an entity has been retained at 15%. However channels allotted in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and island territories will be allowed over and above the 15% national limit to incentivise the bidding for channels in such areas.

Modern technology in information and broadcasting sector

†2696. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the development of information and broadcasting industry is being envisaged by using modern technology in this sector of the country rapidly;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the assessment of growth rate in this new context during the last five years;

(c) whether the common man has also got benefited by this development; and

(d) if so, the details of those benefits and the share of economic gain in these benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As emerging new technologies and convergence are revolutionizing the Indian Information and Broadcasting sector, one of the key thrust areas of the Ministry has been to promote the growth of digital content delivery platform. The major initiatives taken by the Ministry in the field and the growth rate are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The details of benefits to the common man are given in Statement-II (See below). In so far as the Government is concerned, the basic objective is to provide information and entertainment to the common man. Economic gains cannot be exactly quantified.

Statement-I

The major initiatives taken by the Ministry

The Ministry has been constantly promoting multiple digital distribution platforms to achieve the twin objective of enabling content creators to disseminate contents from various platforms and providing a wider choice to viewers at the same time. Some of the initiatives taken by the Ministry are as follows:-

- (i) In 2001, the Government has laid down policy guidelines for DTH operations (Digital Addressable System) in India.
- (ii) In 2009, the Government, in consultation with TRAI has laid down policy frame works for introduction of Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) mode of delivery of content to cable operators.
- (iii) The Government is presently implementing digitalization with addressability in the cable sector to address the draw back of the existing analog system and has also notified sunset days for implementing digitalization in a phased manner, leading to complete switch off of analog services by 31st December, 2014.
- (iv) The Government is proposing to digitalize all AIR Stations by 2017. In the digital radio transmission, AIR is running a test transmission based on Digital Radio Mondiale 1 Technology since 2009.
- (v) In respect of Doordarshan, emphasis is being laid on digitalization of terrestrial transmitters.
- (vi) In so far as Information Sector is concerned, efforts are being made to adopt new technologies to the extent possible.

As per FICCI-KPMG Indian Media and Entertainment Report-2012, the size and the growth rate of the Television and Radio Industry are as follows:

	(Rs. In billions)				
Industry/Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Television	211 (15.3%)	241.0 (14.2%)	257.0 (14.2%)	297.0 (15.6%)	329.0 (10.8%)
Radio	7.4 (23.3%)	8.4 (13.5%)	8.3 (-1.2%)	10.0 (20%)	11.5 (15%)

The figures in brackets indicate the Growth Rate with respect to previous year.

Statement-II

The details of benefit to common man

The benefits accrued to the common man because of the use of modern technology in the broadcasting sector.

- (i) DTH technology proved to be useful in reaching remote areas in which the cable networks do not exist.
- (ii) Digital Addressable System (DAS) will bring in benefits to all the stakeholders. In case of consumers, the benefits will be in terms of superior picture quality, availability of choice to select channels and a large bouquet of channels, in addition to certain value added services like video and games on demand. In case of Cable Operators, it will help them offer state-of-the-art service and thus withstand competition with DTH, which is already digital.
- (iii) FM expansion in the country has enabled the common man to receive FM programmes on cheap receiver sets and on Mobile Phone which are easily available.
- (iv) News on Phone Service would enable the public to access the News by dialing specific numbers.
- (v) News on bulletin is being uploaded on website for easy access through Internet.
- (vi) 21 radio channels of AIR are available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Kuband). People can enjoy these programmes of different languages, which can be received in any part of the country through a set top box on DTH Platform.

Commercialisation of information and broadcasting sector

†2697. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that today, information and broadcasting sector in the country has been turned into a source of getting financial benefits by its complete commercialisation;
- (b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether paid news and commercialisation have put a question mark on the authenticity of this sector; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) The Government, in pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press, does not interfere in the functioning of the press. However, Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in India and also to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press.

In furtherance of its objectives, PCI have formed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act which cover the principles and ethics of journalism. A copy of the Norm 28 relating to the subject "Newspapers to avoid crass commercialism" is given in Statement (*See* below). These norms are supposed to be adhered to by the print media journalists.

As regards the electronic media, as prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, all TV channels are required to comply with the Programme and Advertisement Codes failing which action can be taken as per the terms and conditions of permission/registration. The Advertisement Code stipulates that all advertisements should be clearly distinguishable from the programme. The Programme Code prohibits carriage of programmes containing anything deliberate, false, suggestive, innuendos and half-truths. In addition to this, Industry has also set up self regulation mechanism. In respect of news channels, News Broadcasters Standards Authority (NBSA) has been set up by News Broadcasters Association. Similarly for General Entertainment channels, Indian Broadcasting Foundation has set up Broadcasting Contents Complaints Council (BCCC).

The PCI has also deliberated upon the issue of 'Paid News' and has made recommendations in its 'Report on Paid News'. The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the recommendations made in the PCI's Report on 'Paid News' and to give views on a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News. The GoM is yet to submit its report.

Statement

Extract of PCI's norms of journalistic conduct

28. Newspapers to avoid crass commercialism

- (i) While newspapers are entitled to ensure, improve or strengthen their financial viability by all legitimate means, the Press shall not engage in crass commercialism or unseemly cut-throat commercial competition with their rivals in a manner repugnant to high professional standards and good taste.
- (ii) Predatory price wars/trade competition among newspapers, laced with

tones disparaging the products of each other, initiated and carried on in print, assume the colour of unfair 'trade' practice, repugnant to journalistic ethics. The question as when it assumes such an unethical character is one of the fact depending on the circumstances of each case.

- (iii) The practice of taking security deposit by an editor from the journalists at the time of their appointment is unethical.
- (iv) The media house must retain its impartiality in functioning as media house and reporting cannot be permitted to become subservient to other business interests which the owner of the media house may have when such private interest conflict with public duty of such vast magnitude segregation of the two is not only justified but essential.

Legal opinion to DoPT on Kendriya Bhandar

2698. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the duties and functions of Legal Affairs Departments;
- (b) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has sought opinion of the Ministry relating to applicability of decisions rendered by the constitution bench of Supreme Court on Kendriya Bhandar, a welfare project of the Central Government;
- (c) whether the requisite opinion has been furnished to DoPT and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Kendriya Bhandar is a 'State' falling under Article 12 of the Constitution and if not, the reasons therefor?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The duties and functions of Department of Legal Affairs are specified in the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961. A copy of the revised list showing the subject falling within jurisdiction of Department of Legal Affairs is placed below;

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ministry of Law and Justice (Vidhi aur Nyaya Mantralaya)

A Department of Legal Affairs (Vidhi Karya Vibhag)

1. Advice to Ministries on legal matters including interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, conveyancing and engagement of counsel to appear on behalf of the Union of India in the High Courts and subordinate courts where the Union of India is a party.

2. Attorney General of India, Solicitor General of India, and other Central Government law officers of the States whose services are shared by the Ministries of the Government of India.

3. Conduct of cases in the Supreme Court and the High Courts on behalf of the Central Government and on behalf of the Governments of States participating in the Central Agency Scheme.

4. Reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries for the service of summons in civil suits, for the execution of decrees of Civil Courts, for the enforcement of maintenance orders, and for the administration of the estates of foreigners dying in India intestate.

5. Authorization of officers to execute contracts and assurances and of property on behalf of the President under Article 299(1) of the Constitution, and authorization of officers to sign and verify plaints or written statements in suits by or against the Central Government.

6. Indian Legal Service.

7. Treaties and agreements with foreign countries in matters of civil law.

8. Law Commission.

9. Legal Profession including the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) and persons entitled to practice before High Courts.

10. Legal Education.

11. Advocates' Welfare Fund Act, 2001.

12. National Tax Tribunal (NTT) Act, 2005.

13. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of Supreme Court and the conferring thereon of further powers; persons entitled to practice before the Supreme Court; references to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution of India.

14. Administration of the Notaries Act, 1952 (53 of 1952).

15. Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

16. Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange.

17. Legal aid to the poor.

East Punjab Rent Restriction Act

2699. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist a rent-law known as East Punjab Rent Restriction Act;

- (b) if so, whether it is still applicable;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this Act is also applicable to Chandigarh;
- (d) if so, whether it is so applied there in Chandigarh and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Supreme Court has given some directions in this regard and if so, the details and the status thereof;
- (f) why the order of the Court has not been implemented, so far, and
- (g) when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

- (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Notaries in Kerala

2700. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed the maximum number of Notaries in Kerala under the amended Notaries Rules, 1956 and if so, the details thereof.
- (b) Whether Government has received any proposal from Kerala Government for increasing the maximum notaries in the State to 1,000; and
- (c) If so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per the Schedule under rule 8(4A) of the Notaries Rules, 1956, the Central Government has fixed the quota, *i.e.* 845, of the maximum number of notaries to be appointed by State Government of Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir. A request dated 05.09.2011 from Law Department, Government of Kerala has been received to enhance the number of Notaries to be appointed by State Government of Kerala from 845 to 1000.

- (c) A decision is yet to be taken by Central Government in the matter.

Legal opinion sought by DoPT

2701. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases in which the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has sought legal opinion during the last three years;
- (b) whether the legal opinion has been provided in all the cases to the Department;
- (c) if not, in how many cases furnishing of legal opinion is pending along with the details thereof;

(d) whether the Special Secretary and the Joint Secretary/Legal Adviser have received letters from MPs during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the requisite information has been furnished to the MPs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortcomings in judicial system

†2702. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay in disposal of cases by courts due to the prevalent shortcomings in judicial system of the country;

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

(c) whether Government has identified those shortcomings which cause delay in delivering justice; and

(d) if so, what are the shortcomings of judicial system and the proposal under consideration to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Government has been constantly endeavouring and working towards improvement in judicial system in the country jointly with the judiciary. The Government has been undertaking computerization of courts since 2007 and has been investing on improving infrastructure in the judiciary since 1993-94. Of late, National Court Management System has been conceived by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for establishment. This 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. Prior to that, the Government has in June 2011 set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The objective of the Mission is to look at the requirement for policy changes, re-engineering of court procedures, propose/undertake measures for human resource development and leverage information and communication technology for better justice delivery.

The delivery of justice in country is constrained by the fact that there is a huge backlog of cases. Of the 3 crore cases pending, 74 % of them are less than five years old. The Hon'bte Chief Justice of India has expressed the need of making the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

judicial system 5+ free by addressing 26 % of the old cases which are of more than 5 years vintage. In order to free the criminal justice system of clogging, which is taking place on account of cases under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 serious efforts are being made to dispose them of on priority through special courts, Lok Adalats, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. Instructions have also been given the States to utilize funds under the Thirteenth Finance Commission for setting up special courts and morning / evening courts to dispose of such cases.

Mercy killing

‡2703. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the action, the Ministry has taken to lay down provisions on mercy killing petitions in the Supreme Court, because in many cases the life of the person beseeching mercy killing becomes hell due to many reasons;

(b) whether the Ministry has held any consultations with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in retirement age of judges

2704. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitutional amendment enabling the superannuation of High Court judges at par with Supreme Court judges would be passed in this Budget Session; and

(b) whether National uniformity in the age of superannuation in subordinate judiciary would be achieved by increasing the age to 60 or 62 by consensus of the States, High Courts and Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 was taken up for discussion in the Lok Sabha on 28.12.2011. However, the discussion remained inconclusive due to adjournment of the Winter Session, Request for listing it for discussion in the Budget Session has been made by the Government.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The decision to raise the age of superannuation of judicial officers in the subordinate judiciary rests with the State Government and the respective High Court.

Working of tribunals

2705. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tribunals/appellate tribunals have been established in the country;
- (b) how many of them are under the Ministry;
- (c) how many of them are under other Ministries, Ministry-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to bring them under one Ministry *i.e.* Ministry of Law and Justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):
(a) to (d) 4 As per the information available, 62 tribunals have been established in the country, including two in the Ministry of Law and Justice. Ministry/Department-wise list of Tribunals is given in Statement (*See* below). Inter-ministerial consultations on bringing all tribunals under one Ministry have been held. But the consensus has remained elusive.

Statement

Ministry-wise list of Tribunals/Authorities

I Department of Revenue

1. The Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission.
2. The Central Sales Tax Appellate Authority
3. The Income Tax Settlement Commission
4. The Authority for Advance Rulings (Income Tax)
5. The Authority for Advance Rulings (Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax)
6. The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
7. The Appellate Tribunals for Forfeited Property (Smuggling and Foreign Exchange)
8. The Appellate Tribunals for Forfeited Property (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance)
9. The Adjudicating Authorities under Prevention of Money Laundering Act
10. The Appellate Tribunal under Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

II Ministry of Labour and Employment

1. The Industrial Tribunal
2. The National Industrial Tribunal
3. The Employees Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal

III Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. The Appellate Tribunal for Certification of Films
2. Press Council of India

IV Ministry of Human Resources and Development

1. University Grants Commission
2. Copyright Board
3. All India Council for Technical Education
4. National Commission for Ministry Educational Institution

V Ministry of Corporate Affairs

1. National Company Law Board
2. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal
3. The Competition Commission of India
4. The Competition Appellate Tribunal

VI Ministry of Water Resources

1. Inter-States Water Disputes Tribunal

VII Ministry of Textiles

1. Tribunal under the Textile Committee Act

VIII Department of Personnel and Training

1. Central Administrative Tribunal
2. State Administrative Tribunal
3. Central Vigilance Commission
4. Central Information Commission
5. State Information Commission

IX Department of Consumer Affairs

1. State Consumer Commission
2. National Consumer Commission

X Ministry of Railways

1. Railways Claims Tribunal
2. Railway Rates Tribunal

XI Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

1. Motor Accident Claims Tribunal
2. National Highways Tribunal

XII Department of Economic Affairs

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India
2. Securities Appellate Tribunal
3. Debts Recovery Tribunal
4. Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal
5. Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange

XIII Ministry of Home Affairs

1. National Human Rights Commission
2. State Human Rights Commission

XIV Ministry of Environment and Forests

1. National Environment Tribunal
2. National Environment Appellate Authority

XV Department of Telecommunications

1. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
2. Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal

XVI Department of Financial Affairs

1. Insurance Regulatory and Appellate Authority

XVII Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1. Intellectual Property Appellate Board

XVIII Department of Information Technology .

1. Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal

XIX Ministry of Power

1. Appellate Tribunal for Energy Conservation
2. Central Electricity Authority

3. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
4. State Electricity Regulatory Commission
5. Appellate Tribunal for Electricity

XX Department of Legal Affairs

1. National Tax Tribunal
2. The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

XXI Ministry of Agriculture

1. Coastal Aquaculture Authority

XXII Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board

XXIII Ministry of Defence

1. Armed Forces Tribunal

XXIV Ministry of Civil Aviation

1. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority
2. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal

Representations to have PM from Lok Sabha

2706. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations, including from Chief Ministers, recently that the Prime Minister should be from the Lok Sabha;

(b) whether Government proposes to consult the recognised opposition parties and others in this regard, with a view to amend the Constitution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) Recently one representation has been received from a person with the suggestion that the Prime Minister be from the Lok Sabha.

(b) Presently there is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

High Court bench at Thiruvananthapuram

2707. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has cleared the proposal to establish a High Court Bench in Thiruvananthapuram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of hurdles in the way of establishing a High Court bench there?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 51(2) of the States' Reorganisation 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. This is essential also because the State Government is required to provide necessary infrastructural facilities for establishment of a Bench of the High Court away from its principal seat and meet the entire expenditure of the High Court and its Benches. The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court has to look after the day-to-day administration of the High Court and its Benches and depute Judges from the Principal Seat to its Benches from time to time.

The proposal of Government of Kerala for establishment of Kerala High Court Bench at Thiruvananthapuram has been concurred by the Governor of Kerala in the past. But, the proposal had not been agreed to by the then Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala.

Use of Gnjarați in High Court of Gujarat

2708. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Gujarat Government to authorize the use of Gujarati language in the proceedings of High Court of the State;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the proposal of the State Government; and

(c) by when Government is likely to give its consent to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI S ALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Advice of the Chief Justice of India has been sought on the proposal.

(c) The proposal shall be processed for approval of the competent authority after the advice of the Chief Justice of India is received.

Putting tribunals under one Ministry

2709. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India had passed an order in 1997 to bring all tribunals/appellate tribunals under one Ministry *i.e.* Ministry of Law and Justice; and

(b) what action Government has taken, so far, to implement that order?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) and (b) Following the Supreme Court judgement in 1997, inter-ministerial consultations have been held on this subject. But the consensus to bring all the Tribunals under one Ministry has remained elusive.

Funds to Khadi Board in Uttar Pradesh

2710. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to the Khadi Board of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the estimated funds to be provided during 2012-13; and

(c) the details of new steps taken by the Central Government to increase employment opportunity, especially for SC/ST, by the Board in the State?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The year-wise details of funds provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) during the last 3 years is as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds provided to UPKVIB	
	Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Under other schemes
2009-10	45.54	0.06
2010-11	42.64	0.08
2011-12	50.70	0.12

(b) The quantum of funds to be provided during 2012-13 for UPKVIB would be estimated after the budget/allocations for the various schemes are approved.

(c) Central Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements a number of schemes to increase the employment opportunity in the country including in Uttar Pradesh and for SC/ST. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit linked subsidy programme launched in 2008-09 to provide margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries 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 caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

During the last 3 years, a total of 13,355 projects have been assisted in Uttar Pradesh by utilizing margin money subsidy of Rs. 426.47 crore, thereby generating employment for an estimated 1.34 lakh persons.

Functions of KVIC

2711. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the functions of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);
- (b) what is its present composition;
- (c) what are the functions and powers of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Commission; and
- (d) what have been its achievements during the last two years and the current year, so far, along with shortfall in achievements?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory organisation established for the development of khadi and village industries. It implements a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of the khadi and village industries. Its functions are given in the KVIC Act 1956, as amended upto 2006, and the KVIC Rules 2006.

(b) The present composition of KVIC is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) KVIC has ten non-official members, six representing geographical zones and four experts. Chairman of State Bank of India or his nominee, Chief Executive Officer of KVIC and Financial Adviser of KVIC are ex-officio members.

One of the six non-official members representing geographical zones is appointed Chairman, He is a full-time member and presides over the meetings of the Commission. Vice Chairman is not provided for in the KVIC Act. The powers and functions of Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Financial Adviser are given in the KVIC Act 1956 and KVIC Rules 2006.

(d) Achievements of KVIC during the last two years and the current year are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Present composition of KVIC

The KVIC has been re-established vide Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Notification No. S.O. 2712(E) dated 28 November 2011, according to which its present composition is as follows:

(a) Six non-official members having specialized knowledge and not less than ten years of experience of khadi or village industries and representing six geographical zones of the country:

- (i) Shri Devendra Kumar Desai-Chairman who is Member representing Western Zone
 - (ii) Shri Desh Raj Gautam, Member representing Northern Zone
 - (iii) Shri Sharif Uz Zaman Laskar, Member representing North Eastern Zone
 - (iv) Shri Indresh Vikram Singh, Member representing Central Zone
 - (v) Shri Jainandu, Member representing Eastern Zone
 - (vi) Shri K.C. Kalappa, Member representing Southern Zone
- (b) Four non-official members from the following disciplines:
- (i) Prof. L.R. Verma, Member having expert knowledge and experience in Science and Technology
 - (ii) Dr. Deepak Tyagi, Member having expert knowledge and experience in Marketing
 - (iii) Dr. Vibha Gupta, Member having expert knowledge and experience in Rural Development
 - (iv) Shri Bhupal Singh, Member having expert knowledge and experience in Technical Education and Training
- (c) Chairman, State Bank of India, ex-officio.
 - (d) Chief Executive Officer, ex-officio.
 - (e) Financial Adviser, ex-officio.

Statement-II*Achievements of KVIC during the last two years and the current year*

The KVIC implements a number of schemes and programmes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi and village industries. Its achievements during the last two years and the current year as reflected in the figures of production, sales and employment in the KVI sector are given below:

Year	Value of production (in Rs. crore)			Value of sales (in Rs. crore)			Estimated employment (in Rs. crore)		
	Khadi	VI	Total (KVI)	Khadi	VI	Total (KVI)	Khadi	VI	Total (KVI)
2009-10	628.98	17508.00	18136.98	867.01	23254.53	24121.54	9.81	98.72	108.53
2010-11	673.01	19198.85	19871.86	917.26	24649.80	25567.06	10.15	103.02	113.17
2011-12	723.48	21135.06	21858.54	974.57	25829.26	26803.83	10.45	108.65	119.10

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit linked subsidy programme being implemented by KVIC to provide margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries 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 caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Since its inception in 2008-09 upto 2011-12, 1.62 lakh projects have been assisted with margin money subsidy of Rs. 2987.00 crore, generating employment for an estimated 15.84 lakh persons.

Employment opportunities in MSMEs

2712. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- whether the employment opportunities under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased in the country during the last ten years;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any traditional industry has been given support by the Ministry; and
- If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government monitors the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by conduct of All India Census of

the sector, periodically, in the country. As per the latest census of MSME sector (Fourth Census), conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein data was collected till 2009 and the results published in 2011; the total number of persons employed in the sector increased to 93.09 lakh as compared to 61.63 lakh in the Third Census, conducted with reference year 2001-02.

(c) and (d) Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board as Nodal Agencies, has been implementing a cluster-based scheme named “Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)” for development of clusters in Khadi, Village Industries and Coir. Under SFURTI, which was launched during 2005-06, a total of 101 clusters (29 Khadi, 47 Village Industries and 25 Coir) have been taken up.

Capital investment in MSME

‡713. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are three types of industries under small and medium enterprises;
- (b) if so, whether those are identified as micro, small and medium enterprises;
- (c) if not, the facts thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the status problems and solutions of these industries are quite different from each other due to wide variation in capital investment in micro and medium enterprises; and
- (e) if so, Government’s reaction in this regard and whether a separate policy is required for micro enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 broadly categorises enterprises into (i) manufacturing enterprises and (ii) Service enterprises. These have been further classified into micro, small and medium based on investment in plant and machinery and in equipments respectively. Details are as under:

Class/Category	Manufacturing	Service
Micro Enterprises	Investment upto Rs. 25 lakh	Investment upto Rs. 10 lakh

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Class/Category	Manufacturing	Service
Small Enterprises	Investment above Rs. 25 lakh and upto Rs. 5 crore	Investment above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 2 crore
Medium Enterprises	Investment above Rs. 5 crore and upto Rs. 10 crore	Investment above Rs. 2 crore and upto Rs. 5 crore

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Micro and small enterprises face specific disadvantages such as inadequate liquidity, lack of access to market etc. To take care of these problems, Government has made policy provisions in The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. They relate to provision for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises and preference to products and services of the micro and small enterprises in Government procurement. Government has also formulated and notified the Preferential Procurement Policy for enabling the Micro and Small Enterprises to be a part of procurement by Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Contribution of MSME in GDP

†2714. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises has been estimated to be 17 per cent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during 2011;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of annual average growth rate of this sector during the last five years; and

(d) the details of rate of growth of annual average new employment opportunities generated in this sector as a result of said annual average growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated contribution of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to GDP during 2008-09 (latest available) is 8.72 percent.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by conduct of All India Census of the sector, periodically in the country. The latest census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07 wherein the data was collected till 2009 and the result published in 2011. The annual average growth rate of the registered enterprises and employment of the sector between period of Third Census (2001-02) and Fourth Census (2006-07) stands at 2.61% and 8.6% respectively.

Illegal mining

2715. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the illegal mining scenario in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the extent to which it is hazardous to the environment;
- (c) whether even after the Supreme Court's directions regarding illegal mining, the mining mafia has been successfully carrying out their illegal activities;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check these activities; and
- (e) the details of penal action taken against mafia dons during last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL):

- (a) to (c) and (e):

Details of the illegal mining detected and action taken by the State Governments till September, 2011 is given below:

Details of State-wise Illegal Mining cases		No. of cases detected						Action Taken				
Sl. No.	State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 upto Quarter ended September	Vehicle Seized	FIR Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	11591	17882	9536	844	18	0	10767.58	
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	1078	2017	1133	3363	0	6689	1162.029	
4.	Goa	313	13	159	9	13	0	459	0	0	18.628	
5.	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	5416	2184	2022	1282	226	20	10424.976	
6.	Haryana	504	812	1209	1372	3446	1501	103	467	21	907.767	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478	0	503	1114	1213	1289	0	700	1306	1684.55	
8.	Jharkhand	631	82	225	15	411	594	90	225	30	39.763	
9.	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	1687	4949	3293	74782	874	600	7791.927	
10.	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	1321	2028	676	0	0	0	884.461	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	3868	4245	2538	0	28	21247	2856.057	
12.	Maharashtra	4919	3868	5828	8270	26563	20928	70101	13	1	7828.01	
13.	Orissa	284	655	1059	758	420	150	1812	35	35	5643.31	

Written Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Punjab	218	26	50	73	754	126	0	30	0	340.746
15.	Rajasthan	2359	2265	2178	4711	1833	508	145	1133	37	1091.456
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	2140	1263	1573	215	277	78	32849	1315	617	10496.812
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	191	0	0	0	683	0	0	38.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4641	2773	0	0	0	1230.68
21.	West Bengal	80	426	315	80	239	109	3829	1319	430	0
TOTAL		36677	39925	43560	41578	73115	47254	190342	6383	31033	63207.252

Unregulated mining has the potential to cause serious damage to the flora and fauna of the area since proper mitigative measures are not ensured in the process of illegal mining.

(d) The Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas, which has 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 (MCDR) due to serious violations, and has further recommended to the State Governments for termination of 8 leases.

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 the Action Taken. The Commission has so far visited States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Odisha. The Commission has recently submitted its first report on its findings in the State of Goa.

Apart from the above, the Central Government has also taken the following steps to curb illegal mining:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C 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 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 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 IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 19.3.2012, out of 9390 mining leases in the country, 7896 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1460 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 persons.

Nalco's smelter project

2716. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indonesia has approved the NALCO's Rs. 16,500 crore smelter project recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINESH J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the proposal to set up the aluminium smelter and captive power plant project has been approved by Indonesian Investment Coordination Board. A non-binding Memorandum of Understanding to set up the project in East Kalimantan Province has been signed with Government of East Kalimantan during October, 2011.

(c) NALCO has prepared the Detailed Feasibility Report for the project. Land has been identified in East Kalimantan Province for the project. Consultants have been short-listed for Environment Impact Assessment and Financial Advisory Services.

Gold reservers

†2717. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has identified the reserves for the exploration of gold in Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such private companies which are presently engaged in the exploration of these reserves, State-wise; and

(c) the quantity of gold likely to be produced by these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) As per available information, Geological Survey of India has identified new Gold resources in Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. At present, M/s. Manmohan Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd. in Jharkhand and M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd. in Karnataka are engaged in production of primary gold. Besides this M/s Hindalco Industries Pvt. Ltd. in Gujarat is recovering gold as by-product from imported copper concentrate. The likely production for gold from the resources identified by Geological Survey of India depend upon conversion of resources to reserves, however the present production of primary gold is 2239 kg and 6961 kg of secondary gold (in 2010-11).

Filling up of backlog vacancies

2718. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions inserted *vide* 81st Amendment to the Constitution, is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;

(b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;

(c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINESHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) Group 'A' Posts in the Ministry are either part of Central Staffing Scheme filled up on deputation tenure basis or cadre posts of Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Secretariat Service (CSS). Similarly, Group 'B/C' Posts, except Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS), are cadre posts of Central Secretariat Service or Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) or Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS). Filling up of backlog vacancies in CSS/CSSS/CSCS are made by Department of Personnel and Training who control these services duly considering the provisions of filling up backlog vacancies.

Illegal mining

2719. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken note of the presence of mining mafia in several States in the Country;

(b) if so, the whether any action has been taken by Government towards the same;

(c) whether the Central Government has estimated the quantum of losses due to illegal mining activities;

(d) whether steps are being taken to strengthen monitoring of mining activities in States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) regularly reviews the incidence of illegal mining detected and action taken by the State Governments thereon through a quarterly reporting system. Further, the Central Government has set up Shri Justice M.B. Shah Inquiry Commission for illegal mining of iron ore and manganese vide gazette notification dated 22.11.2010 with the mandate to:

(i) To inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses therefrom; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;

(ii) To inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;

- (iii) To inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and
- (iv) To inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to the livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.

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 the Action Taken. The Commission has so far visited States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Odisha. The Commission has recently submitted its first report on its findings in the State of Goa.

Apart from the above, the Central Government has also taken the following steps to curb illegal mining:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C 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 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 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) The Central Government through the IBM has also constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas, which has conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) due to serious violations, and has further recommended to the State Governments for termination of 8 leases.

(c) Illegal mining primarily results in loss of royalty revenues to the State Governments. The details on royalty revenue loss are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) Apart from the advisory and coordinating activities of the Central Government to help State Governments to curb illegal mining, the Central Government has initiated the following measures to strengthen monitoring of the mining activities in States through 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 IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 19.3.2012, out of 9390 mining leases in the country, 7896 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1460 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 persons.

Illegal mining

2720. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal minings in various States have taken a very large proportion depriving the country a huge national wealth;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to adopt measures to stop illegal mining and also claiming of national loss;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINESHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Illegal mining primarily results in loss of royalty revenues to the State Governments. The details on royalty revenue loss are not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) The Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas, which has conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) due to serious violations, and has further recommended to the State Governments for termination of 8 leases.

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 the Action Taken. The Commission has so far visited States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Odisha. The Commission has recently submitted its first report on its findings in the State of Goa.

Apart from the above, the Central Government has also taken the following steps to curb illegal mining:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C 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 setup 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 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 IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 19.3.2012, out of 9390 mining leases in the country, 7896 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1460 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 persons.

Programmes and Projects of NMDFC

2721. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the capital of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) the ongoing programmes and projects being funded by the corporation; and

(c) the credit/funds provided to different minority communities, separately during the last three years and the current year by the corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The subscribed share capital of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is Rs. 1072.19 Crore as on 31.03.2012.

(b) NMDFC implements two kinds of schemes, namely, Lending Schemes and Promotional schemes for people belonging to minority communities. Under Lending schemes, Term Loans, Micro-finance and Educational loans are provided at concessional rates of interest and, under promotional schemes, vocational training, marketing assistance and Manila Samridhi Yojana are implemented.

(c) The amount of credit/funds provided to different minority communities during the last three years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as follows:

(amount Rs. in lakh)

Year	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Parsis	Total
2009-10	11500.52	4044.89	752.15	16.16	0.00	16313.72
2010-11	14165.25	4427.84	1046.41	16.79	0.00	19656.29
2011-12*	11914.97	4300.90	398.17	10.54	0.00	16624.58

* Figures are provisional since all the Utilization Certificates have not been received.

For the current year 2012-13, no disbursement has been made till date.

Implementation of 15 point programme

2722. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of new 15 point programme for the development of minorities; and

(b) the total allocations for the sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and how much of that was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The status of implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is an overarching programme under which it is to be ensured that 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the schemes included in the programme and considered amenable to targeting to be earmarked for minorities. In other schemes, flow of benefits/funds to development projects in areas with substantial minority population, is monitored. Schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities are also covered under this programme. As such, there was no provision for making separate allocation for this programme during the Eleventh Five year Plan.

Statement

*The status of implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme
for the Welfare of Minorities*

Schemes of Central Ministries

- Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy (SE&L) for Districts having substantial minority population, the following educational infrastructure have been created in Minority concentration Districts from 2006-07 upto December, 2011:
 - 15045 Primary Schools, 7977 Upper Primary Schools and 179645 Additional Class Rooms constructed.
 - 20662 New Primary Schools and 11552 Upper Primary Schools opened.
 - 110087 teachers sanctioned.
 - 546 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas sanctioned.
- Rs. 389.20 crore released for covering 26704 Madrasas under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) implemented by D/o SE&L from 2006-07 upto December, 2011.
- Rs. 49.59 crore released for 263 Institutions under the scheme of Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) by D/o SE&L from 2008-09 upto December, 2011.
- For greater resources for teaching Urdu, Rs. 4.00 crore released for appointment of 2279 Urdu Teachers/Language Teachers including Urdu by D/o SE&L from 2006-07 to 2010-11.
- Under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Scheme implemented by Department of Financial Services, PSL to Minorities has increased from 10.60% of the total PSL in 2007-08 to 14.83% in December, 2011.
- As reported by Department of Personnel and Training, recruitment of Minorities in Central Government Ministries/Departments, Public Sector

Banks and Financial Institutions and PSUs has increased from 6.93% in 2006-07 to 11.99 % (as per partial information received) in 2010-11.

- Since 2007-08 upto December, 2011, Rs. 115.14 crore released for upgradation of 60 identified ITIs into Centre of Excellence in districts having substantial Minority population by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- In Cities/Towns having substantial Minority population:
 - Rs. 31342.88 crore sanctioned for Basic Services to Urban Poors from 2007-08 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
 - Rs. 8082.94 crore sanctioned for Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme from 2007-08 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
 - Rs. 26045.38 crore released for Urban Infrastructure Governance from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Urban Development.
 - Rs. 7825.81 crore released under Urban Integrated Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Urban Development.
- 1855568 houses sanctioned to minorities under Indira Awas Yojana and released Rs. 5676.40 crore therefor from 2006-07 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Rural Development.
- 65425 Anganwadi Centres operationalised in CD Blocks having substantial minority population from 2006-07 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- 1020666 Swarozgaries assisted under Aajeevika Scheme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development from 2006-07 upto December, 2011.
- 75666 Urban Poor assisted to set up Individual Micro Enterprises and Skill training imparted to 143523 Urban Poors under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- 47529 habitations with substantial minority population covered under National Rural Drinking Water Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 12361.21 crore from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal

harmony. A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) has drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to MHA in July, 2011. The draft Bill is under examination in MHA.

Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- 12191861 Pre-matric scholarship awarded to minority students and released Rs. 1326.87 crore from 2008-09 to 2011-12.
- 1787122 Post-matric scholarship awarded to minority students and released Rs. 820 96 crore from 2007-08 to 2011-12.
- 162967 Merit-cum-Means Based scholarship awarded to minority students for technical and professional courses and released Rs. 427.35 crore from 2007-08 to 2011-12.
- 2266 fellowships awarded and renewed to M.Phil, and Ph.D. scholars from minority communities under Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme and released Rs. 96.86 crore through UGC (Implementing Agency) from 2009-10 to 2011-12.
- Free Coaching provided to 28516 candidates and also disbursed Rs. 51.01 crore to them as stipend for qualifying examinations for admission in technical and professional courses, competitive examinations for recruitment of jobs in Government and private sectors from 2006-07 to 2011-12.
- Rs. 1089.96 crore disbursed to 515692 beneficiaries as Term Loan and Micro Finance by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) from 2006-07 to 2011-12.
- Rs. 79.41 crore disbursed as scholarships to 66171 Meritorious Girls by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) from 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Employment of women of minority communities

2723. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate any action plan for the employment of women belonging to minority communities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any recommendations from the National Commission for Women in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, a new scheme called 'Skill Development' is proposed to be launched by the Ministry in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. This scheme proposes to impart and upgrade skills to enhance employability of persons of the minority communities. Under this scheme, which exclusively is employment oriented, would include women from the minority communities.

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

Contradiction in provisions of Wakf Act

2724. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Government while invoking the provisions of Section 102 of the Wakf Act, violated the provisions of that Section and also without taking into account the provisions of Section 106 trifurcated the erstwhile unified Punjab Wakf Board;

(b) whether the Central Wakf Council is of the view that it would be appropriate to constitute a common Wakf Board for the Wakf properties in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union territory of Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, what action Government is taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. Vide powers conferred under sub-section (2) of Section 102 of the Wakf Act, 1995, the Central Government approved the scheme of division of the unified Punjab Wakf Board, in consultation with the then Punjab Wakf Board, the Union Ministry of Law and Justice and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Central Wakf Council (CWC) is of the view that it would be appropriate to constitute a common Wakf Board for the waqf properties in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) The issue regarding the common Wakf Board was examined in consultation with the concerned State Governments/UT Administration and they have not agreed for the common Wakf Board.

**Upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial
skills of minorities**

2725. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) to assist the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of minorities for proper and efficient management of production units; and

(b) the details of developmental activities taken by NMDFC during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements the scheme of Vocational Training for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of people belonging to minority communities living below double the poverty line, in various professional trades. This scheme is implemented by the NMDFC through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and training is imparted through Government owned/recognized institutions. 85% of the training cost is provided by NMDFC as grant and remaining 15% of the cost is borne by the SCAs.

(b) The details of developmental activities taken up by NMDFC for minorities during the last two years are as follows:-

Year	Developmental Activities					
	Loans		Vocational Training		Marketing Assistance	
	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	233.26	158510	1746	0.37	932	0.045
2011-12	271.37	105874	559	0.63	3813	0.15

Scholarships to minority students

†2726. SHRI BHAGAT SIGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of scholarships granted to students belonging to minority community by the Ministry, at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the number of scholarship schemes for the students belonging to minority community;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to simplify the process of granting scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Four scholarship schemes are being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs for students belonging to Minority Community as notified under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 viz. Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-Means based scholarships and Maulana Azad National Fellowship. Further details of the schemes may be seen at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ministry has implemented Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) for Merit-cum-Means based scholarship scheme from 2011-12. The same is being extended to Post-matric scholarship scheme from this year *i.e.* 2012-13. This has simplified the entire procedure of granting scholarships from application stage to the final processing stage.

New schemes for minorities

2727. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to launch 7 new schemes for minorities on the recommendation of the National Advisory Council;

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

(c) whether a study has been conducted on the viability of the schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (b) The recommendations/suggestions have been received from various quarters including the National Advisory Council, relating to the schemes/programmes which need to be implemented in the Twelfth Five Year Plan by this Ministry. On the basis of these recommendations/suggestions, the Ministry has proposed to launch 8 new schemes for development of minority communities. They include:

(i) Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies scheme for the students belonging to minority communities with the objective of

providing financial assistance by way of extending interest subsidy on educational loans to students of minority communities for pursuing higher studies abroad.

- (ii) Free bicycle for Girl Students of Class IX with the objective of retention of minority girl students from class IX onwards.
- (iii) Financial support for students clearing Prelims Conducted by UPSC/ SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. with the objective to support the candidates from minority communities who qualify preliminary Examinations conducted by, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions (PSCs) etc. to improve their representation in government services.
- (iv) Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/ cities having substantial minority population. This would be in the form of providing infrastructure for various levels of schools, including teaching aids and also for upgradation and construction of infrastructure for skill and vocational education along with hostel facility.
- (v) Village development programme for villages not covered by Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) to address the development needs for 1000 villages inhabited by minority communities. The main objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure for socio-economic development and basic amenities.
- (vi) Financial support to Districts Level institutions in the MCDs for effective implementation of schemes/programmes for the minorities.
- (vii) Skill Development Initiatives to enhance employment and livelihood skills by providing skills and skills up-gradation to the minority communities.
- (viii) Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis.

(c) and (d) The need and justification for these 8 (eight) schemes were examined. The viability of these schemes, however, will depend on availability of resources and efficiency of implementing agencies in the States/UTs.

Financial Assistance to Goa

2728. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given or proposes to give any financial assistance to Goa under any scheme of new and renewable energy;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes and financial assistance given under each of the schemes; and

(c) the details of the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.83 crore has been given to Goa under different renewable energy schemes/programmes during the last 3 years. The details are as follows:

Scheme/programme	CFA released (Rs. in lakh)
Biogas	20.00
Solar thermal	104.00
Solar photovoltaic	38.75
Remote village electrification	9.75
Small wind energy systems	8.36
Solar cities	1.64
	182.50

(c) Details of cumulative achievements in the State reported under various renewable energy schemes/programmes up to 31.03.2012 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of cumulative achievements made under various renewable energy in Goa programmes as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	Source/System	Achievements (as on 31.03.2012)
1	2	3
1.	Family Biogas Plants (Nos.)	3930
2.	Solar Thermal Systems	
	(i) Box Solar Cookers (Nos.)	1500
	(ii) Solar water heating systems (Collector area deployed in sq.m.)	1426

1	2	3
3.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	
	(i) Solar Street Lighting Systems (Nos.)	707
	(ii) Home Lighting Systems (Nos.)	362
	(iii) Solar Lanterns (Nos.)	1065
	(iv) SPV Power Plants (kWp)	1.75
	(iv) SPV Pumps (Nos.)	15
4.	Remote Village Electrification (No. of hamlets covered with RE systems)	19 (sanctioned) Nil (completed)
5.	Aero-generators/Hybrid Systems (kW)	163.80
6.	Solar Cities (No. of Cities for preparation of Master Plan)	1 (sanctioned) Nil (completed)

MW = Megawatt, kWp = Kilowatt peak, Nos. = numbers

Action plan on Solar Energy

2729. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action plan of Government to give a boost to solar energy;
- (b) the details of incentives that are proposed to be given to private concerns that show interest in this sector; and
- (c) the details of action plan of this sector to help the national electricity grid and reduce its dependence on coal-fired power plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) In January, 2010, the Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) with the objective of establishing India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating policy conditions for its diffusion across the country quickly and achieving a scale to drive down costs to levels required to achieve grid parity as soon as possible. The targets of the mission include creating an enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022. The first phase of mission targets a capacity addition of 1100 MW of grid connected solar power by 2013.

(b) The Government provides central financial assistance (CFA) of 30% of the cost of installation of solar photovoltaic systems such as solar lanterns, home lights, street lights and stand-alone PV power plants subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per Wp under Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru

National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in General Category States. The Ministry also provides 40% subsidy of the benchmark cost of Rs. 270/- per Wp for solar home lighting systems and small capacity PV systems through NABARD, Central financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- per sq. meter of collector area for evacuated tube based solar water heaters and Rs. 3300/- per sq. meter for flat plate collectors based systems is provided. The Ministry also provides assistance for solar air heaters, solar cookers and solar steam systems at 30% of cost subject to certain benchmarks.

In addition, incentives such as preferential tariff, concessional rate of custom duty and exemption from excise duty on all items of machinery required for initial setting up of solar power generation project or facility are also provided in case of grid connected solar projects under the mission. Generation based incentive has also been provided under Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) scheme under the mission.

(c) The Phase wise action plan under the JNNSM is placed at Statement.

Statement

Phase-Wise Action Plan under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase-II (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase-III (2017-22)
Grid Solar Power incl. roof top and distributed small grid connected plants	1100 MW	4,000 MW 10,000MW*	20,000 MW
Off-Grid Solar Application	200 MW	1,000MW	2,000 MW
Solar Collectors	7 million sq. meters	15 million sq. meters	20 million sq. meters

* With mandatory RPO obligations, international finance and technology transfer as per the JNNSM mission document.

Achievements of JNNSM

2730. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's ambitious Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) aims to generate 20,000 MW of solar power is still behind schedule at the end of March deadline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 21 solar power projects out of 28 in the first batch are ready to

supply electricity and 9 projects have not yet begun production and 14 projects were found for missing the deadline in January; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to harness the non-conventional energy sources to meet power shortage in our country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. Although the first phase of the Jawaharalal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is scheduled to be completed by 2013 only, yet as per progress report available so far, all the application segments of the mission are going on as scheduled and on target.

(b) The details of project sanctioned under the Phase-I of the JNNSM are as under:

- (i) Projects under Migration Scheme (84 MW-Solar PV-54MW, Solar Thermal-30 MW)
- (ii) Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I (Solar PV-150 MW, Solar Thermal-470 MW)
- (iii) Projects under Batch-II, Phase-II (Solar PV- 350 MW)
- (iv) Projects under Roof top PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)-98.05 MW

(c) and (d) Out of the 28 solar PV projects sanctioned under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM, 25 projects are supplying electricity to the grid as on date. Out of these 25 projects, 9 projects met the scheduled commissioning deadline and the remaining projects have been imposed penalties for delay in commissioning as per guidelines.

The Central Government is facilitating the setting-up of renewable power generation projects taken up in State as well private sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and custom duties. The details of the various incentives are given in Statement.

Statement

Central Financial Assistance/Subsidies provided under various renewable power programmes

CFA under grid-interactive renewable power programmes

1. Small Hydro Power

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW-25MW
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Special category and NE States	Rs. 50,000/KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 25,000/KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW+ Rs. 40 Lakh/MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Category	Upto 1000/KW	Above 1 MW-25MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000/KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000/KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh/MW for each additional MW

2. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

A. Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills.

Project Type	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal)	Other States Capital subsidy
Biomass Power projects	Rs. 25 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs. 20 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills	Rs. 18 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs. 15 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills	Rs. 40 lakh* Rs. 50 lakh* Rs. 60 lakh*	Rs. 40 lakh* Rs. 50 lakh* Rs. 60 lakh*
40 bar and above	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)

*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

@ Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose *i.e.* net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

B. Bagasse Cogeneration projects in cooperative/public sector sugar mills implemented by IPPs/State Government Undertakings or State Government Joint Venture Company/Special Purpose Vehicle (Urja Ankur Trust) through BOOT/BOLT model

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Single coop, mill through	60 bar and above	Rs. 40 L/MW of surplus power*
BOOT/BOLT Model	80 bar and above	Rs. 50 L/MW of surplus power* (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore/ sugar mill)

* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose *i.e.* Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

C. Bagasse Cogeneration Project in existing cooperative sector sugar mills employing boiler modifications

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Existing Cooperative	40 bar and above	Rs. 20 L/MW of surplus power*
Sugar Mill	60 bar and above	Rs. 25 L/MW of surplus power*
	80 bar and above	Rs. 30 L/MW of surplus power*

* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose *i.e.* Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill. CFA will be provided to the sugar mills who have not received CFA earlier from MNRE under any of its scheme.

3. Wind Power:

Special Category States	Other States
(NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	
For Demo. Projects Rs. 3.00 crore X $\text{e}^{-0.646}$	Rs. 2.50 crore X $\text{e}^{-0.646}$

Commercial Wind Power - Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for commercial-Wind Power projects @ Rs.050 per kwh subject to a maximum of Rs.62.50 lakh/MW, which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

Biomass Gasifier

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	Other States
20% higher CFA	Rs. 15,000 /KW

4. Solar Power:

- (i) Generation based incentive linked to CERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11 KV and below.
- (ii) For projects connected at 33KV and above—National Vidyut Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC.

Use of Agriculture waste as biofuel

2731. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any research on converting agriculture waste into biofuels;
- (b) whether there is any policy developed for biofuels to improve India's energy efficiency; and
- (c) how many jobs can be created in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated Research and Development work through various scientific organizations and institutions for development of technologies for production of biofuel from agricultural wastes and residues.

(b) The National Policy on Biofuels has been notified by the Government of India in December, 2009 for accelerated development and production of biofuels and for substituting for petrol and diesel for transport and other applications.

(c) Since technology for production of biofuel from agricultural wastes is in development stage, precise estimates have not been made regarding creation of employment in this sector.

Use of rice husk and solar power

2732. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rice husk and solar power would be used in rural India for solving power shortage problems;
- (b) if so, the details of new green solutions systems; and
- (c) the details of cost and life expectancy of the project once implemented?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Rice husk based biomass gasifiers are being installed to meet the unmet demand of electricity in villages. Stand-alone solar photovoltaic power plants of upto 100 KWp unit capacity and mini-grid solar photovoltaic power plants of up to 250 KWp unit capacity with battery bank can meet the electricity requirements of villages in the country. The Ministry is providing central financial assistance for the installation of rice husk based biomass gasifiers and solar photovoltaic power plants.

(c) An investment of Rs. 16-18 lakhs is required for installation of a 32 kilowatt rice husk gasifier system with 100% producer gas engine and a distribution network. The life of such a system would be around 10 years subject to proper operation and maintenance.

Benchmark cost for a stand alone solar photovoltaic power plant is Rs. 2.7 lakhs per kilowatt and the cost of a mini-grid solar power plant with distribution network and battery bank is Rs. 5 lakh per kilowatt. The life of solar PV module is 25 years.

Implementation of projects under JNNSM

2733. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the projects awarded under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are not implemented by the bidders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken against the accused companies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The projects awarded under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are being implemented by the bidders. Out of the 28 projects allotted in Phase I Batch I of the Mission, 25 projects have been

commissioned. Details of these projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Bank guarantee is encashed as per provisions of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

Statement

*Grid connected Solar PV projects (each of 5 MW capacity)
under Batch I of Phase I of JNNSM*

Sl. No.	Bidder Company Name	Project State
1.	Aftaab Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
2.	Alex Spectrum Radiation Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
3.	Amrit Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
4.	Azure Power (Rajathan) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
5.	CCCI infrastructure Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
6.	DDE Renewable Enegry Limited	Rajasthan
7.	Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd	Rajasthan
9.	Finehope Allied Energy Private Limited	Rajasthan
10.	Greentech Power Private Limited	Rajasthan
11.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Rajasthan
12.	Khaya Solar Projects Private Limited	Rajasthan
13.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	Rajasthan
14.	Mahindra Solar One Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
15.	Newton Solar Private Limited	Rajasthan
16.	Northwest Energy Private Limited	Rajasthan
17.	Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd.	Rajasthan
18.	Precision Technik Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
19.	Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd.	Rajasthan
20.	Saidham Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
21.	Saisudhir Energy Limited	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
23.	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt .Ltd.	Rajasthan
24.	Viraj Renewables Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
25.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh

Funds to Bihar for new and renewable energy

2734. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year, so far for new and renewable Energy;

(b) the purpose for which these amounts were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 11.38 crore has been provided to Government of Bihar and its various Organizations during the last three years and the current year (up to 27.4.12) under various renewable energy schemes/programmes.

(b) The funds were provided mainly for deployment of (i) solar home lighting systems/power plants for households in remote villages/hamlets and in government buildings and (ii) biomass gasifier systems for rural electricity supply in rice mills and other industries.

(c) The release of CFA to the State is directly dependent on the state's action in the field of renewable energy and submission of project proposals to MNRE. The Ministry holds periodic review meetings with states to resolve/clarify project details.

Tariffs for renewable energy

2735. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has prescribed new guidelines for determining the tariffs of electricity generated from various renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines are binding on various State Electricity Regulatory Commissions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued new guidelines for determining the tariffs of electricity generated from various renewable energy sources vide notification dated 06.02.2012 titled *CERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2012*.

(b) Salient features of the above mentioned Regulations are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions are competent to determine the tariffs for purchase of electricity from renewable power projects. In doing so, they are guided, as per Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003, by the principles and methodologies specified by the CERC for determination of the tariff from time to time.

Statement

Salient features of the CERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2012

Following are the main features of the CERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2012:

- Tariff norms for following renewable energy sources have been defined:
 - (a) Wind energy power project
 - (b) Biomass power project with Rankine cycle technology
 - (c) Non-fossil fuel cogeneration project
 - (d) Small Hydro Plant
 - (e) Solar PV/Solar thermal power project
 - (f) Biomass Gasifier based power project
 - (g) Biogas based power project
- The Control Period of the Regulation is 5 years (01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017).
- The Tariff Period for Renewable Energy Power projects expect in case of Small hydro projects below 5 MW, Solar PV, Solar thermal, Biomass Gasifier and Biogas based power projects specified at minimum period of thirteen (13) years. In case of Small hydro projects below 5 MW, the tariff period shall be thirty five (35) years. In case of Solar PV and Solar thermal power projects the Tariff Period shall be twenty five years (25) years. In case of Biomass Gasifier and Biogas based projects the Tariff Period shall be twenty years (20) years.
- The Regulation has provision for determination of project specific tariff for the following types of projects like; Municipal Solid Waste Projects; Hybrid Solar Thermal Power plants; other hybrid projects include renewable—renewable or renewable-conventional sources, for which

renewable technology is approved by MNRE and any other new renewable energy technologies approved by MNRE.

- Tariff design specified is the generic tariff which is to be determined on levellised basis for the Tariff Period and for renewable energy technologies having single part tariff with two components, tariff to be determined on levellised basis considering the year of commissioning of the project for fixed cost component while the fuel cost component shall be specified on year of operation basis.
- The Regulations specify norms for fixed cost components like: Return on equity; interest on loan capital; Depreciation; Interest on working capital; and Operation and maintenance expenses.
- The general financial principles specified in the Regulations are;
 - (a) **Debt Equity Ratio:** 70:30
 - (b) **Loan Tenure:** 12 years
 - (c) **Interest rate:** Average State bank of India (SBI) Base rate prevalent during the first six months of the previous year plus 300 basis points.
 - (d) **Depreciation:** The Salvage value of the asset shall be considered as 10% and depreciation shall be allowed up to maximum of 90% of the Capital cost of the asset. The depreciation rate for the first 12 years of the Traiff Period specified at 5.83% per annum and the remaining depreciation to be spread over the remaining useful life of the project from 13th year on words.
 - (e) **Return on Equity:** 20% per annum for the first 10 years and 24% per annum 11th years on words.
 - (f) **Interest on working Capital:** Average State Bank of India Base Rate prevalent during the first six months of the previous year plus 350 basis points.
- Norms for technology specific parameters like: Capital Cost, Capital cost indexation mechanism, Plant Load Factor, Operation and Maintenance expenses, Gross Calorific value. Station Heat Rate, fuel price, fuel price indexation mechanism are specified in the Regulations.

Law to govern wind energy

2736. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no specific law governing the wind energy sector and that this sector comes under the purview of the generic Electricity Act, 2003

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to bring out a National Policy or legislation to govern the wind energy sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and National Tariff Policy-2005 are applicable to the wind energy sector.

(b) and (c) Electricity Act, 2003 provides for suitable measures for connectivity of wind power projects with the grid and sale of electricity. It also provides for specifying RPO—Renewable Power Obligation (a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee) for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources including wind energy. The National Tariff Policy-2005 enjoins upon the state electricity regulators to notify preferential tariff for renewable power, including wind energy.

- (d) No, Sir.

Grid connectivity to renewable energy sources

2737. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE;

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is proposing to provide financial assistance to States for grid connectivity to renewable sources of energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the major challenges being faced in increasing reliance on renewable sources of energy; and
- (d) what measures have been taken by Government to augment capacity for renewable sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) The major challenges faced in increasing reliance on renewable sources of energy include their inherent intermittent nature leading to low plant load factor, problems in storing energy; grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply; current high cost particularly of solar power generation; inadequate power evacuation/transmission arrangements; and general difficulties in servicing and maintenance in remote areas. However, constant effort and incentives are now helping in rapid deployment.

(d) Various measures taken by the Government to augment power generation capacity through renewable sources of energy include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/interest subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to the states for fixing Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO);
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs is being issued every year;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal/achieve reduction in cost of solar power.
- Periodic review meetings with states to address any policy and regulatory issues and bottlenecks in expeditious completion of projects.

Contribution of renewable sources of energy

2738. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the net contribution of renewable forms of energy like solar energy, wind energy and geothermal energy to the total power generation during the last three financial years;

(b) the details of capacity addition done during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to the renewable sources of power generation;

(c) whether steps have been taken by Government to encourage the use of clean forms of renewable energy like solar energy, wind energy and geothermal energy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken steps to enforce and promote Clean Development Mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Grid-interactive power generation capacity of 7111.66 MW from wind power and 940.09 MW from solar power has been added in the country during the last 3 years. No capacity addition has taken place from Geothermal energy which is presently at research and development stage.

(b) Renewable power generation capacity addition of 14660.65 MW has taken place during the Eleventh Plan period. This comprises of 10259.60 MW wind

power, 1418.85 MW small hydro power, 1996 MW biomass power, 46.20 MW waste to power and 940 MW solar power.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has taken several steps and measures to encourage use of renewable energy systems/devices in the country which include the following :

- Provision of Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/interest subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties; to improve projects viability.
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- Launching of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal/achieve reduction in cost of solar power.
- Support for sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes.
- Publicity and awareness campaigns regarding the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print, postal electronic media and exhibitions.

(e) A National Clean Development Mechanism has been set up to accord host country approval for the CDM projects.

Wind energy generation capacity

2739. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of country's total current wind energy capacity generation, State-wise;

(b) the details of country's total potential for wind energy-onshore and offshore; and

(c) whether there is sufficient transmission capacity to keep pace with the growth of this sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total wind power capacity of 17,353 MW has been installed in the country so far. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per the Indian Wind Atlas prepared by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, the onshore wind power potential in the country is estimated at 49,130 MW. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Regarding Offshore potential, preliminary estimates made by C-WET suggest offshore wind energy potential in coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The precise potential has not been estimated yet.

(c) Wind power generation installations are connected with transmission lines for evacuation of power. In view of growth in this sector, States are required to augment the power evacuation infrastructure.

Statement-I

State-wise Wind Power Installations

Sl. No.	States	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	246
2.	Gujarat	2966
3.	Karnataka	1934
4.	Kerala	35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	376
6.	Maharashtra	2733
7.	Rajasthan	2071
8.	Tamil Nadu	6988
9.	Others	4
	TOTAL	17353

Statement-II

State-wise Wind Power Potential

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Installable Potential (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5394
2.	Gujarat	10609
3.	Karnataka	8591
4.	Kerala	790
5.	Madhya Pradesh	920
6.	Maharashtra	5439

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Installable Potential (MW)
7.	Rajasthan	5005
8.	Tamil Nadu	5374
9.	West Bengal*	22
10.	Odisha	910
11.	Andaman and Nicobar	2
12.	Arunachal Pradesh*	201
13.	Assam*	53
14.	Chhattisgarh*	23
15.	Himachal Pradesh*	20
16.	Jammu and Kashmir*	5311
17.	Lakshadweep	16
18.	Manipur*	7
19.	Meghalaya*	44
20.	Nagaland*	3
21.	Sikkim*	98
22.	Uttarakhand*	161
23.	Uttar Pradesh*	137
TOTAL		49130

*Wind potential has yet to be validated with measurements

Wind energy in Jharkhand

2740. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken mapping of wind energy resources of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including micro-wind energy potential of the State; and

(c) the plan of Government to harness wind energy resources of the State on a priority basis, in view of the fact that a large percentage of rural households in the State does not have assured electricity supply?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai has carried out wind resource assessment at three locations *viz.* Pithauria, Shakhuwapani and Metrameta in district Ranchi, Gumla and Simdega respectively. The average wind power density at 50 m height at these locations was found to be 50 W/m², which is less than that required to develop wind power projects at those locations.

(c) Under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme, MNRE provides funds to C-WET to establish wind monitoring stations for assessment of the wind potential in the country, including for the State of Jharkhand.

Payment of pension/family pension

2741 SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has revised the pension/family pension in respect of pre-2006 pensioners/family pensioners in terms of Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare Office Memorandum dated 1st September, 2008;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than five months, the Central Pension Accounting Office has not issued revised Pension Payment Orders (PPOs) causing financial loss to pensioners/family pensioners;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in issuing the revised PPOs; and

(d) by when all the pensioners/family pensioners will receive revised pension alongwith arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare) O.M. 38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 01.09.2008, Pension Disbursing Authorities including Public Sector Banks have been authorised to pay pension/family pension to existing pensioners/family pensioners at the rate prescribed in this O.M. without any further authorisation in the form of Pension Payment Orders from the concerned Accounts office/Head Office etc. Therefore, the Pension Disbursing Authorities would have already paid the revised pension alongwith arrears, and financial loss to pensioners/family pensioners does not arise. The position of issue of revised PPOs is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending non-thermal power projects in Karnataka

2742. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals for Non-Thermal Power projects from Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) what is the status of such proposals; and
 (d) when does Government propose to clear these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Government of Karnataka has recently submitted Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Shivasamudram Run of the River Power Project in Cauvery Basin with an installed capacity of 345 MW (3x100 MW + 3x15 MW) to Central Electricity Authority. As per the DPR, cost of the project is Rs. 1522.82 crore including IDC at 2011-12 price level. DPR is under preliminary scrutiny in Central Electricity Authority, Central Water Commission and Geological Survey of India.

Funds for power sector

‡2743. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the funds required for the power sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the proposed National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) would provide any help to the States and Power Companies in the implementation of reforms in transmission and distribution;
 (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the requirement of funds during the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Power for formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan has estimated total fund requirement of Rs. 13,72,580 crore for the power sector. The details are as under:

Generation	:	Rs. 6,38,600 crore
Transmission	:	Rs. 1,80,000 crore
Distribution	:	Rs. 3,06,235 crore
Others*	:	Rs. 2,47,745 crore
TOTAL	:	Rs. 13,72,580 crore

* Others includes R&M, R&D, DSM&EE, HRD and Training, Renewable Energy and Captive etc.

(c) and (d) The National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) has been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

13.12.2011 to provide interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8,466 crore on loan disbursement amounting to Rs. 25,000 crore to the State Power Utilities-both in the public and private sectors, to improve the distribution network.

Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the Nodal Agency to operationalize the scheme through which funds for interest subsidy scheme would be provided, under the guidance of the Steering Committee formed for National Electricity Fund (NEF) Scheme.

(e) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the main sources of financing are commercial banks, public financial institutions, dedicated infrastructure/power finance institutions, insurance companies, overseas markets, bilateral/multilateral credit, bond markets and equity markets. In addition, steps have been taken by Government to make available funds through Credit Enhancement Schemes and Infrastructure Debt Fund etc.

Hydro power project in NER

2744. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed and under construction Hydropower Projects in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) whether the water resources management project of the region has been designed as an integrated one;

(c) whether the authorities have taken into consideration the risk factors involved in the projects including Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project, particularly in matters of seismic vulnerability of the project site, as the strain, due to the north ward movement of the Indian plate, is building up in NER; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A total of 105 H.E. Projects (above 25 MW) with aggregate capacity of 39569.5 MW have been allotted to Central and Private Sector in NE Region for implementation in the near future. These projects are under various stages of development and are yet to be taken up for construction. Summary of these projects is given below:-

Name of State	Central		Private		Total	
	No.	I.C. (MW)	No.	I.C. (MW)	No.	I.C. (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ar. Pradesh	3	4400	88	30162.5	91	34562.5
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	2	1566	-	-	2	1566
Meghalaya	1	85	5	974	6	1059
Mizoram	5	2196	-	-	5	2196
Nagaland	-	-	1	186	1	186
TOTAL (NER):	11	8247	94	31322.5	105	39569.5

Presently, 6 nos. of hydro electric projects aggregating to 2936 MW are under various stages of construction 'in NE Region, details are enclosed at Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Water Resources Projects are generally planned and designed as standalone projects because they are likely to come at different times. However, three projects in the Subansiri Basin (Upper, Middle and Lower) and four projects in the Siang Basin (Upper, Middle, Intermediate and Lower) are being designed as integrated projects as far as flood moderation aspects are concerned. The cumulative Environment Impact Assessment studies of Lohit and Bichom basins have been done.

(c) and (d) DPRs in respect of projects costing more than Rs. 500 crores are submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence. CEA, before according the concurrence examines various technical aspects including the dam safety and design of various structures in consultation with Central Water Commission (CWC) and Geological Survey of India (GSI).

Before taking up the construction of any proposed dam in the Country, a detailed analysis and design is carried out as per the various relevant Indian standards. The Site specific investigations and studies for determination of design earthquake parameters are carried out through reputed national institutes/ organizations in the field of earthquake. Based on these studies, National Committee on Seismic Design Parameters (NCSDP) for River Valley Projects, recommends the design earthquake parameters to be adopted in the design of the dam. NCSDP comprises of experts from various organizations of national repute. The seismic data/ past history of earthquakes in the country is maintained by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and their data is used for carrying out these studies. The seismic safety of the dams and other appurtenant structures are taken care off in the design by providing adequate Factor of Safety (FOS). For Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Power Project (2000 MW) being implemented by NHPC in Arunachal Pradesh, Site specific Seismic Study has been carried out by IIT, Roorkee. The report was

discussed in NCSDP meetings and finally cleared in XIV NCSDP meeting held on 29.04.2004.

Statement

Status of the projects under construction in NE Region

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/Sectors/Location	Installed Capacity (MW)	Likely year of commissioning
Arunachal Pradesh/Assam			
1.	Subansiri Lower NHPC/Central Distt.-Lower Subansiri/Dhemaji	8x250=2000	2016-17
Arunachal Pradesh			
2.	Kameng NEEPCO/ Central Distt.-West Kameng	4x150=600	2016-17
3.	Pare NEEPCO/Central Distt.- Papum Pare	2x55=110	2014-15
Mizoram			
4.	Tural NEEPCO/Central Distt-Aizawl	2x30=60	2015-16
Meghalaya			
5.	Myntdu Leshka MeECL/State Distt.-Jaintia Hills	2x42+1x42 = 126	2011-13 (Unit # 1 and #2 already commissioned in 2011-12)
6.	New Umtru MeECL/ State Distt.-Ribhoi	2x20 = 40	2014-15

Demand and supply of power

†2745. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of power in the country, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the quantum of average power supplied by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether power supply to some States has also been reduced;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the names of States that have demanded more power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of State/UT-wise demand and supply of power both in terms of energy and peak during the year 2011-12 in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of State-wise quantum of power supplied by NTPC during the last three years are enclosed at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The allocation of power from Central Generating Station is made in two parts, namely firm share (85%) and unallocated power (15%). The firm share once allocated is generally not changed unless surrendered by the beneficiary or it is not able to pay requisite dues to CPSUs. The unallocated power, available at the disposal of the Government, is reviewed and revised to meet the urgent and overall requirements of power of the States/UTs. The unallocated power allocated to the States/UTs, therefore, undergoes upward as well as downward revision.

(e) As a number of States and UTs in the country have been facing shortage of power, requests for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs are received from time to time. Usually, the cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is more than the unallocated power, additional allocation of unallocated power to the extent of their request is not always possible. Further, the quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT necessitates equivalent reduction in the

allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

Statement-I

Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Revised)

Sl. No.	State/ System/ Region	Energy April, 2011–March, 2012				Peak April, 2011–March, 2012			
		Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU) (%)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met <MW)	Surplus/ Deficit (-) (MW) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
2.	Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
3.	Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0
6.	Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
7.	Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3
9.	Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7
10.	Northern Region	276,121	258382	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8
11.	Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5

12.	Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
14.	Maharashtra	141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
15.	Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
16.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
17.	Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	1 -10.6
18.	Western Region	290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
19.	Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
20.	Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
21.	Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
22.	Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
23.	Puducherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
24.	Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
25.	Southern Region	260,302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
26.	Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
27.	DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
28.	Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
29.	Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
30.	West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
31.	Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0

Written Answers

[30 April, 2012]

to Unstarred Questions 209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
33.	Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
34.	Amnachel Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
35.	Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
36.	Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
37.	Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3
38.	Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
39.	Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
40.	Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
41.	North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
	ALL INDIA	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note:Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Statement-II*Quantum of power supplied by NTPC over last 3 years, State-wise*

Beneficiary	Total Energy	Total Energy	Total Energy
	Drawal (Kwh)	Drawal (Kwh)	Drawal (Kwh)
	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Eastern Region/North Eastern Region			
Assam State Electricity Board	960,294,631.0	1,166,456,200.0	888,919,648.0
Bihar State Electricity Board	8,283,421,240.0	8,348,243,860.0	6,904,793,740.0
Damodar Vally Corporation	20,579,470.0	21,524,220.0	21,975,590.0
Department OF Power, Nagaland	141,581,992.0	131,416,858.0	128,654,940.0
Dept OF Power Mizoram	44,188,563.0	7,731,193.0	
Dept. Of Power, Arunachal	70,605,411.0	42,122,869.0	1,832,031.0
Govt. of Sikkim	445,125,390.0	457,928,040.0	415,288,500.0
Grid Corporation Of Orissa	6,008,179,425.0	6,172,781,810.0	5,820,596,516.0
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	1,770,341,550.0	1,996,789,020.0	1,411,350,740.0
Meghalaya State Electricity Board	275,527,784.0	257,314,308.0	139,468,611.0
West Bengal State Electricity Board	2,891,491,010.0	3,276,443,170.0	3,251,621,280.0
Northern Region			
Distribution Companies of Rajasthan	7,112,861,942.0	7,085,253,230.0	7,523,635,443.0
Distribution Companies of Delhi	20,611,645,577.0	18,904,403,267.4	17,174,469,534.0
Electricity Department, Chandigarh	587,265,204.0	527,342,890.0	567,822,385.0
Haryana Power Purchase Centre	7,738,198,373.0	7,852,925,266.0	8,244,800,557.0
Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	1,485,319,641.0	1,418,717,459.0	1,478,685,889.0
Power Development Department Jammu and Kashmir	3,967,802,598.0	3,823,271,396.0	4,086,045,140.0
Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.	6,530,453,203.0	6,794,833,265.0	7,480,288,298.0

	1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation		26,554,177,340.0	27,374,034,780.0	25,277,303,404.0
Uttarakhand Power Corporation		2,695,088,823.0	2,848,997,398.0	2,605,790,125.0
Southern Region				
Distribution Companies of Karnataka		6,950,621,822.0	6,564,616,160.0	6,835,279,804.0
Distribution Companies of Andhra Pradesh		17,660,118,666.0	16,876,933,257.0	18,675,067,867.0
ElecY Department Of Pudcherry		1,599,025,876.0	1,400,241,210.0	1,318,130,995.0
Kerala State Electricity Board		6,692,045,140.0	6,581,182,145.0	6,743,258,301.0
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board		10,016,235,246.0	10,371,868,573.0	10,719,868,659.0
Western Region				
Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board		4,877,390,709.0	3,893,599,235.0	4,495,456,205.0
Electricity Department- Daman and Diu		1,216,733,602.0	1,244,750,171.0	1,512,901,157.0
Electricity Department Dadar and Nagar Haveli		2,765,848,686.0	2,899,163,394.0	2,985,640,370.0
Electricity Department- Goa		2,930,850,710.0	3,153,521,896.0	3,102,272,868.0
Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.		13,640,347,590.0	13,312,428,065.0	14,553,498,561.0
Distribution Companies of Madhya Pradesh		14,281,099,348.0	14,896,381,354.0	13,983,304,621.0
Maharashtra State Electricity		20,079,674,449.0	20,014,233,662.0	20,403,886,050.0

Effect of rise in coal prices on power consumers

2746. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which power generation cost would rise as a result of the new coal pricing regime being implemented by the Coal India Ltd. (CIL);

(b) the magnitude of burden the domestic consumers would have to bear due to likely increase in power tariffs; and

(c) the efforts made by the power sector to minimize coast of production to absorb increase in prices of coal by CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to switch over from the exiting Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system of coal to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classification of non-coking coal with effect from 1st January, 2012. Initially, the price of coal in the GCV system was finalized by CIL on the basis of per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unloaded port price of imported coal resulting in increase of price. However, based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed by the CIL and revised, taking into account the weighted average price of the band. However, the power utilities are of the view that even after the price roll back by CIL, there is significant increase in coal prices.

(c) Power utilities have taken steps to minimize cost of generation. Power sector is making efforts to improve efficiency of TPPs by increasing use of super critical technology which will result in lower cost of production. Further, captive coal mining for thermal projects is being encouraged for lowering cost of fuel for coal fired stations.

Utilization of fly ash

2747. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has asked the Railways to reduce freight rate for fly ash generated by its power plants to one third of the prevailing rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC's ash utilization has been increased from 0.3 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 26MT in 2010-11 and the utilization rate is still just 55 per cent of the total ash generated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to increase its utilization level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC has requested Railways in January, 2011 to reduce railway freight for fly ash from Class 120 to concessional railway tariff of Class LR4, which is nearly half of the prevailing rate. The concessional railway tariff of Class LR4 will make fly ash transportation by rail mode attractive to cement and other industries and will give fillip to ash utilization effort of NTPC.

(c) Yes, Sir. Over the year, the Ash Utilization level of NTPC has increased from meagre 0.3 million tonne in 1991-1992 to 26.03 million tonne in 2010-11. The ash utilization in the year 2011-12 was about 55%.

(d) The ash production of NTPC is increasing due to capacity addition. However the utilization of fly ash has also increased in terms of quantum. In the

year 2010-11 and 2011-12, against the ash production of 47.2 million tonne and 50 million tonne respectively, the quantum of ash utilized has been 26 million tonne and 27.53 million tonne.

The steps taken to increase the utilization of fly ash are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to increase utilisation of fly ash

1. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India vide its notification (amendment) dated 3rd November, 2009 has made it mandatory within 100 Km radius of a Thermal Power Plant to use fly ash based Building products such a cement or concrete, fly ash bricks, blocks, tiles etc. in all construction projects, in Road of Flyover Embankment construction and in Reclamation of low lying areas.

2. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India vide its notification (amendment) dated 3rd November, 2009 has made it mandatory within 50 Km of a Thermal Power Plant (By Road) to use Fly Ash in back filling of underground and open cast mines and financial institutions to include a clause in their loan documents for compliance of this notification.

3. (i) A task force was constituted by Ministry of Power on dated 29th July, 2011 to identify operational open cast mines for back filling by fly ash for taking up pilot project by NTPC Limited.

(ii) All State Governments have been requested to impress upon all construction agencies for the use of Fly Ash in construction activities i.e. Road and Building etc. as per the provisions of fly ash notification of MoEF.

4. In accordance with the aforesaid guideline NTPC has taken the various steps to increase the fly ash which are as under:

- (a) Tie up with cement and other industries for use of ash.
- (b) Enhancing dry fly ash extraction capacity so as to increase fly ash availability to users. Also direct railway wagons loading facility for fly ash from silo is being developed at up-coming power stations of NTPC.
- (c) Taken up demonstration project on random ash filling along with Overburden material in operating coal mine at Ramagundam.
- (d) NTPC has been doing abandoned coal mine reclamation by ash filling at Talcher-Thermal power stations in Angul, Odisha. Also NTPC has been developing infrastructure for ash filling in abandoned Jagannath mine of MCL at Talcher-Kaniha in Odisha for its reclamation.

- (e) Requesting coal companies for allocation of abandoned/de-coaled mines for ash filling at Singrauli and Korba areas.
- (f) Creating awareness amongst potential users of ash through distribution of booklets/brochure, advertisement in news papers, workshop/seminars etc. at NTPC stations/regional offices.
- (g) Set up of fly ash brick plants at its all coal based power stations so as to demonstrate manufacture and use of fly ash bricks in building construction.
- (h) Taking up pilot-cum demonstration project for forest wasteland development at Vindhyachal and construction of railway embankment by using ash at Kahalgaon and Talcher-Kaniha.

Establishment of power project in Gulbarga

2748. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Karnataka Government has submitted a proposal for establishment of coal based thermal power project at Gulbarga;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the coal linkage to this project has not yet been awarded;
- (d) if so, by when it is likely to be awarded; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The proposal for establishment of coal based thermal power project at Gulbarga is not required to be submitted to the Government, as under the Electricity Act, 2003, generation has been delicensed and concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Ministry of Power is not required.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Power has recommended to MOC for coal linkage for Gulbarga Thermal Power Project (2x660 MW) on 22.12.2010, 14.06.2011 and 30.12.2011.

Eviction of tenants by BBMB

2749. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state;

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the Ministry of Urban Development has issued a notification dated 31 May, 2002, published in the Gazette on 8 June, 2002, regarding eviction of public from the public premises;

(b) if so, whether departments are following the notification in Punjab and the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and has been asked to follow this notification in Nangal township and Talwara;

(c) if so, how many cases have been filed by BBMB against the occupants before estate office and courts in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Ministry of Power is aware of the Gazette notification dated June 8, 2002 publishing Resolution dated 30th May, 2002 issued by the Ministry of Urban Development with regard to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.

(b) The Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is implementing the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 including guidelines issued concerning the Act.

(c) and (d) BBMB has informed that 314 cases in Nangal Township and 286 cases in Talwara are pending as on January, 2012.

Power generating units in Assam

2750. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power generating units in Assam, at present;

(b) whether Government is considering to establish new power plants to help the State in its current crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the current crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Presently there are seven power generating projects in Assam (including two hydro and five thermal). List of the projects is given in Statement. (See below)

(b) and (c) Following central sector projects are likely to be commissioned in the North Eastern Region (NER) during 12th Plan from which Assam will also have its share of power :

Sl. No.	Project	Installed capacity	State	Implementing agency
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Subansiri hydro electric project	2000	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC
2.	Kameng hydro electric project	600	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pare hydro electric project	110	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO
4.	Palatana Gas based power project	726	Tripura	OTPC
5.	Bongaigaon Thermal power project	750	Assam	NTPC

(d) Allocation of power to Assam from Central Generating Stations (CGS) as on 31.03.2012 is given below:

Firm share from CGS	Unallocated share of power from CGS in NER	Unallocated share of power from NTPC stations in Eastern Region and DVC surrendered power	Total
508 MW	68 MW	145 MW*	721 MW

*Allocation is during peak hours (1900 hrs. to 2200 hrs.).

Statement

List of Sector wise power projects in Assam

Sector	Name of Utility	Category	Name of the Station	Capacity as on 31.03.2012 (MW)
Central	NEEPCO	Thermal	Kathalguri CCPP	291.0
		Thermal TOTAL		291.0
	Hydro	Kopili HPS	225.0	
		Hydro TOTAL		225.0
	NEEPCO TOTAL			516.0
	Central Total			516.0
State	APGPCL	Thermal	Chandrapur (Assam) TPS	60.0
			Lakwa GT	120.0
			Namrup CCPP	95.0
			Namrup ST	24.0
	Thermal TOTAL		299.0	
	Hydro	Karbi Langpi HPS.	100.0	
		Hydro TOTAL		100.0
APGPCL TOTAL			399.0	
STATE TOTAL			399.0	
TOTAL CAPACITY			915.0	

Coal shortage in Kota and Chhabra Plants

†2751. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Kota Thermal Power Plant and Chhabra Super Thermal Power Plant are facing coal crisis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to paucity of coal, a unit of Chhabra Plant was closed on 26 January, 2012;

(c) the details of factors responsible for the paucity of coal;

(d) the steps taken by Government so that such a situation may not occur in future; and

(e) the quantum of loss of electricity generation due to coal crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) During the year 2011-12, Kota Thermal Power Project (TPP) generated 10.07 Billion Units (BU) against a target of 10.65 BU and the plant has not suffered any generation loss on account of shortage of coal. However, Chhabra TPP had faced coal crisis due to inadequate availability of coal and one unit of the plant was closed on 26th January 2012.

(c) Inadequate availability of indigenous coal for power sector during 2011-12 was one of the factors responsible for paucity of coal. During the year Coal India Ltd. has supplied 311.6 Million Tonnes (MT) of coal against a target of 347 MT for the power sector. Apart from this, for the year 2011-12, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RRVUNL) was assigned an import target of 1.45 MT of coal to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of coal. However, RRVUNL have imported 0,973 MT against the above target i.e. 67%.

(d) In order to address the issue of coal shortage following steps have been taken:

- Ministry of Coal are being insisted upon to enhance coal production in the country.
- CIL has been advised to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015.
- Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to the extent technically feasible to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) During the year 2011-12, power utilities have reported a generation loss of about 9 BU and out of this, RRVUNL have reported a generation loss of 0.138 BU for their Chhabra TPP.

Hydel power projects

2752. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many hydel power projects have been taken up in different States of the country;
- (b) the present status of these projects;
- (c) whether a larger number of hydel projects are either delayed for want of environmental clearances or pressure from environmentalists/NGOs in support of safe environment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to remove these barriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Fifty-one hydro-electric projects (Installed Capacity above 25 MW) aggregating to 13,332 MW capacity have been taken up (under execution) in different States of the country. The status of these projects indicating Sector, State, likely date of commissioning etc. are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Twenty-four nos. of hydro-electric projects (Installed Capacity above 25 MW), which have been accorded concurrence by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are pending for want of environment and/or forest clearance. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The construction work of under-construction Loharinag Pala H.E. Project-600 MW on river Bhagirathi has been scrapped by the Government due to agitation by environmentalists/affected people. Similarly, under development Bhairoghati HEP (381 MW) and Pala Maneri HEP (480 MW) on river Bhagirathi, which are yet to be taken up for construction have also been scrapped. These projects have been scrapped on the need to ensure "A viral Jaldhara" in the river Bhagirathi. Further, works have been stopped on Srinagar H.E. Project-330 MW due to environmental concerns, mainly on the issue of relocation of Dhari Devi Temple.

(e) Project Developers are pursuing the matter at the appropriate level to get the clearances expedited. The Ministry of Power is also regularly reviewing the status of Environment and Forest Clearances for power project and are taking up the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for expeditious clearance.

Statement-I*Details of Hydro Projects under Execution (Excluding projects under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Date of Approval	Date of Commence- ment (LOA)	Likely Commng. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Sector							
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	11.09.02	09/2002	2016-17
2.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	3x77	231.00	01.09.05	21.09.05	2012-13
3.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x130	520.00	09.11.05	15.12.05	2012-14
4.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	28.10.02	12/2003	2013-14
5.	Rampur (SJVNL)	Himachal Pradesh	6x68.67	412.00	25.01.07	01.02.07	2013-14
6.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	01.09.05	21.09.05	2012-13
7.	Chutak (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	24.08.06	23.09.06	2012-13
8.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	24.08.06	23.09.06	2013-14
9.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330.00	20.07.07	22.01.2009	2016-17
10.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x250	1000.00	18.07.06	23.06.11	2016-17
11.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00	11.2006	11/2006	2014-15

12.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x33	132.00	30.10.03	28.10.03	2013-14
13.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x40	160.00	30.09.05	19.01.06	2014-15
14.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	8x250	2000.00	09.09.03	19.12.03	2016-17
15.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	4x150	600.00	02.12.04	12/2004	2016-17
16.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x55	110.00	04.12.08	31.08.09	2014-15
17.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x30	60.00			2015-16
SUB-TOTAL (Central Sector) :				8004.00			
State Sector							
18.	Uhl-III	Himachal Pradesh	3x33.33	100.00	19.09.02	04/2003	2014-15
19.	Swara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	3x37	111.00	10.11.04	18.06.07	2014-15
20.	Kashang-I	Himachal Pradesh	1x65	65.00	Nov., 01	Feb, 09	2014-15
21.	Kashang-II and III	Himachal Pradesh	2x65	130.00			2015-16
22.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00			2014-15
23.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150	450.00			2016-17
24.	Koyna Left Bank	Maharashtra	2x40	80.00	20.02.04	16.12.10	2014-15
25.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	Andhra Pradesh	2x25	50.00	17.01.05	09.05.05	2014-15
26.	Pulichintala	Andhra Pradesh	4x30	120.00	25.04.07	19.08.07	2015-17
27.	Lower Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	6x40	240.00	July, 2007	24.01.08	2014-16

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Pallivasal	Kerala	2x30	60.00	Jan., 07	31.01.07	2014-15
29.	Thottiyar			40.00			2015-16
30.	Bhawani Barrage II	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	11.06.99	03.02.06	2012-13
31.	Bhawani Barrage III	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	27.03.02	03.02.06	2012-14
32.	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42+ 1x42	42.00	09.06.03	03/2004	2012-13
33.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	Dec., 07	20.12.07	2014-15
	SUB-TOTAL (State Sector)			1688.00			
	Private Sector						
34.	Budhil	Himachal Pradesh	2x35	70.00	02.06.05	26.12.05	2012-13
35.	Sorang	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	09.06.06	June, 07	2013-14
36.	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00		Nov, 08	2015-16
37.	Tangu Romai-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x22	44.00			2015-16
38.	Shrinagar	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00	14.06.2000	June, 07	2013-14
39.	Phata Byung	Uttarakhand		76.00			2013-14
40.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand		99.00	11.07.08	06.05.08	2015-16
41.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	10x40	400.00	30.12.96	22.02.97	2013-15
42.	Chujachen	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	30.11.04	12.08.06	2013-14

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43.	Teesta St. III	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	12.05.06	18.04.07	2013-15
44.	Teesta St. VI	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	27.12.06	March, 07	2015-16
45.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	06.07.07	22.11.07	2014-15
46.	Jerethang Loop	Sikkim	2x48	96.00			2014-15
47.	Bhasmey	Sikkim	3x17	51.00			2014-15
48.	Tashiding	Sikkim	2x48.5	97.00	06.04.09	28.03.11	2014-15
49.	Dikchu	Sikkim	3x32	96.00	21.10.11	2011	2015-16
50.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	2x33	66.00			2016-17
51.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	2x48	96.00			2015-16
SUB-TOTAL (Private Sector)				3640.00			
TOTAL				13332.00			

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Statement-II

List of H.E. Projects (Statewise) accorded concurrence by CEA and awaiting Environment and/or Forest clearance.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project with Installed Capacity	Executing Agency	Sector	Date of CEA Concurrence	Pending for
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kuther 3×80=240 MW	JSWEL	Private	31.08,2010	Stage-II Forest Clearance
2.	Bajoli Holi 3×60=180 MW	GMR	Private	30.12.2011	Stage-II Forest Clearance
Jammu and Kashmir			Jammu and Kashmir		
3.	Baglihar St-II 3×150=450 MW	JKSPDCL	State	29.12.2010	Environment Clearance
Uttarakhand		Uttarakhand			
4.	Kotlibhel-IA 3×65=195 MW	NHPC	Central	03.10.2006	Stage-II Forest Clearance
5.	Kotiibhel-IB 4×80=320 MW	NHPC	Central	31.10.2006	Environment Clearance/Stage-I Forest Clearance
6.	Kotlibhel-II 8×66.25=530 MW	NHPC	Central	30.11.2006	Stage-I Forest Clearance
7.	Alaknanda 3×100=300 MW	GMR	Private	08.08.2008	Stage-II Forest Clearance
8.	Rupsia Bagar Khasiabara 3×87=261 MW	NTPC	Central	16.10.2008	Stage-I Forest Clearance
9.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (4×111=444MW)	THDC	Central	21.09.2006	Stage-II Forest Clearance
Chhattisgarh		Chhattisgarh			
10.	Matnar 3×20=60 MW	CSEB	State	19.08.2004	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Karnataka	Karnataka			
11.	Gundia St-I 1×200= 200 MW	KPCL	State	25.04.2008	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance
	Sikkim	Sikkim			
12.	Teesta St-IV 4×1 30=520 MW	NHPC	Central	13.05.2010	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance
	Manipur	Manipur			
13.	Tipaimukh 6×250=1500 MW	NHPC, Govt. of Manipur, SJVNL	Central	02.07.2003	Stage-I Forest Clearance
14.	Loktak D/s 2×33=66 MW	NHPC and Govt. of Manipur	Central	15.11.2006	Stage-II Forest Clearance
	Mizoram	Mizoram			
15.	Kolodyne-II 4×115=460 MW	NTPC	Central	14.09.2011	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance
	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh			
16.	Dibang 12×250=3000 MW	NHPC	Central	23.01.2008	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance
17.	Demwe Lower 5×342+1×40=1750 MW	ADPL	Private	20.11.2009	Stage-II Forest Clearance
18.	Dibbin 2×60=120 MW	HPPL	Private	04.12.2009	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance
19.	Lower Siang 9×300=2700 MW	JAPL	Private	16.02.2010	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nyamjang Chhu 6×130=780 MW	BEL	Private	24.03.2011	Environment Clearance and Stage-I Forest Clearance
21.	Nafra 2×60=120 MW	SNPCPL	Private	11.02.2011	Stage-II Forest Clearance
22.	Tawang I 3×200=600MW	NHPC	Central	10.10.2011	Stage-I Forest Clearance
23.	Tawang II 4×200=800MW	NHPC	Central	22.09.2011	Stage-I Forest Clearance
24.	Tato-II 4×175=700MW	THPPL	Private	Concurrence meeting held on 27.6.11. Concurrence Letter has been put on hold on the request of State Govt. due to non resolution of issue of revision of MoA.	Stage-I Forest Clearance

Availability of power

2753. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether deficit in power supply in terms of peak availability and total availability rose steadily between 2003-04 and 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for that period;
- (c) the States which suffered heavily on this account; and
- (d) the steps taken to streamline availability of power especially to industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Deficit in power supply in terms of energy rose steadily between 2003-04 and 2004-09 from 7.1% to 11.1% but the deficit came down to 10.1% during the year 2009-10. The peak shortage increased steadily from 11.2% in 2003-04 to 16.6% in year 2007-08 and it reduced to 12.7% in the year 2009-10. The details of

shortages both in terms of energy and peak for the period from 2003-04 to 2009-10 is given below:

Year	Energy Shortage		Peak Shortage	
	MU	(%)	MW	(%)
2003-04	39,866	7.1	9,508	11.2
2004-05	43,258	7.3	10,254	11.7
2005-06	52,735	8.4	11,463	12.3
2006-07	66,092	9.6	13,897	13.8
2007-08	73,336	9.9	18,073	16.6
2008-09	86,001	11.1	13,024	11.9
2009-10	83,950	10.1	15,157	12.7

(c) The energy and peak shortages varied from time to time and State to State from year 2003-04 to 2009-10. During 2003-04 to 2009-10, higher degree of power shortages were experienced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab and Gujarat.

(d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for its supply and distribution to different categories of consumers in a State lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. The priorities for supply of power to various categories of consumers in a State including Industrial Sector, are also administered by the State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Irregularities in UMPPs

†2754. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has submitted a report on Government's Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) wherein the instances of irregularities have been pointed out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action of investigation on the basis of the report;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details of progress report of the investigation; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No Audit Report from the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) on Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) has been received. However, this Ministry is in receipt of queries, observations, follow up report on the 'Working of SPVs of PFC', thematic report on 'Capacity Building through Special Purpose Vehicles' and draft audit para from Audit on 'Capacity addition through UMPPs under the SPV Model'.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has already replied to the queries raised by the audit in this regard.

Power project affected by shortage of coal and gas

†2755. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:
SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of power projects have stopped functioning due to shortage of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to address this problem;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a number of power projects have stopped functioning due to shortage of gas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to address this problem; and
- (e) the details of the loss suffered in generating power due to shortage of coal and gas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Out of 89 Thermal Power Stations monitored on a daily basis, one project namely Mahatma Gandhi thermal power plant has reported shutdown due to shortage of coal.

(b) In order to address the issue of coal shortages following steps have been taken:

- Ministry of Coal are being insisted upon to enhance coal production in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- CIL has been advised to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015.
- Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to the extent technically feasible to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

(c) and (d) During the year 2011-12 the gas and liquid fuel based energy generation suffered from the problem of lower system demand mainly on account of sudden drop in the domestic and agricultural demand due to better availability of water, better weather conditions and increased thermal, hydro and nuclear generations coupled with problems of shortage in supply of gas. Being comparatively costly power, gas based stations were forced to shut down/backed down Gas Turbines (GTs) due to receipt of lower schedule from the beneficiary states. Supply of gas commensurate with the requirement of power generation remains a matter of concern despite best efforts.

(e) The details of generation loss suffered by coal and gas based thermal power plants due to shortage of coal and gas during the last three years is given as under:

Year	Generation Loss (in BU) due to shortage of	
	Coal	Gas
2009-10	14.49	3.05
2010-11	8.38	4.60
2011-12	8.96	9.52

Objections to 'Go' and 'No-Go' system

2756. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had written to GoM regarding scraping of the 'go' and 'no-go' system by the Ministry of Environment and Forests which it had agreed to earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of GoM thereon; and

(c) how this 'go' and 'no-go' system is hampering the work of the Ministry and how it would overcome this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) In the wake of formation of Group of Ministers (GoM) to

consider environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects, the Ministry of Power presented detailed stands and suggestions for resolving the issues including the adverse impact of the concept of Go-No-Go. Finally GoM in its meeting held on 20th September, 2011 decided to do away with Go-No-Go concept. It was also decided that Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) will revert back to their original practice of examining the project by Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) on case by case based on merit, including the projects considered on the Go/No-Go approach earlier. Go/No-Go has delayed the development of some of the power projects. Ministry of Power is following it up with MoEF for early clearance of those projects.

Coverage of RGGVY

2757. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched the ambitious Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in 2005 with the aim of electrifying all of rural India;

(b) if so, how many unelectrified villages have been covered under the scheme in the country including Odisha; and

(c) the number of those villages where the scheme was never completed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) – Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from State Governments, under RGGVY, 576 projects for electrification of 1,10,886 un/de-electrified villages were sanctioned during Tenth and Eleventh Plan in the country including Odisha. Cumulatively, as on 31.03.2012, the electrification works in 1,04,496 un/de-electrified villages, including Odisha have been completed. The details of villages covered and electrified, State-wise, is given in Statement (*See* below). In addition to 576 projects, 69 projects (33 new projects and 36 supplementary projects) have also been sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY in November/December 2011 for electrification of 1587 un/de-electrified villages in the country.

In the State of Odisha, 32 projects (4 projects during Tenth Plan and 28 projects during Eleventh Plan) for electrification of 14,747 un/de-electrified villages have been sanctioned under RGGVY and electrification works in 14,226 villages have been completed as on 31.03.2012.

Statement

State-wise coverage and achievements of electrification of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Coverage	Completed till 31.03.2012	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1313	816
3.	Assam	8326	7829	497
4.	Bihar	22509	22029	480
5.	Chhattisgarh	1468	857	611
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	0
7.	Haryana*	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	78	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	148	91
10.	Jharkhand	19281	17905	1376
11.	Karnataka	61	61	0
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	679	504	175
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	882	616	266
16.	Meghalaya	1866	1172	694
17.	Mizoram	137	89	48
18.	Nagaland	105	79	26
19.	Odisha	14747	14226	521
20.	Punjab*	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4350	3999	351
22.	Sikkim	25	25	0
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tripura	148	127	21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27891	27759	132
26.	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	0
27.	West Bengal	4437	4169	268
TOTAL		110886	104496	6390

*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.

Financial bail out for distribution companies

2758. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering financial bail out for distribution companies;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal and the decision taken in this regard; and
- (c) what is the action plan being prepared by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Power is not considering any financial bail out for distribution companies.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply given above.

Progress of power generation capacity addition

2759. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged a capacity addition of 78,700 MW of which 19.9 per cent was hydroelectric, 75.8 per cent thermal and 4.3 per cent nuclear in the Central, State and Private Sectors;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that during 2007-08, the initial year of the Plan, the target was first fixed at 16,335 MW and subsequently reduced to 12,039 MW;
- (c) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for the reduction thereof;
- (d) whether during the fiscal year 2010-11, the hydroelectric and the nuclear

segments made little progress whereas the progress in the thermal sector was uneven across the three sectors; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The initial capacity addition programme for the year 2007-08 was 16,335 MW. Subsequently, after detailed analysis and review of the status of various projects, the capacity addition target for the year 2007-08 was revised to 12,039 MW.

(d) and (e) 12,160.5 MW of fresh capacity comprising 11,250.5 MW Thermal, 690 MW Hydro and 220 MW Nuclear was achieved during the year 2010-11.

Out of 11,250.5 MW of thermal capacity addition during the year 2010-11, 3,740 MW was in the Central Sector, 2,581 MW in the State Sector and 4,929.5 MW in the Private Sector. Some of the major reasons for delay in capacity addition of hydel projects concerned delay in Forest Clearance, Environment Clearance, extremely difficult and poor geological conditions apart from local agitations and weather such as flash floods, etc. As regards thermal projects, progress has been influenced by coal/fuel supply issues, law and order problems, local agitations, non-availability start-up power, etc.

Management of ash generated by power plants

†2760. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 42 per cent of ash being produced in coal based power plants is being disposed off;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge quantity of water is being used to maintain this ash;

(c) whether toxic elements like mercury, arsenic, lead, cadmium, etc., are also released while disposing off this ash;

(d) whether sufficient quantity of water would be available after meeting the irrigation and drinking water needs, at places where new coal based power plants are being constructed, to meet the requirement of power plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority has informed that out of total ash produced in coal based power plants 55.79% was utilized during the year 2010-11. During the year period April, 2011 to September, 2011 the ash utilization was 54.53%.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Water quantity of 4 to 5 times the ash is required for disposal of ash. This water is generally taken from used water from other station facilities like cooling tower blow down etc. As per existing guidelines of Ministry of Environment and Forests, decanted water from ash pond is re-circulated and utilized within the plant for various uses.

(c) No report of release of these elements to the environment has been brought to the notice of CEA. Moreover, Ministry of Environment and Forests stipulates lining of ash ponds at the time of environmental clearance of coal/lignite based thermal power projects so as to ensure that ash water does not percolate and get mixed up with ground water.

(d) and (e) Allocation of water to the new coal/lignite based thermal power plants is done by the concerned State Government keeping in view other requirements such as drinking and irrigation etc.

Capacity addition targets for super critical units

2761. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the targeted capacity addition of super critical units as targeted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the progress of installation of such units, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a considerable reduction in emissions due to installation of such units;

(d) whether Government is planning to extend this technology to other plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government has achieved more than the targeted capacity addition of super-critical units during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. State-wise details of target/achievement of super-critical units during Eleventh Plan are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The efficiency of super-critical units is about 2% higher than that of conventional sub critical units. It is estimated that around 5% less CO₂ is emitted by a super-critical unit compared to a sub-critical unit.

(d) and (e) Super-critical capacity is likely to constitute about 50% of the total coal fired capacity addition in the Twelfth Plan and it has been decided that all coal fired capacity addition in the Thirteenth Plan and beyond shall be through super-critical units. 52 super-critical units totalling to 35290 MW are presently under construction in the country for commissioning during Twelfth Plan and 1 unit of 660

MW has already been commissioned during the Twelfth Plan. Details of these units are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Original/mid-term appraisal (MTA) targets and achievement of super-critical thermal Units during Eleventh Plan*

State/ Sector	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. As per Org. Target (MW)	Cap. As per MTA Target (MW)	Cap. Achieved (MW)	Actual/ Anticipated Commissioning date
Central Sector							
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-1	660	-		Dec-13
			U-2	660	-		Jun-14
			U-3	660	-		Dec- 14
	Barh STPP-II		U-4	660	-		Jun-13
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I		U-1	660	*	660	28.06.11(A)
			U-2	660	*	660	24-12-11(A)
			U-3	660	-	-	Sep.- 12
	TOTAL Central Sector			4620	0	1320	
Private Sector							
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	#	660	660	26.12.10(A)
			U-2	#	660	660	20-07-11(A)
	Mundra TPP Ph-III		U-1	#	660	660	07.11.11(A)
			U-2	#	*	660	03.03.12(A)
			U-3	#	*	660	09.03.12(A)
	Mundra UMTPP	Tata Power Co.	U-1	#	800	800	25.02.12(A)
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd	U-1	#		660	12.01.12(A)
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1		660		May-12
	TOTAL Private Sector			0	3440	4760	
	TOTAL Cap. In Eleventh Plan			4620	3440	6080	

Note: #Units not included in Original Target but commissioned

* Units not included in MTA Target but commissioned

Statement-II
Super-Critical Units Under construction

State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Ant. Comm. Dt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-1	660	Dec-13
			U-2	660	Jun-14
			U-3	660	Dec- 14
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660	Jun-13
			U-5	660	Apr-14
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	NTPC	U-3	660	Sep-12
TOTAL-Central sector				3960	
State Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram	APPDL	U-1	800	Sep-13
			U-2	800	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-10	660	2015-16
			U-8	660	2014-15
			U-9	660	2014-15
TOTAL-State sector				3580	

Private Sector

Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP Ph-I	M/s. East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Jan-15
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.	U-1	660	Mar-14
			U-2	660	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Aug-13
			U-4	660	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	685	Sep-13
			U-2	685	Apr-14
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
Haryana\$	Jajjar TPP (Mahatarna Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	660	11.04.12(A)
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Apr-14
			U-2	660	Aug-14
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

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	Jan- 13
			U-2	660	Feb-13
			U-3	660	Apr-13
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP (DB Power TPP)	DB Power	U-1	660	Feb-15
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	May-13
			U-2	660	Oct-13
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Twelfth Plan
			U-2	660	Twelfth Plan
			U-3	660	Twelfth Plan
			U-4	660	Twelfth Plan
			U-5	660	Twelfth Plan
			U-6	660	Twelfth Plan
Orissa	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Jan-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-1	700	Nov-13
			U-2	700	Jan-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s. Sterlite	U-1	660	Aug-13
			U-2	660	Nov-13
			U-3	660	Mar-14

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Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	660	Jan-14
Uttar Pradesh	Bara TPP	J.P. Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	Feb-14
			U-2	660	Jul-14
			U-3	660	Dec- 14
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Jan- 15
			U-3	660	Jun-15
Total-Private sector				28410	

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Adoption of Geoportal Technology

2762. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government intends to adopt Geoportal Technology in its Administration;

(b) if so, by when it would come into effect; and

(c) whether this technology would help common public to access Government services and progress of development work sanctioned under various Government departments through mobile phones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Science and Technology has supported a project "Development of Web-based Karnataka State Geoportal and Data Clearing house: Karnataka State Spatial Data Infrastructure (KSSDI)" by Karnataka State Council of Science and Technology, Bengaluru in a cost-sharing mode with Government of Karnataka.

(b) As per the information received from the Government of Karnataka, a web based Geoportal has been developed in the year 2009 to better manage geospatial data in the State of Karnataka. This Geoportal provides access to seamless geospatial data to the user community including Government and General Public.

(c) Besides the District administration and Zila Panchayats, at the State level, there are many agencies which are using the technology to provide access to Government services and development works of various departments. Some of the agencies which are using geospatial data for their day-to-day administration and rendering of services are Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre (KSRSAC), Karnataka State Natural Disaster Management Centre (KSNDMC), Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), Bangalore Water Supply and Sewage Board (BWSSB), Bangalore Development Authority (BDA), Urban Development, Town Planning, Rural Development, Mines and Geology, Agriculture, Watershed and Water Resources, Forest, Police (Traffic) etc. The State Government is taking steps for using Geoportal technology for rendering services to the Departments and General Public through Mobile Phones.

Innovative Complex in Gujarat

2763. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry on the representation for establishment of Innovative Complex in Gujarat as on date;

- (b) what would be the functions of this Complex; and
- (c) how much fund would be allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has taken steps to set up an Innovation Complex in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in the Twelfth Plan. The broad functions of the Innovation Complex includes catalyzing innovation eco-system in the region, incubating platform technologies in the identified areas, incubating spin-offs and nurturing Micro Small and Medium Sector Enterprises (MSMEs) in the designated fields through innovative inputs etc. Funds will be allocated as per the provisions made for CSIR in the Twelfth Plan.

New TB drugs by CSIR

2764. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has signed any MoU with Open Source Drug Discovery to bring out new TB drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the terms and conditions of the said MoU;
- (d) the extent to which the TB patients in the country would be benefitted in the country; and
- (e) by when the new drug would be available in the market for TB patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) is a programme initiated by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to discover and develop new drugs for the treatment of tropical infectious diseases, commonly referred to as neglected diseases that predominantly affect the people of India. Its first target disease is TB. OSDD has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Global Alliance on Tuberculosis (TB Alliance), a non-profit entity working on discovery and development of drugs for TB, based out of New York.

(b) and (c) The MoU provides, *inter-alia*, for carrying out joint or independent research and development activities for discovering new TB therapies and for conducting clinical trials of mutually identified and agreed upon TB drug candidates in India after appropriate regulatory clearances. The scanned copy of the MoU is available on OSDD website (<http://sysborg2.osdd.net/>)

(d) New and effective TB therapy is required for control of TB particularly the Multidrug resistant (MDR) and Extremely Drug Resistant (XDR) TB. The MoU will pave the way for conducting of clinical trials in India of new drugs or

combination of drugs developed by TB Alliance. The new drugs or combinations of drugs that may ultimately gain regulatory approval in India will be available in India at affordable cost as they will be made available like a generic drug without intellectual property encumbrances following CSIR-OSDD principle.

(e) The MoU provides for ongoing collaboration. It is expected that the first drug molecule for clinical trial will be finalised in 2012 itself. It may take at least 5-7 years for finalising the drug for regulatory approval after clinical trials.

Flash flood problem of Guwahati

2765. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented, so far, to address the flash flood problem of Guwahati including the river management under the city during the last ten years;

(b) the details of loss of lives and properties due to generation of overland flow, resulting in urban flooding in the city during the said period;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any comprehensive study for solution of such urban flooding there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Government of Assam the details of projects implemented by the Government to address flash flood problem of Guwahati during the last ten years are given in Statement I to IV (*See below*). Guwahati Municipal Corporation carries out the cleaning and de-siltation works of city drains annually to cope up with the flash flood during rainy season. Regarding the details of damage to the loss of life and property no such information is available in Water Resources Department of Government of Assam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As informed by the State Government, a comprehensive plan for storm water drainage problem of Guwahati prepared by M/s. TAHAL Group has been undertaken by the Government of Assam. As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the study the estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 722.00 crores. The Government of Assam is at present exploring the possibility of external funding for implementation of the project. However, one component of the project *i.e.* Noonmati Drainage Basin Phase-I is proposed to be taken up by the Government of Assam.

Statement-I*Storm Drainage Scheme*

From HUDCO loan and Government receipts Executed by TBCP, PWD (R) Irrigation, Water Resources (WRD) and GMDA

Year: (2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Re-sectioning and Regarding of Mora Bharalu (WRD)
2.	New Sluice over River Bharalu (WRD)
3.	Installation of pump/pump house (WRD)
4.	Beltola-Hatigaon area Drainage Scheme (GMDA)
5.	Hatigaon-Dargah Path Drainage Scheme (GMDA)
6.	Hatigaon to Dakhingaon Drainage Scheme (GMDA)
7.	Santipur Durga Sarobar Drainage Scheme (T and CP)
8.	Kumarpara-Machkhowa area Drainage Scheme (T and CP)
9.	Nabin Nagar-Anil Nagar area Drainage Scheme (T and CP)
10.	Lachit Nagar area Drainage Scheme (T and CP)
11.	Bishnupur area Drainage Scheme (T and CP)
12.	Drain near Chandmari Flyover (Irrigation)
13.	Drain along M.R.D. Road to Zoo Narangi (T and CP)
14.	Cleaning of underground drain
15.	Re-Sectioning and Regarding of River Bharalu (GMDA/WRD)
16.	Pub-Sarania-Rajgarh Road area (T and CP)
17.	Re-sectioning and Regarding of River Bahini (WRD)
18.	Islampur area Drainage Scheme (Irrigation)
19.	Drain along bye-lane of Zoo-Tiniali (T and CP)
20.	Krishnanagar area Drainage Scheme (T and CP)
21.	Fancy Bazar area Drainage Scheme (GMDA)
22.	Drain along Dispur-Narangi Road (PWD)
23.	Desilting and Degrading of Baralu, Bahini, Mora Bharalu etc. (GMDA/WRD)

Statement-II

Under AOP from 2005-06, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

2005-06

1. Construction Storm drainage in some water logged areas

2007-08

1. Desiltation City Drain

2008-09

1. Construction of Road and Drain at Pragati Path, USHA Nagar
2. Construction of Drain at Kalyanpur Road
3. Development of Drain along Basisthapur by lane No.3
4. Construction of Drain in bye lane No. 1 Ward Street
5. Construction of Roads and Drains at Mithilapur, Janakpur, Jatia
6. Resectioning of earthan Storm Water Drainage
7. Construction of Drain System and Road Restoration Santi Nagar Path, Madgharia No.2
8. Periodical Cleaning of Dam from Chandmari, Ghy line to Pragatipath link Road
9. Development of Drain along the existing PWD Road Patarkuchi
10. Construction of Drain at Bagharbari Salegaon Road
11. Construction of Drain at Anupam Nagar Path, Hatigaon
12. Construction of Drain and Culvert in Ananda Nagar, Bye lane No. 1
13. Construction of Drain by the side of Srikanta Dutta Path, Udalbakra
14. Development of Drain at Hatigaon Haladhar Gogoi Path
15. Construction of Drain at Kharghuli Donbosco Institute
16. Urgent Macharised Cleaning of Drain on G.S. Road

2009-10

1. Construction of Islampathi Uzanbazar drain with slab
2. Construction of Road and drain at Jilika Path
3. Construction of Road with one side drain in front of Ohid Market
4. Construction of Drain at Arikati Bosti
5. Construction of both side drain Milanpur Masjid Path link to Md. Shali L.P.
6. Improvement of Roads and Drain of bye-lane of R.J. Ajanta Path at Six Mile
7. Construction of RCC Drain with cover slab of Ram Mandir Path, Col. J. Ali Road.

8. Construction of Balance portion of RCC box drain including road restoration at Tarun Nagar bye
9. Preparation of DPR for Water supply scheme, Drainage project under JNNURM
10. Development of Road and drainage system of Bani Path Bhetapara, Dispur
11. Installation of Flood Lighting 180 KVA GD Set underground drain system
Development of

2010-11

1. Improvement of Ananda Nagar road providing Gurad wall cum Drain and RCC pucca drain Gr-I.
2. Road works and slab cum open drain of Happy Willa road (Ph-II) Gr-1
3. Improvement of roads and drains of bye-lane of R.J. Agarwalla path

Statement-III*Strom Drainage Scheme***List of schemes of Guwahati Development Department undertaken by Guwahati Mechanical Division, W.R. Department Guwahati-29.****For the year 2006-07**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Operation and Maintenance of the pumping station at Bharalu sluice gate (Old and New) and desiltation of silts mechanically at river Bhararlu	20.00

For the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of drain with RCC cover to relief water logging problem at Pandu (Mechanical part of sub-estimate. 2)	188.00
2.	Construction of drain at Guwahati University Campus along with installation of pumping facility (B) Sub-estimate No.2 (Mechanical Part)	188.00
3.	Operation and Maintenance of the pumping station at Bharalu sluice gate (Old and New) and desiltation of silts mechanically at river Bhararlu	24.41
4.	Operation and Maintenance of trolley pump at different location of Guwahati for flash flood	10.31

For the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Digging and Desilting of Bharalu and Mora-Bharalu and others for 2008-09	130.00
2.	Operation and Maintenance of trolley pump at different location of Guwahati for flash flood	10.00
3.	Construction of Rubble masonry flood wall on both side of river Bhararlu from Nabin Nagar to Lachgit Nagar (Ch. 375 M to 1400M) (Mechanical part for installation of 4 Nos. of pumps, 12 Nos. of sluice gates and excavation of earth for the year 2008-09)	123.39
4.	Operation and Maintenance of pumping station at Bharalu sluice gate for 2008-09	16.00

For the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Desiltation and Cleaning of drains in Guwahati City for 2009-10 (a) Bharalu Mora Bharalu to Deepor beel	50.00
2.	Operation and Maintenance of pumping station at Bharalu sluice gate for 2009-10	14.93
3.	Purchase of trolley pump for dewatering of flash flood	40.32

For the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Desilting and Cleaning of drains in Guwahati City (a) Bharalu Mora Bharalu (b) Silsaku beel channel and (c) Sarusala beel Channel	66.00

For the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Digging, Regarding and Desiltation of River Bharalu and Mora-Bharalu and others channel by excavation of earth, spoils and garbage with the help of fleet of machineries for 2011-12.	150.00

Statement-IV

*Details of projects implemented by Guwahati East Water Resources Division
Ghy-08 to address the flash flood problem of Guwahati city*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Estimated Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Drainage of sports complex for National Games at Sarusajai area	2004-05	204.00	100%	100%
2.	Annual maintenance of Natural natural drainage channel of Greater Guwahati (Clearing and De-siltation of Bahini, Bharalu and Basistha for 2007-08) GDD 51/2007/Pt/29 Dtd. 28.12.07	2006-07	79.97	100%	100%
3.	Construction of R.C.C. drain to treat water logging problem of a portion of Guwahati University Campus along with pumping facilities.	2007-08	825.02	100%	100%
4.	Improvement of Bharalu drainage from Chainage 0.00 m to "6230 m. (Construction of Rubble masonry wall from ch. 375 m to 1400 m.)	2008-09	450.00	100%	100%
5.	Annual maintenance of natural drainage system of Greater Guwahati (clearing and de-siltation of Bahini and Basistha) for 2008-09 GDD 62/2007/60 Dated: 5.9.08	2008-09	50.00	100%	100%
6.	Improvement and de-siltation of river Bharalu from Ch. 0.00m.- Ch.6230 m along with construction of R.R. masonry wall on both sides of river Bharalu from Ch.375.00m to 1400.00 m GDD 62/2007/61 Dated: 5.9.09	2008-09	334.00	100%	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Construction of flood wall along both banks of Khanajan Channel anti NH-Way up to Khanamukh sluice gate and raising of internal roads on both banks Ph-I	2008-09	400.00	100%	100%
8.	Construction of storm water drain at Pandu Boripara area (Construction of drain to relief Pandu area , Boripara area) from the water logging problem.	2008-09	400.00	100%	100%
9.	Clearing and de-siltation of Bahini and Basistha for 2009-10.	2009-10	74.17	100%	100%
10.	Clearing garbage, water hyacinth at Borsola beel from Hotel Nandan to its outfall (Reactivation of last year 2009-10).	2009-10	34.64	100%	100%
11.	Clearing and de-siltation of Lakhimijan channel to divert storm water of Ganeshguri area to river Basistha.	2009-10	30.00	100%	100%
12.	Clearing garbage and digging of Sarusola Beel from Himmatsingka motor works to its outfall (reactivation of last year scheme) GDD9/2009/69 Dated: 29.09.2009	2009-10	15.17	100%	100%
13.	Up-gradation of drain at Dwarkanagar, Mathura nagar under TFC	2009-10	101.41	100%	100%
14.	Drainage of Greater Guwahati for augmentation of flash flood (digging and clearing water channel along oil pipeline from Motoria to Bonda through Silsakoo beel)	2009-10	161.55	100%	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Clearing garbage, water hyacinth and aquatic growth from Hotel Nandan to its outfall at Bharalu river	2009-10	34.07	100%	100%
16.	Construction of drain with R.C.C. Cover to relief water logging problem at Pandu area Ph-II (Including installation of pump and pump houses)	2007-08	533.00	100%	100%
17.	Construction of R.C.C. drain to relief water logging problem of Pandu area Ph-I	2007-08	200.00	100%	100%
18.	Clearing of De-siltation of river Bahini, water channel along oil pipeline from Last gate Chachal. De-siltation/regarding of original course of river Basistha (Lakhimijan Channel)	2010-11	74.37	100%	100%
19.	De-siltation/regarding of original course of river Basistha (Lakhimijan/Hatigaon Channel.) Ch.0.00 m-Ch.2280 m. and Ch. 0/2280m.-ch.2800m/5080m.	2011-12	14.00	100%	100%
20.	Clearing and de-siltation of water channel along oil pipeline from Super Market to Chachal R.C.C. Bridge	2011-12	16.00	100%	100%
21.	Clearing and De-siltation of river Bahini (By Mechanical and Manual means)	2011-12	120.00	100%	100%

Policy for water charges

2766. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) why the Ministry in consultation with State Governments shape out a special policy for charges of water used for industrial purposes keeping in view the availability of meagre water resources for drinking and irrigational purposes and encourage industry to convert sea water for industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, State Governments plan the utilization and allocation of water as per availability and demand and levy charges on different uses as per regulatory and development needs of the respective States.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has, *inter-alia*, recommended setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority in each State to fix and regulate the water tariff system and charges for surface and sub-surface water used for domestic, agriculture, industrial and other purposes.

The Draft National Water Policy (2012), *inter-alia*, recommends that in urban and industrial areas, de-salinization, wherever; echno-economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water.

National Water Policy

2767. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to 'National Water Policy: An Alternative Draft for Consideration' by Ramaswamy R. Iyer published in the Economic and Political Weekly: Reviewed of Agriculture, June 25-July, 2011;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any change in its present water policy to emphasize micro irrigation programme to suit the small size peasants/ owner of agricultural land in the country; and

(c) since women play important roles as providers and managers of waters in the household context, whether Government would ensure their actual participation in all water related institutions in managerial and policy making levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Drafting Committee considered the "National Water Policy: An Alternative Draft for Consideration" by Shri Ramaswamy R. Iyer alongwith comments/feedback received from various stakeholders during consultation meetings and recommended Draft National Water Policy (2012). The Draft National Water Policy (2012), *inter-alia*, recommends that methods like micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler, etc.), automated irrigation operation, etc., should be encouraged and incentivized.

(c) The role of women in water resources management and conservation has already been duly recognized. The existing National Water Policy 2002 stresses participatory approach in water resources management, with necessary legal and

institutional changes to be made at various levels for the purpose of ensuring appropriate role for women.

Water restructuring scheme

2768. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the World Bank aided water restructuring scheme in different States; and

(b) the details of States being benefited by this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The outcome of the World Bank aided water sector restructuring projects implemented in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, so far, are mainly as follows:

Madhya Pradesh – More than 2,03,000 ha increase in area in Rabi irrigation alone achieved, 13 villages of the project area received irrigation after more than 15 years, the average fish productivity of targeted reservoirs improved from 10-20 Kg/ha to 40-50 Kg/ha, the average fish productivity of village ponds increased from 0.5-1 ton/ha to 2-3 ton/ha and asset modernization of selected schemes through rehabilitation in 86% of the target irrigated area is in progress.

Rajasthan – 79 canal rehabilitation schemes out of 87 and 6 dams out of 8 dams rehabilitated, 519 Water Users Associations formed, irrigated area restored, efficiency of system increased, irrigation recovery enhanced and agriculture productivity improved.

Uttar Pradesh – Irrigation and drainage systems covering about 3% of the irrigated area (300,000 ha) rehabilitated and modernized in the pilot Jaunpur Branch basin using modern surveys and designs over 500 monitoring groundwater wells installed to monitor the impact of drainage investments on the aquifer water table; passed the far-reaching Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission Act (2008), building upon the State Water Policy, which authorizes the Commission, amongst other things, to determine the allocation and distribution of entitlements for various categories of water use 4678 water users associations at the outlet and 421 water users associations at the minor level constituted; training program delivered involving over 4500 Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department participants covering topics ranging from the technical (i.e. Auto CAD, GIS, Canal-Mod, MASSCOT) to the managerial and computers, information technology systems, modern equipment, and an enterprise management system introduced into the Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department.

Depleting water level

2769. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of alarming decrease in the level of water in the water table in cities like Hyderabad, Bengaluru and New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the depleting water table resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water levels on regional scale through observation wells located in different parts of the country. Analysis of long term water level data collected during pre-monsoon period during the past decade (May, 2002-May, 2011) shows that there has been decline in ground water levels in some parts of cities of Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Delhi.

(b) City wise details of water level fluctuations during the past decade are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Water' being a state subject, necessary steps to improve depleting ground water levels are undertaken by the concerned State agencies. However, various steps taken by the Ministry of Water Resources to improve the depleting water table are as under:

- 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 and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- 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 and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 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 and design of artificial recharge structures, economic evaluation and monitoring of recharge facility. The manual has been circulated to user agencies.

- 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 Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- 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 Board organizes IEC activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting completion, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places etc.
- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country including 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.

Statement*Water level fluctuation and frequency distribution of different ranges from pre monsoon 2002 to Pre Monsoon 2011 in Hyderabad city*

Sl. No.	Name of Block	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise						Fall						Total			
			Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		Rise		Fall	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Shaikipet	1	-	-	3.32	3.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
2.	Golconda	1	1.85	1.85	-	-	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		2					1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00

Water level fluctuation and frequency distribution of different ranges from pre monsoon 2002 to pre monsoon 2011 in Bangalore city

Sl. No.	Name of Block	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise						Fall						Total			
			Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		Rise		Fall	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Ankel	2	1.14	1.14	7.28	7.28	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
2.	Bangalore North	8	0.07	1.40	6.04	17.89	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50	0	0.00	3	37.50	4	50.00	4	50.00
3.	Bangalore South	3	0.10	8.33	-	-	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.0	0	0.00
TOTAL		13					7	53.85	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	4	30.77	8	61.54	5	38.46

Water level fluctuation and frequency distribution of different ranges from pre monsoon 2002 to pre monsoon 2011 in Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of Block	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise						Fall						Total			
			Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		Rise		Fall	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Central	2	-	-	1.45	3.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
2.	East	1	0.80	0.80	-	-	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
3.	New Delhi	10	0.70	4.76	2.05	8.76	2	20.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	4	40.00	6	60.00
4.	North	3	0.13	0.32	0.26	0.26	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
5.	North West	18	0.09	2.78	0.40	17.28	5	27.78	2	11.11	0	0.00	9	50.00	0	0.00	2	11.11	7	38.89	11	61.11
6.	South	5	2.04	2.97	1.55	13.40	0	0.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	3	60.00
7.	South West	12	0.86	5.37	0.27	16.99	2	16.67	0	0.00	1	8.33	4	33.33	0	0.00	5	41.67	3	25.00	9	75.00
8.	West	3	-	-	0.23	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
TOTAL		54					12	22.22	5	9.26	2	3.70	19	35.19	4	7.41	12	22.22	19	35.19	35	64.81

Government

[30 April, 2012]

Bills 255

Construction of new dams

2770. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States are spontaneously engaging themselves in constructing a number of new dams across river affecting the right of riparian States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of dams constructed by the State Governments during the last five years and upcoming construction across rivers in the country;

(c) the details thereof and whether Government has instructed those State Governments not to disturb the riparian rights of other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) As per the Revised Guidelines for Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission in respect of Irrigation and Flood Control Projects all major and or multi-purpose and medium irrigation projects and flood control including drainage projects which have Inter-State ramifications will be subject to techno-economic appraisal in CWC and then approval by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation Flood Control and Multi-purpose projects in the Ministry of Water Resources before the investment clearance of such projects/schemes is accorded by the Planning Commission. The Revised Guidelines for Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission in respect of Irrigation and Flood Control Projects was circulated to All Chief Secretaries of States/UTs with copies to all concerned.

Inter-State water disputes

2771. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inter-State water disputes pending with Government;

(b) the reasons for arriving at an amicable solution in each case;

(c) whether a high-powered committee on transparent allocation of natural resources has recommended "water" under the concurrent list; and

(d) if so, how this would resolve the inter-State water disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) At present there are 5 no. of inter-State river water disputes referred under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their details are as follows:

Sl. No.	River/Rivers concerned	States	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal	Present Status
1.	Ravi and Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	–	April, 1986	Report under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990	Report under section 5(2) given on 5.2.2007. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002- January, 2003	April, 2004	Report under section 5(2) given on 30.12.2010. Further report under Section 5(3) to be given.
4.	Mahadayi (Mandovi)	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	November, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa	February, 2006	March, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given

Further, in the recent Judgment in Civil Writ No 3521/93 filed by Saryu Rai and others Vrs Union of India (UOI) and Ors. before Patna High Court regarding proper share of Bihar in flow of water in Sone river, Hon'ble High Court disposed off Writ Petition with the direction to the Union of India to constitute a Tribunal under the provisions of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. As per

ISRWD Act 1956, a Tribunal is constituted when a request is received under Section 3 of the Act from concerned State Government and so far no reference has been received from any State Government.

(b) The Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla has interalia recommended that “the Committee sees an urgent need to have a comprehensive national legislation on water. This can be either done through bringing water under the Concurrent List and then framing the appropriate legislation; or, by obtaining consensus from a majority of the States that such a “framework law” is necessary and desirable as a Union enactment”.

(d) As per the report of the Committee on allocation of Natural Resources, the National law needs to define the position on riparian rights, so as to resolve inter-State disputes amicably.

Diversion of Netravati river

2772. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take up the diversion of west-flowing rivers, especially Netravati, to provide drinking water to drought hit districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Karnataka in this regard; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Diversion of Water of west flowing Netravati river to east through Netravati-Hemavati link has been proposed by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and the Pre-Feasibility report (PFR) of the link has been prepared. Netravati-Hemavati link proposal as per PFR envisages diversion of surplus water from Netravati basin to water short cauvery basin to irrigate an area of 33813 hectare under the command of Hemavati irrigation project in the drought prone Tumkur, Hassan and Mandya districts of Karnataka. No provision has been made for drinking water.

NWDA has also proposed diversion of water of west flowing Par, Nar, Auranga, Ambika and Purna rivers through Par Tapi Narmada link, which envisages diversion of surplus water of these rivers to water short areas of Saurashtra and Cutch in Gujarat.

NWDA has also proposed diversion of west flowing Damanganga river to Pinjal river through Damanganga-Pinjal lint, which envisages diversion of water to augment M and I demand of Mumbai city.

(c) and (d) Government of Karnataka has not sent any proposal regarding diversion of Netravati river to Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

Repair of river bunds in Gujarat

2773. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what strategy has been worked out by Government for reporting the damaged and weak bunds rivers in Gujarat

(b) whether Government has offered money and suggested measures to fight flood in the coming years;

(c) if so, the details of the plans; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Water being a State subject, investigation, planning and implementation of water resources schemes including Flood Control and Management Schemes are within the purview of the State Government, The Central Government renders assistance, which is technical, catalytical and promotional in nature.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During XI Plan period, central assistance was provided to all the flood affected states for flood control and river management works under a state sector scheme, namely, "Food Management Programme (FMP)". An amount of Rs 2.00 crore was released to the Government of Gujarat under FMP. The Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues for XII Plan constituted by Planning Commission has recommended continuation of FMV during XII Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

World Water Development Report

2774. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the World Water Development Report, India is ranked 133rd in a list of 180 countries in its ability to make water available for its population;

(b) if so, what are Government's views on this matter; and

(c) the action plan to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The United Nations World Water Development Report titled 'Water for People Water for Life', published in 2003, has ranked India as 133rd in the list of countries in terms of water availability per person per year.

(b) and (c) Government of India is aware of the challenges in the water sector resulting from reducing per capita water availability due to population growth, increasing demand for water for various purposes, over-exploitation of water resources, particularly ground water resources and deterioration of water quality.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. The Government of India has launched National Water Mission. The main objective of National Water Mission is “conservation of Water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

Minor irrigation schemes

2775. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced any minor irrigation schemes in drought prone districts/tribal areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of such schemes implemented in the country during the last three years;
- (d) how many farmers were benefited under the scheme during the said period; and
- (e) the details along with the funds released for the projects, district-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced State Sector Scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to provide funds for implementation of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes (SMI) in drought prone districts/tribal areas of the country.

(b) The eligibility criteria for inclusion of SMI for assistance under the Programme are as follows:

Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes of Special Category States (North-Eastern States, Hilly States *i.e.* Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and

Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that:

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of at least 20 hectares
OR
2. Group of schemes (within a radius of 5 km) has total ultimate irrigation potential of 50 ha AND
3. The proposed scheme has benefit-cost ratio greater than 1 AND
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only AND
5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes of non special category states (all other states not covered in special category states) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of more than 50 hectares
AND
2. Located in drought prone/tribal area (as decided in consultation with the Planning Commission) AND
3. Proposed scheme has benefit-cost ratio of greater than 1
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only AND
5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes included in the programme are eligible for 90% grant assistance of the cost of the scheme.

(c) State-wise details of Surface MI schemes completed under AIBP during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below)

(d) State-wise details of farmers benefitted based on the information furnished by the State Governments under Minor Irrigation Schemes in DPAP/tribal areas under AIBP in the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The details of funds released to the State Governments for minor irrigation schemes under AIBP in the last three years are given in Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I*Details of MI schemes completed during last three years under AIBP*

SI. No.	State	No. of schemes completed			Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	29	131	199
2.	Assam	39	43	-	33
3.	Manipur	24	1	50	75
4.	Meghalaya	22	45	44	111
5.	Mizoram	39	43	49	131
6.	Nagaland	166	177	96	439
7.	Sikkim	7	5	3	15
8.	Tripura	42	17	22	81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	2	3
11.	Orissa (KBK)	0	23	0	23
12.	Uttarakhand	0	187	0	187
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	20	28
14.	Chhattisgarh	36	22	34	92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	58	55	134
16.	Maharashtra	26	14	12	52
17.	Bihar		60		60
18.	West Bengal	23	0	33	56
19.	Rajasthan		1		1
20.	Karnataka	0	33	70	103
21.	Jharkhand	0	0	131	131
TOTAL		489	762	752	1990

Statement-II

Details of state-wise farmers benefitted from minor irrigation schemes under AIBP during last three years

Sl. No.	State	No. of farmers benefitted			Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000	4932	2250	10182
2.	Assam	13480	42532	4790	60802
3.	Manipur	375	33	161	569
4.	Meghalaya	1091	2473	1740	5304
5.	Mizoram	890	1120	1144	3154
6.	Nagaland	1368	486	378	2232
7.	Sikkim	91	157	96	344
8.	Tripura	1389	640	1294	3323
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3180	3180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	300	600	900
11.	Orissa (KBK)	2412	3462	0	5874
12.	Uttrakhand	0	3787	0	3787
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2531	956	4581	8068
14.	*Chhattisgarh	7272	4731	25685	37688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1553	6903	9933	18389
16.	Maharashtra	7226	4361	3403	14990
17.	Bihar	5258	17525	0	22783
18.	*West Bengal	13800	0	11410	25210
19.	*Rajasthan	0	112	0	112
20.	Karnataka	71	461	2050	2582
21.	Jharkhand	0	0	1782	1782
TOTAL		61807	94971	74477	231255

*For these States, considering the average size of land holding (reported by the States) of each Farmer and potential created from the schemes under AIBP as reported by the State Governments, the number of Farmers. benefitted have been worked out.

Statement-III

Grant released to the states for minor irrigation schemes under AIBP during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.780	48.6350	33.7883	113.203
2.	Assam	577.9694	356.9030	377.7456	1312.618
3.	Manipur	42.5403	40.5000	44.5500	127.590
4.	Meghalaya	22.5018	110.1951	81.3011	213.998
5.	Mizoram	36.4500	51.0921	42.1101	129.652
6.	Nagaland	57.2860	70.0000	72.6525	199.939
7.	Sikkim	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	50.683
8.	Tripura	31.3488	0.0000	34.8751	66.224
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.8195	32.4000	47.1152	117.335
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	158.0534	110.7215	163.4678	432.243
11.	Orissa (KBK)	40.5000	27.8538	0.000	68.354
12.	Uttarakhand	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	519.818
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	141.75	141.750
14.	Chhattisgarh	16.0383	131.7986	179.1856	327.023
15.	Madhya Pradesh	173.3724	202.5023	211.2880	587.163
16.	Maharashtra		256.1439	77.2109	333.355
17.	Bihar		32.3535	15.5303	47.884
18.	West Bengal	0.00	8.10	4.46	12.560
19.	Rajasthan	14.170	0.000	0.000	14.170
20.	Karnataka	48.5066	34.6388	59.1674	142.313
21.	Jharkhand		231.6474	224.4158	456.063
TOTAL		1416.9477	1919.9089	2077.0794	5413.9360

Depletion of ground water level

2776. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of depletion of ground water level in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of assistance provided to the States by the Central Government to check depletion during the last five years; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to check the depleting level of ground water in the country?

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 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. State wise details are given in Annexure. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 10]

(b) Ministry of Water Resources 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. State-wise details are placed at Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Water' being a state subject, necessary steps to improve depleting ground water levels are undertaken by the concerned State agencies. However, various steps taken by the Govt. of India to improve the depleting water table are as under:

- 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 and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation,
- Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.
- Directions have been issued to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Directions have been issued for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of

Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).

- 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.
- 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.

Statement

State wise details of funds released for demonstrative recharge projects during Eleventh Plan and under Dug well recharge scheme during 2007-2010.

Sl. No.	State	Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge (as on 31.03.2012)	
		Cost of demonstrative projects approved during Eleventh Plan (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	437.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.11	409.38
3.	Bihar	96.01	67.21
4.	Chandigarh	776.03	543.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	268.80	150.40
6.	Delhi	43.44	30.41
7.	Gujarat	316.24	221.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	250.08	165.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.47	91.28
10.	Jharkhand	191.35	133.94
11.	Karnataka	588.09	447.02
12.	Kerala	94.14	77.60

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	860.91	633.38
14.	Maharashtra	15.15	15.15
15.	Nagaland	224.14	141.34
16.	Orissa	464.36	325.04
17.	Punjab	260.33	110.46
18.	Rajasthan	404.78	235.06
19.	Tamil Nadu	526.35	514.35
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	2502.43
21.	West Bengal	111.09	111.09
TOTAL		9987.51	7362.96

National Committee on Dam safety

2777. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dams that are more than a century old in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Committee on Dam Safety has submitted any report with regard to the safety of above dams;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) State-wise details of dams that are more than a century old, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) National Committee on dam Safety (NCOS) oversees dam safety activities in various States/Organisations and suggests improvements to bring these in line with the latest state-of-art consistent with the Indian conditions. It acts as a forum for exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress in existing dams. Generally the issue of distress in any of the dams is brought before the NCOS by the owners of dams who are responsible for their safety. As such NCOS has not prepared any report with regard to the safety of century old dams.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Statement*List of Dams more than 100 years old*

Sl. No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Cumbhum	1500
2.	Shanigram	1891
3.	Large Tank, Peddamallareddy	1892
4.	Large Tank, Kachapur	1896
5.	Large Tank, Kamareddy	1897
6.	Large Tank, Jangampally	1898
7.	Large Tank, Adloor Yellareddy	1901
8.	Pakhhal Lake	1902
9.	Mallareddy Cheru, Bhiknoor	1905
10.	Udayasamudram	1906
11.	Choudari Cheru, Polkampet	1908
12.	Lakhnaram Tank	1909
Bihar		
13.	Kharagpur Lake	1876
Chhattisgarh		
14.	Khapri Tank	1908
15.	Kurud	1909
16.	Pindrawan Tank	1909
Gujarat		
17.	Bhadhaka	1868
18.	Panelia	1882
19.	Revania	1882
20.	Ajwa	1892
21.	Lalpari	1895
22.	Veri	1900
23.	Khambhala	1901

Sl. No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion
24.	Vijarkhi	1901
25.	Adhia	1902
26.	Alansagar	1902
27.	Hanshtal	1902
28.	Moldi	1902
29.	Rajavadala	1902
30.	Mota Ankadia	1903
31.	Chimnabai-Lake	1906
32.	Paneli	1906
33.	Anandpar	1907
34.	Kuvadwa	1908
Karnataka		
35.	Thonnur Tank	1000
36.	Madaga Tank (Old)	1867
37.	Kottur Tank	1888
38.	Borakanive Tank	1892
39.	Maidal Amanikere Tank	1895
40.	Hesaraghatta Reservoir	1896
41.	Bijawara Tank	1906
42.	Deepambudikere Tank	1906
43.	Hanumanthapura Tank	1906
44.	Kadaba Tank	1906
45.	Kunigal Dodakere Tank	1906
46.	Nidasale Tank	1906
47.	Nittur Tank	1906
48.	Ranikere Tank	1907
49.	Vanivilasa Sagar Dam	1907
50.	Madagamasur Tank	1908
51.	Mavathur Tank	1908

Sl. No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion
Maharashtra		
52.	Dhamapur	1600
53.	Rushi	1800
54.	Mudana	1800
55.	Kalapvahir	1800
56.	Vihar	1860
57.	Ambazari	1870
58.	Ekrukh	1871
59.	Mayani	1872
60.	Mukti	1873
61.	Rankala	1877
62.	Shirsufal	1879
63.	Tulshi	1879
64.	Khadakwasla	1880
65.	Ashti	1883
66.	Parsul	1884
67.	Shanimandal	1885
68.	Mhaswad	1887
69.	Nher	1889
70.	Bhatodi	1892
71.	Tansa	1892
72.	Shetfal	1901
73.	Wadshivane	1902
74.	Khairbandha	1903
75.	Khirdisathe	1904
76.	Pathari	1905
77.	Kumbhali	1907
78.	Pawanpar	1909

Sl. No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion
Madhya Pradesh		
79.	Tekanpur	1895
80.	Sarra	1896
81.	Jawahargarh	1899
82.	Khanpura	1907
83.	Dinora	1907
84.	Birpur	1908
85.	Antalwasa	1908
86.	Belgaon	1909
87.	Basinkhar	1909
88.	Lokpal Sagar	1909
Orissa		
89.	Soroda	1896
Rajasthan		
90.	Rajsamand	1671
91.	Jai Samand	1730
92.	Swaroop Sagar	1795
93.	Hingonia	1862
94.	Chandrana	1871
95.	Kharad	1877
96.	Kalakh Sagar	1883
97.	Tordi Sagar	1887
98.	Madho Sagar	1887
99.	Fateh Sagar	1889
100.	Buchra	1889
101.	Jaswant Sagar	1889
102.	Chaparwara	1894
103.	Sainthal Sagar	1898
104.	Sheel Ki Dungri	1900

Sl. No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion
105.	Ram Garh	1901
106.	Mandal	1903
107.	Sardar Samand	1905
108.	Udai Sagar	Old Dam
109.	Uncha	Old Dam
100.	Sonaria	Old Dam
111.	Mundliya Kheri	Old Dam
112.	Jaisamand	Old Dam
113.	Soniyana	Old Dam
114.	Nahar Sagar	Old Dam
115.	Bankali	Old Dam
116.	Borda	Old Dam
117.	Kukas	Old Dam
Tamil Nadu		
118.	Periyar *	1895
119.	Pechiparai	1906
Uttar Pradesh		
120.	Barwa Sagar	1694
121.	Magar Pur	1694
122.	Pachwara Lake	1694
123.	Parichha	1886
124.	Dhekwan	1909
125.	Pahuj	1909
126.	Sukhra	1909

*Periyar dam is located in Kerala, but owned and controlled by Tamil Nadu.

Construction of Kosi Multipurpose Dam

2778. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently signed agreements with Nepalese Government on crucial water cooperation between India and Nepal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of construction of Kosi Multipurpose Dam in the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No agreement has been signed recently. However, during the 1st meeting of India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR), issues related to cooperation in water resources were discussed. Both sides agreed to expedite the completion of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme in Nepal by February, 2013.

Ken Betwa Link Project

2779. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Governments is thinking of reviewing the Ken Betwa Link Project during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the link project would be developed; and
- (c) how many district is of UP and MP would get benefit from this link project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) No Sir, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link and communicated to the party States. Modifications of the proposal and final Detailed Project (Phase I and II) Report preparation were taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned state and DPR of Ken Beta (Phase-I) has been completed by NWDA and sent the same to State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. NWDA has taken up the Survey and Investigation work of Phase-II of link project. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the list of National, Projects.

(c) Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna District of Madhya Pradesh and Jhansi, Mahoba and Banda Districts of Uttar Pradesh will get the benefit from the Ken-Betwa link (Phase-I) project.

Agreement with Nepal for Constitution of PPDA

†2780. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Nepal on rapid constitution of the Pancheshwar Dam Development Authority (PDDA);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Koshi High Dam and Sunkoshi Water Reserve Plan would be prepared; and

(d) the names of the States of India to be benefited by this plan and the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) During the 1st meeting of India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) held on 15th February, 2012 at New Delhi, India and Nepal agreed to expedite the setting up of Pancheshwai Development Authority (PDA) at the earliest for implementation of Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project.

(c) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Koshi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sunkoshi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme is scheduled to be completed by February, 2013.

(d) An area of 9.76 lakh hectare in India in the state of Bihar is likely to get the irrigation facility from the Sapta Koshi High Dam Multipurpose Project.

Draft National Water Policy

‡2781. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Policy's draft which has been recently made public, 'scarcity of water' in large part of the country has been highlighted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the draft policy, safe drinking water is still hard to get in some parts of the country;

(d) whether country can really face scarcity of water;

(e) if so, whether Government has taken/is taking appropriate initiatives with respect to water/drinking water under such emergent circumstances; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Draft National Water Policy, 2012 *inter-alia* specifies that large parts of India have already become water stressed and that rapid growth in demand for water due to population growth, urbanisation and changing lifestyle pose serious challenges to water security.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Draft National Water Policy, 2012 stipulates that access to safe drinking water still continues to be a problem in some areas.

(d) to (f) With an average annual per capita availability of water in the country at 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census, India has become a water stressed country. With a view to meeting the growing demand for water, several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments, which inter-alia, include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better management practices etc. The Government of India provides Central Assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes.

The Government of India has launched the National Water Mission. The main objective of National Water Mission is “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

Rengali Irrigation Project

2782. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects in the country has been declared as National Projects and how many projects in Odisha qualify to be declared as National Projects;

(b) what is the status of declaring any project as National Project; and

(c) whether Rengali Irrigation Project of Odisha is considered to be declared as a National Project or not and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7.2.2008 approved the scheme of national projects and also approved 14 projects as national projects.

The Government of Odisha submitted a proposal of Rengali Irrigation Project for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects, as per this proposal the irrigation potential of 288432 ha is proposed for creation, and as per guidelines of National Projects, a project is eligible for inclusion in ‘the category of National Projects envisaging additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha).

(b) A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the recommendation thereupon of a High Powered Steering Committee and thereafter obtaining the approval of Union Cabinet

(c) The State Govt. of Odisha has to obtain investment clearance from the

Planning Commission for the proposal submitted for national project and thereafter to obtain clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board High Powered Steering and the approval of Union Cabinet for Rengali Irrigation Project.

Proposal for clearance or drainage

2783. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one proposal for clearance of drainage congestion in the coastal belts of Odisha is under active consideration of the Ministry; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that one proposal at the Central level is prepared for reclamation of water logged area in the country and if so, whether the proposal of Odisha is included in it or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that one proposal for clearance of drainage congestion in the coastal belt of Odisha is under active consideration of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Government of Odisha has been requested to submit the proposal .in the form of an ERM project as per Central Water Commission (CWC) guidelines for preparation of DPR of irrigation and multipurpose project.

(b) No, Sir. There is no single proposal in the Ministry of Water Resources at the Central level exclusively for reclamation of water logged areas in the country. However, the Ministry is implementing Command Areas Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) of which reclamation of water logged area is a component. Under this programme the State Governments are granted central assistance for reclamation of water logged areas including those of Odisha.

Water Management

2784. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a classified US report listed India's three major river basins, Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra, among the world's top 10 water conflict zones for the next ten years:

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

(c) the steps being taken for better water management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Government of India cannot have access to

classified US Report. However, Government is aware of a study by US Senate titled "Avoiding Water Wars" which *inter-alia*, brought out that the Indus Water Treaty has been the primary vehicle for resolving conflicts over the said water between India and Pakistan. A breakdown in the Treaty's utility in resolving water conflicts could have serious ramifications for regional stability.

(b) The Government of India strives towards having cordial relationship with neighbouring countries as per the provisions of bilateral agreements/treaties including Indus Water Treaty.

(c) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

Lift irrigation projects in Maharashtra

2785. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of districts of various States particularly Maharashtra have been badly affected by drought;

(b) if so, whether the farmers of drought affected areas are being encouraged to adopt lift irrigation for the purpose of irrigation;

(c) if so, whether Government has formulated any scheme for the funding of lift irrigation projects, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The State Government concerned is responsible for notifying the drought affected districts of the State. After the notification, the State Government sends Memorandum seeking Central financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) due to drought to the Ministry of Agriculture. During 2011-12, the Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh sent Memoranda seeking Central financial assistance from NDRF to the Ministry of Agriculture in respect of 23 districts and 22 districts declared as drought affected respectively for the drought. During 2012-13, Govt. of Maharashtra has declared drought in 15 districts.

(b) to (d) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects including Lift Irrigation schemes are carried out by the State Government from their own resources as per their own priorities.

However, Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP is provided to the State Governments to expedite completion of the irrigation projects.

The details of major/medium Lift Irrigation projects of Govt. of Maharashtra approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is at Statement-I (*See below*). The details of major/medium irrigation projects of Govt. of Maharashtra including Lift component approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under AIBP is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Major/Medium Lift Irrigation Projects of Government of Maharashtra approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Major/Medium	Date of Approval by Planning Commission	Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP (Rs. in crores)
1.	Tajnapur Lift Irrigation Project Phase-I	Medium	29.07.2002	6.430
2.	Kirmiri Darur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	13.10.2003	Not included in AIBP
3.	Sonapur Tomta Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	13.10.2003	Not included in AIBP
4.	Haranghat Lift Irrigation scheme	Medium	16.03.2006	Not included in AIBP
5.	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Scheme (New)	Major	13.10.2009	335.787
6.	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project	Major	09.06.2011	Not included in AIBP

Statement-II

Details of major/medium irrigation projects including lift component of Government of Maharashtra approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Major/Medium	Date of Approval by Planning Commission	Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bembla River Project	Major	14.06.2007	619.868

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Lower Wardha Irrigation Scheme	Major	23.03.2007	154.688
3.	Chandra Bagha Irrigation Project	Medium	05.10.2007	22.69
4.	Sapan Irrigation Project	Medium	05.10.2007	78.605
5.	Sulwade Barrage Irrigation Project	Medium	10.12.2007	69.484
6.	Sarangkheda Barrage Irrigation Project	Medium	10.12.2007	48.949
7.	Prakasa Barrage Irrigation Project	Medium	10.12.2007	44.268
8.	Ghungshi Barrage medium Irrigation project	Medium	12.04.2010	Not included in AIBP
9.	Purna Barrage-II	Medium	17.07.2010	Not included in AIBP
10.	Shelgaon Barrage	Medium	05.12.2010	Not included in AIBP
11.	Waghur River Project (Revised)	Major	19.05.2011	346.003
12.	Urmodi Irrigation Project	Major	09.06.2011	Not included in AIBP
13.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	Major	06.05.2011	Not included in AIBP

Use of ground water in rural areas

2786. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made surveys on ground water use in rural areas especially in backward areas and other States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) the views of experts in this regard; and
- (d) the plan of action prepared for the backward areas in using safe ground water for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations jointly carry out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources and their withdrawal in all the States in the country also covering rural areas including backward areas.

(b) As per latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009), stage of ground water development in the country has been estimated as 61%. State wise details of ground water resource assessment 2009 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has constituted a Central Level Expert Group for

overall supervision of the reassessment of ground water resources in the entire country. The expert group has vetted the reassessment of ground water resources and status of their utilization (as on 2009).

(d) The approach paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has elaborated about Ground Water Management as detailed below:

- In the rocky areas of central India, where recharge rates are lower, rain water harvesting and ground water recharge need to be supplemented by the creation of rainfed small sized reservoir/water bodies, including farm ponds and dugwells. This would be done by converging the MGNREGA with the Integrated Watershed Management Programme.
- Based on Aquifer Mapping exercise sustainable ground water management plans would be developed for each aquifer. This involves partnership of stake holders at the village level with hydrogeologist and social mobilizers, who would guide collective sharing and sequential use of groundwater based on a careful understanding of the storage and transmission characteristics of different aquifers.

Statement

State wise details of replenishable ground water resources and stage of ground water development as per previous assessment (as on 2004) and latest assessment (as on 2009)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Ground water resource assessment (2009)	
		Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (bcm)	Stage of ground water development (%)
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.83	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.45	0.07
3.	Assam	30.35	22
4.	Bihar	28.63	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.22	31
6.	Delhi	0.31	138
7.	Goa	0.221	33
8.	Gujarat	18.43	75
9.	Haryana	10.48	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.59	58

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.70	22
12.	Jharkhand	5.96	30
13.	Karnataka	16.81	68
14.	Kerala	6.62	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.95	56
16.	Maharashtra	35.73	50
17.	Manipur	0.44	1
18.	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.15
19.	Mizoram	0.044	1
20.	Nagaland	0.42	2.14
21.	Orissa	17.78	26
22.	Punjab	22.56	170
23.	Rajasthan	11.86	135
24.	Sikkim	-	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.94	80
26.	Tripura	2.97	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75.25	92
28.	Uttarakhand	2.17	51
29.	West Bengal	30.50	40
	TOTAL States	430.45	61
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.310	4
2.	Chandigarh	0.022	0.000
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.059	15
4.	Daman and Diu	0.012	99
5.	Lakshdweep	0.0105	74
6.	Puducherry	0.171	98
	TOTAL UTs	0.59	34
	GRAND TOTAL	431.03	61

Future of ground water

2787. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study report had indicated that future of water will be in danger if the current trends in its usage continue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the 432 bcm of ground water could be replenished if the necessary measures were taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the report titled "India Infrastructure Report 2011" brought out by Infrastructure Development Finance Company, India's water future is in danger if current trends in its use continue. The report states that the total utilizable water in the country is 1,122 bcm, which appears to be just about sufficient to meet our present needs. Since the total available water is more or less constant, rising demands due to population and economic growth will strain the demand-supply balance. The Water Resources Group estimates that if the current pattern of demand continues, about half of the demand for water will be unmet by 2030 (WRG 2009). The report also states that of the 20 major river basins in India, 14 are already water-stressed. Nearly three-fourth of India's population lives in water-stressed regions (where per capita availability is less than 2,000 cubic metres per year) of which one-third of the region is in water scarce areas (where per capita water availability is less than 1,000 cubic metres per year). Climate change will further aggravate the problem by causing erratic weather patterns. More extreme rates of precipitation and evapo-transpiration will cause more instances of droughts and floods, with disparate and complex effects at the sub-basin level

(c) 432 bcm of ground water is the estimated quantum that is replenished annual through natural recharge, seepages from canals, water bodies etc. As per the latest assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by State Ground Water Organizations and Central Ground Water Board, as on 2009, the annually replenishable ground water resources in the country have been re-estimated as 431 bcm. Based on various scientific 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 by Central Ground Water Board, according to which a total of 9.42 lakh sq.km, area in the country is feasible for artificial recharge. It has been estimated that annually about 86 bcm of surplus monsoon runoff can be

recharged to augment ground water through construction of 111 crore recharge structures of various types in urban and rural areas.

(d) 'Water' being a State subject, necessary steps to implement artificial recharge measures are undertaken by the State Governments. Central Ground Water Board/ Authority has been promoting implementation of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge through various measures as listed below:

- Central Ground Water Board has prepared a Manual on artificial recharge to ground water which provides guidelines on investigated techniques for selection of sites, planning and design of artificial recharge structures, economic evaluation and monitoring of recharge facility. The manual has been circulated to user agencies.
- 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 Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.

- The Ministry of Water Resources has instituted 20 Ground Water Augmentation Awards and National Water Award to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Gram Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies/Institutions/Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling and re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation.
- Ministry of Water Resources have circulated to the States/UTs the Model Bill to Regulate and Control Development of Ground Water', which provides for making rooftop rain water harvesting mandatory. So far 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- Central Ground Water Board organizes IEC activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting completion, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places etc.

Proposal for dam projects

2788. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had received many proposals from State Governments to fast track dam projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many States were creating hindrances in creation or addition of dam level; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Presently, 51 major/medium projects from various states have been getting central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) from Government of India including execution of dam portion in the project.

Apart from this, at present 13 proposals of Major/Medium irrigation projects which include execution of dam portion also are under various stages of appraisal in CWC.

(c) and (d) No hindrances from the States of their own projects for creation or addition of dam level has come to the notice of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

Water scarcity

2789. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the UN Report on Water Scarcity in the globe has recently been released;
- (b) if so , the details thereof;
- (c) what has been stated about India in the report; and
- (d) what action Government proposes to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The United Nations World Water Development Report 4 has been recently released at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille. The report, *inter alia*, indicates India as hotspots in 5 categories, namely, increased water scarcity threat, flood prone, drought prone, elevated ecosystem/climate change risk and poor access to sanitation.

(d) 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 management practices, etc. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government through technical and financial assistance.

Unfit ground water

2790. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ground water is unfit for human use and also for drinking purpose in many areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per ground water quality data generated by Central Ground Water Board during the course of Ground Water Regime Monitoring and various scientific studies like Ground Water Management Studies, Ground Water

12.00 NOON

Exploration and Special studies, updated upto the year 2010, contamination of ground water due to salinity, fluoride, iron, arsenic, nitrate and heavy metals has been reported from isolated pockets in various parts of the country. State-wise details of districts from where ground water contamination has been reported from isolated pockets are given in Annexure-I [*See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 11*]

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial assistance to State Governments under the centrally sponsored scheme 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)'. Under ARWSP, upto 20% of the allotted funds can be utilized to tackle water quality problems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P. J. KURIEN in the Chair

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Notification of the Ministry of Coal**

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 25th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 1st August, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6451/15/12]

I. First Interim Report of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission and related papers.**II. MOU (2012-13) between GOI and MECL.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

- (a) First Interim Report of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese.
- (b) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7018/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6596/15/12]

I. Notification of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09 and 2010-11) of various federation and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 278 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2012, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Amendment Regulations, 2012, under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6552/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Consumer Association, West Bengal (FCAWB), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6731/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), 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 Federation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6459/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal, along with delay statement:-

- (1) G.S.R. 291(E), dated the 1st April, 2011, publishing the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Rules, 2011.

- (2) G.S.R. 902 (E), dated the 27th December, 2011, publishing the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6564/15/12]

I Notifications of Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

II Report on Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) G.S.R. 869 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Telecommunication Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Petroleum Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 871 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Electricity Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 872 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Sugar Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (5) G.S.R. 873 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Fertilizer Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Pharmaceutical Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (7) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 14th December, 2011, publishing the Unlisted Public Companies (Preferential Allotment) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (8) G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, publishing the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (9) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, publishing the Companies (Accounting Standards) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. From (1) to (9) See No. L.T. 6583/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 880 (E), dated the 14th December, 2011, amending Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6673/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the

Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended March 31, 2011, under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6578/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10 and 2010-11) of a Board, Corporation and Council and related papers.

II. MoUs (2012-13) between GOI and WAPCOS and NPCC.

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6585/15/12]

(ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6429/15/12]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6431/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, 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. 6584/15/12]

- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the WAPCOS Limited, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6674/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6675/15/12]

I. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various research institutes and related papers.

II. Outcome Budget (2012-13) of MoES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Soft Matter Research (*formerly* Centre for Liquid Crystal Research), Bengaluru, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6588/15/12]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i)(a) above.

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6587/15/12]

- (iii) (a) First Annual Report of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Punjab, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Punjab, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon .
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii)(a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6656/15/12]

- (iv) Outcome Budget for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6586/15/12]

I Notification of Ministry of Power

II MoU (2012-13) between GoI and PFC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification F. No. L-1/94/CERC/2011, dated the 7th February, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2012, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6507/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6690/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**Motion Re. nomination of a member to the Joint Committee
on offices of profit**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 27th April, 2012, adopted the following motion:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one

Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri S. S. Ahluwalia from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

“I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the Member of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.”

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विभाग सम्बंधित वाणिज्य सम्बंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:

- (1) वाणिज्य विभाग (वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय) की अनुदान मांगों (2012-2013) के सम्बंध में सौवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (2) औद्योगिक नीति और संवर्धन विभाग (वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय) की अनुदान मांगों (2012-13) के सम्बंध में एक सौ एकवां प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Sixty-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2011-12):—

- (i) Thirty-fourth Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2012-13)’ of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation); and .
 - (ii) Thirty-fifth Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2012-13)’ of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
-

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Defence.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON OFFICES OF PROFIT**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I move the following Motion:--

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancy.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Shri Gehlot.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION (Contd.)

**Wheat lying in open in Madhya Pradesh due to
lack of adequate supply of gunny bags**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की योजनानुसार मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार गेहूँ की खरीदी कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस बार बम्पर क्राँप हुई है। अत्यधिक फसल होने के कारण और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर दिए जाने वाले 100/- रुपए बोनस के कारण किसान खरीदी केन्द्रों पर अधिक मात्रा में गेहूँ बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि जो गेहूँ खरीदा जा रहा है, उसको भरने के लिए, उसको रखने के लिए और उनको उठाने के लिए केन्द्र की सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए। केन्द्र सरकार ने वचन दिया था कि इस अप्रैल माह के अंत तक 88 बारदाने की गठाने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराएगी, परन्तु केन्द्र की सरकार ने जो यह बारदाने देने का काम प्रारंभ किया, तो अप्रैल तक केवल 17 हजार गांठाने ही उपलब्ध करवा पाई। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो गेहूँ खरीदा गया है वह खुले में पड़ा है, उसको भरने की जगह नहीं है और केन्द्र की सरकार गेहूँ का उठान भी नहीं कर रही है। इस कारण मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को संबंधित मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना पड़ा। इन्होंने यहां से आश्वासन दिया, आज भी मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया, कि हम बारदाना देंगे। यह देंगे, मतलब कैसे देंगे? जो इस माह 81 हजार बारदाने देने की इन्होंने सहमति दी थी, उसमें से केवल 17 हजार ही

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

दिए हैं। अगर इस तरह ही देते रहेंगे, तो गेहूं खरीदी का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा और जो गेहूं खुले में पड़ा है वह बरसात की वजह से खराब हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा जो वहां से आवश्यक उठान होना चाहिए, वह भी केन्द्र की सरकार नहीं कर रही है। इस तरह यह मध्य प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र की सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अन्य राज्यों की तरह मध्य प्रदेश में जो गेहूं खरीदा गया है, उसको उठाए और 81 हजार बारदाना देने के लिए जो वायदा किया है, जिसमें से अभी 17 हजार दिए गए हैं, शेष की आपूर्ति तत्काल करे और भविष्य में भी, जैसे मई में जो देने का वायदा किया है, उसको भी दे, अन्यथा गेहूं सड़ेगा, नुकसान होगा। अगर कोई नुकसान होगा, तो उसके कारण किसानों में असंतोष होगा। पिछले 15 दिनों से वहां गेहूं खरीदी बंद है, क्योंकि बारदाना नहीं मिल रहा है और बारदाना न मिलने के कारण सरकार गेहूं खरीद नहीं पा रही है। किसान परेशान हैं, उन्होंने पंजीयन करा दिया है, पंजीयन कराने के बाद उनको सरकार की ओर से सूचना दे दी गई है कि अमुक-अमुक तारीख को आपको आना है और आपको गेहूं देना है, परन्तु बारदाने के अभाव में गेहूं खरीदी रोकना पड़ी है। यह देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है, प्रदेश के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया। आप बैठिए, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया।

Violation of Human rights and unearthing of mass graves in West Bengal

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue of regular recovery of human skeletons and mass graves in West Bengal. You can see these cases only in the State of West Bengal and nowhere in the country. All those people have been killed during the time of the former Government. They have been killed only because they were Trinamool Congress supporters and they were not supporting the earlier Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): What is he speaking, Sir? He is levelling criminal charges...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, he is a new Member and he must be allowed to speak. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: If you do not allow me to speak today, I will disturb you all throughout the next six years! Please allow me to speak.

Sir, there is a serious case. In the recent past, apart from mass murdering, mass graves have been recovered. Fifteen cases and 60 skeletons have been recovered. My question is: What was the role of the National Human Rights Commission then? In how many cases have they visited the spots and what steps they have taken? From June to December, 2010, the earlier Government was there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't make allegations. You cannot make allegations.

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: I am not making allegations, Sir. It is as per official record. The number of violent incidents in Jangle Mahal was 203. At the same time, compared to 203 of last year, this year, the number is only 32. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, how can you allow this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is not fair. *(Interruptions)* Sir, he is a senior Member. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: Sir, some people are recently talking about human rights. What have they done in the last 34 years in West Bengal? What has the Human Rights Commission done there? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ghosh, you can...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then, Sir, you should allow us also on the same matter. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ghosh, you can refer to whatever incidents have come out. But you cannot make an allegation here. You make it a point. *(Interruptions)* You cannot make allegations against anybody. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: I am not making any allegation regarding Bantalab; I am not making any allegation regarding Singur; I am not making any allegation regarding Netai; I am not making any allegation regarding... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; you come to the point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): What is this, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: Sir, through you, I request the hon. Home Minister to inform the House about the role of the National Human Rights Commission regarding all those cases.

Lastly, Sir, I know the norms of the House. I will not show or display any poster or picture here. But, through you, Sir, for example, I want to send to the hon. Home Minister only one picture which shows how the people had been killed and how the mass graves have been recovered in West Bengal. Sir, for example,* *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; that is not permitted. *(Interruptions)* That is not permitted. *(Interruptions)* You take it back. That is not permitted. *(Interruptions)* That is not permitted. It cannot be laid on the Table. *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how are you permitting this? (*Interruptions*)
How are you permitting this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not allowed you to place it on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*) This is not permitted. Zero Hour cannot be used like this. (*Interruptions*) Zero Hour cannot be used like this. (*Interruptions*) You cannot do this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: There were serious violations of human rights. (*Interruptions*) So many people have been butchered. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are certain norms for Zero Hour. You have to go by that. (*Interruptions*) Don't misuse Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*) It is not permitted. It cannot go on record. It is not permitted. He has to take it back. (*Interruptions*) Yes, he has to take it back. (*Interruptions*) वापस ले लो ...*(व्यवधान)* You take it back, I told you to take it back. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Mass graves are coming out. The Home Minister should make a statement on this. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Being a first-time Member, you are resorting to indiscipline. No, it is not permitted. It is against the rules to display. (*Interruptions*) That is against the rules to display it. You should have taken the permission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How are you allowing this, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): See, there is a rule... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Roy, listen to me. If you want to place something on the Table or display it, the rule says that you cannot do it unless you take the permission of the Chair in advance. There is no permission for you. So, don't do it. (*Interruptions*) It is not recorded. Sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It was an unprecedented thing. (*Interruptions*) Human skeletons have come out. Let the Home Minister make a statement on this. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari. (*Interruptions*)

**Returning of Padma Award by Shri Giriraj Kishore in protest
against auction of Mahatma Gandhi's belongings**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार और दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीय मजदूरों के हक को बहाल कराने के लिए महात्मा गांधी के ऐतिहासिक संघर्ष पर बीस वर्षों की अथक मेहनत से काव्यात्मक उपन्यास "पहला गिर-मिटिया" लिखने वाले पद्मश्री गिरिराज किशोर ने अपना पद्म सम्मान लौटाने की घोषणा की है। गिरिराज जी 17 अप्रैल को लन्दन में गांधी जी के चश्मे, चरखे और उनकी रक्त-बूंदों से सनी मिट्टी की नीलामी से काफी आहत हैं। इस नीलामी के पहले इसकी खबर देश के अखबारों में

छप चुकी थी। गिरिराज जी ने 5 अप्रैल, 2012 को प्रधान मंत्री जी को ई-मेल पर इसकी जानकारी देकर नीलामी को रुकवाने की मांग की थी। उन्होंने 11 अप्रैल को राष्ट्रपति जी को पत्र लिखकर इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने की मांग की थी, लेकिन खेद है कि भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई पहल नहीं की और 17 अप्रैल को नीलामी हो गई। खबर के मुताबिक गांधी जी की रक्त-बूंदों से सनी मिट्टी 10 हजार पौंड में नीलाम हुई। यह राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है कि हमारा देश जिनको राष्ट्रपिता के रूप में सम्मान देता है, उनके रक्त की नीलामी होती है और हमारी सरकार सुगबुगाती तक नहीं है। वह भी ऐसी सरकार, जिसके तमाम नेता अपने आपको गांधी जी का सच्चा वारिस मानते हैं। भले ही यह सरकार गांधी जी के प्रति असंवेदनशील हो गई है, लेकिन देश इस खबर से आहत है। अथक मेहनत से गांधी जी के दक्षिण अफ्रीका के संघर्ष पर काम करने वाला साहित्यकार अपना सम्मान लौटाने की घोषणा कर चुका है।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह तत्काल इस मामले में सक्रिय हो और गांधी जी की रक्त-बूंदों से सनी मिट्टी सहित नीलाम अन्य वस्तुओं को देश में वापस लाए।

डा नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All of you are associating with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Security for Nanda Raj Jat Yatra in Uttarakhand

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दुनिया की एक सबसे बड़ी, 280 किलोमीटर लंबी, उत्तराखंड राज्य में जो 28 दिन की यात्रा की जाती है, जिसे "श्री नंदा देवी राज जात यात्रा" कहते हैं, उसकी ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, यह यात्रा 12 वर्ष में एक बार आती है और सामान्य पहाड़ियों से 280 किलोमीटर होते हुए 17,500 फीट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित रूपकुंड क्षेत्र में जाकर पूर्ण होती है। इस यात्रा में पिछली बार लगभग 35,000 लोग शामिल हुए थे, जिसमें अनेक दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं और अनेक यात्रियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी। इस बार इस यात्रा में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक लोगों के भाग लेने की संभावना है।

महोदय, मानसून आने वाला है, बर्फबारी होगी और अभी हाल ही में वहां एक पुल टूट गया, जिसमें पांच लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। जिस रास्ते से ये डेढ़ लाख लोग गुजरेंगे, उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र तीन-चार किलोमीटर चौड़ा है। उन पहाड़ियों पर कोई रास्ता नहीं है। वे पहाड़ियां एक पुराने rain forest से होकर गुजरती हैं, जहां पर देवदार के वृक्ष छः मीटर की चौड़ाई तक के हैं। मैं अभी उस यात्रा की तैयारी के सिलसिले में उत्तराखंड में 1500 किलोमीटर की यात्रा करके लौटा हूँ और स्तब्ध रह गया हूँ कि उस यात्रा की तैयारी अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई है।

महोदय, यह यात्रा डेढ़ हजार साल पुरानी है। हर यात्रा में दुनिया भर से लोग आते

[श्री तरुण विजय]

हैं। 12 साल बाद होने की वजह से इसे "हिमालय का कुम्भ" कहा जाता है। इसमें उत्तराखंड की प्रकृति का भयंकर विनाश होने की आशंका है। 12 हजार फीट पर बेदनी बुग्याल है, जहां पर नंदा देवी की पूजा होती है। उसके बाद साढ़े सत्रह हजार फीट पर रूपकुंड है, जहां एक हजार वर्ष पुरानी दुर्घटना के कंकाल और हड्डियां और अनेक रहस्यमयी वस्तुएं हैं। जब इन डेढ़ लाख यात्रियों में से अधिकांश वहां पहुंचेंगे, तो उन तमाम प्राचीन अवशेषों के वहां से गायब होने का डर है। प्रकृति के विनाश का भी बहुत बड़ा डर है। यात्रियों द्वारा पूरे क्षेत्र में लाखों की संख्या में प्लास्टिक के पैकेट छितरा दिए जाते हैं, जिससे उत्तराखंड की प्रकृति के प्रति एक भयंकर हिंसा का ही डर नहीं, बल्कि लाखों यात्रियों के वहां पहुंचने पर उनके जान-माल के भीषण खतरे और आपदा का डर भी है।

अतः मेरी यह मांग है कि केंद्र सरकार का पर्यटन विभाग उत्तराखंड की सरकार को एक हजार करोड़ रुपए वहां की संरचना और ढांचागत सुविधाएं बनाने के लिए दे और वहां प्रकृति के संरक्षण तथा यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए तुरंत रास्ते बनाना शुरू करे, वरना इस देश के इतिहास में किसी भयंकर धार्मिक दुर्घटना होने की आशंका रहेगी। Thank you, sir.

Website problem in UGC in respect of UGC, NET examination

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, my Zero Hour Mention is on a small thing. There is not much to elaborate. Actually, 2nd May is the last day for NET applicants to upload their applications for UGC NET Examination. Earlier, the last date was 30th April, but because the Website got hanged and it was not properly working – in many States, especially, in Kerala, it is not working – many students could not apply, and so now it is extended up to 2nd May, 2012. But, again, it is not working. So, majority of the students from Kerala and, I think, from other parts also cannot apply for the UGC NET Examination because the Website is not working properly. The concerned Ministers have to take the decision immediately. Otherwise, near about 30,000 students cannot apply for the UGC NET Examination this year. This is my submission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think the Education Minister may take note of it.

Threat to Sarpanches and Panches by militants in Jammu and Kashmir

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, काफी दिनों बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए। डर के साये में हमेशा बार-बार postpone होते रहे। लेकिन जब चुनाव हुए, तो इस पर कुछ आतंकवादी संगठनों ने सरपंचों और पंचों को threat देना शुरू किया। जो सार्वजनिक जगह हैं, उन पर पोस्टर लगाकर इस तरह के threat दिए कि आप सभी लोग resign करें। वहां पर करीब 35000 पंच और सरपंच हैं। जब उनकी इस बात का असर नहीं हुआ, तो उन्होंने हर पंच और सरपंच के घर के आगे एक-एक पोस्टर लगाना शुरू कर दिया कि आप अपने सरपंच और पंच से resign करो। लेकिन सभी पंचों और सरपंचों ने एक कांफ्रेंस करके वहां की राज्य सरकार और फिर केन्द्र सरकार को यह रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वे एक डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम से चुनकर आए हैं, जो डेमोक्रेसी का सबसे पहला पहिया है, अगर उसको ही ऐसे threat मिलते रहेंगे, तो ये डेमोक्रेसी कैसे रह पाएगी।

आज यह बात जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुई है। कल जहां-जहां भी आतंकवाद का साया है, नक्सलवाद का साया है, वहां पर इलेक्ट्रिक लोगों को इस तरह से **threat** करके वे लोग डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को भंग करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस मेटर को सीरियसली लेकर, उन सभी पंचों और सरपंचों को सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए। वहां पर अभी तक उनको न तो सरकार ने कोई सिक्योरिटी दी है और न ही कोई ऐसा आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर वे **resign** नहीं करते, तो उनकी जान-माल की सुरक्षा सरकार करेगी।

सर, यह बात कहीं केंसर की तरह पूरे देश में न फैल जाए, जो भी आतंकवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें यह समस्या कहीं और न फैल जाये, एक नया मैथड देश के इलेक्ट्रिक लोगों को डराने का शुरु न हो जाए, इसलिए इस बात को गंभीरता से लेकर केन्द्र सरकार को कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि जो लोग डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं, जो लोग डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में आए हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा की बात उनके मन में रहे, यह बात मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with it.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Concern over horrendous scenario of milk adulteration

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, my Special Mention concerns everyone in this country because it pertains to horrendous scenario of milk adulteration.

The National Survey on Milk Adulteration 2011 was conducted by the Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in 33 States. Milk was found adulterated with detergent, fat and even urea, besides the age-old practice of diluting it with water. Across the country, 68.4 per cent of the samples were found contaminated. Just around 31.5 per cent of the total samples tested (565) conformed to the FSSAI standards while the rest 1,226, *i.e.*, 68.4% failed the test. Detergent was found in 103 samples, *i.e.*, 8.4%.

The non-conforming samples in rural areas numbered 381, *i.e.*, 31% out of which 64, *i.e.*, 16.7% were packet milk and 317, *i.e.*, 83.2% were loose samples. In urban areas, the number of non-conforming samples were 845, *i.e.*, 68.9%, out of which 282, *i.e.*, 33.3% were packed and 563, *i.e.*, 66.6% were loose. The most common adulteration was that of fat and solid not food (SNF) found in 574, *i.e.*, 46.8% of the non-conforming samples.

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania]

Sir, the most horrendous scenario was that in West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Mizoram, not a single sample tested met the prescribed norms. Around 89 per cent of the samples tested from Gujarat, 83 per cent from Jammu and Kashmir, 81 per cent from Punjab, 70 per cent from Delhi and Haryana and 65 per cent from Maharashtra and 48 per cent from Madhya Pradesh failed the test. Twenty-two per cent of the samples in Karnataka, 12 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 6.7 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 28 per cent of the samples in Kerala did not conform to the FSSAI standards. Only in Goa and Puducherry did 100 per cent of the samples tested conform to the required standards. Thus, a *daily glass of good health* could actually be doing harm.

In view of the above worrying scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to undertake corrective steps.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Concern over inadequate number of teachers in the country

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, आज देश में शिक्षकों की संख्या में भारी कमी, शिक्षा के बुनियादी अधिकार को साकार कर पाने में बड़ी बाधा साबित हो रही है। इसके साथ ही शिक्षकों से पढ़ाई के अतिरिक्त लिया जा रहा काम, उनके उत्साह को तोड़ने वाला एक बड़ा कारण बन रहा है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान से जुड़े आधे से ज्यादा शिक्षक नहीं चाहते कि उन्हें जनगणना के काम, चुनाव कार्य या मिड डे मील जैसी गतिविधियों में लगाया जाए। योजना आयोग से संबद्ध प्रोग्राम इवैल्यूएशन आर्गनाइजेशन की इवैल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट ऑन सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अनुसार, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण इलाकों में नियमित शिक्षकों के 19 फीसदी और शहरी इलाकों में 12 फीसदी पद खाली हैं। इसके साथ ही ग्रामीण इलाकों में 7 फीसदी प्राथमिक स्कूल सिर्फ एक शिक्षक के बूते चल रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक शिक्षक वाले प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ज्यादा है। शिक्षा के अधिकार के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत हर स्कूल में कम से कम दो शिक्षकों की मौजूदगी जरूरी है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा से संबंधित हाल के सर्वेक्षण से यह तथ्य जाहिर हुआ है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तर पर देश में कुल पांच लाख शिक्षकों की कमी है। शिक्षकों की मौजूदा तादाद में तकरीबन 3 लाख शिक्षक अप्रशिक्षित हैं। देश के कुल 633 जिलों के 10 लाख, 29 हजार प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में फिलहाल 50 लाख, 69 हजार शिक्षक बहाल हैं।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे देश के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए मानव संसाधन के इस पहलू पर तत्काल रूप से ध्यान दें, ताकि विकसित भारत का निर्माण हो सके।

Need for immediate action for realization of PF dues to workers of closed tea gardens in West Bengal

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here to draw the

attention of the Government to replies to the Unstarred Question No. 2297, dated 25.04.2012, regarding PF dues to workers of closed tea gardens of West Bengal. In my opinion, the replies are incomplete and half-hearted. In fact, there are three more tea gardens in the Darjeeling Hills that had been closed long ago. These tea gardens are Va-Tukbar, Peshok and Ringtong. The managements of these closed tea gardens have not paid PF due to the workers that runs into lakhs of rupees. The stunning part of the reply is that the Ministry has failed to inform what action has been taken against the defaulters so far. The poor workers of tea gardens have always been cheated by the unscrupulous owners, who never deposit the PF money into the account of the workers and avoid penal action with the help of people in the Government machinery.

I would request that immediate action be taken for release of PF dues into the accounts of the workers. I also demand that stern action be taken against those who have helped the defaulting tea garden owners.

**Demand to regulate setting up study of centres by private universities
under UGC norms in the country**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख निजी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में अध्ययन केन्द्र खोलने पर प्रतिबन्ध के विषय में है।

कुछ वर्ष पूर्व विभिन्न प्रदेशों में निजी विश्वविद्यालय खुलने से उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर में भारी गिरावट आई है। कुछ निजी विश्वविद्यालयों ने पैसा कमाने हेतु अपने प्रदेश और अन्य प्रदेशों में अध्ययन केन्द्र खोल कर उच्च शिक्षा तथा रिसर्च के स्तर को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया है। इन शिक्षा केन्द्रों में नकल करवा कर अच्छा परिणाम लाने की होड़ की जाती है। यू.जी.सी. के नियमनुसार कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय पांच वर्ष बाद ही अपने राज्य में अध्ययन केन्द्र खोल सकता है तथा आयोग समय-समय पर इस बारे में निर्देश जारी कर चुका है, परन्तु इसके बावजूद निजी विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के व्यापारीकरण को प्रोत्साहन देते हुए अधिक-से-अधिक अध्ययन केन्द्र अपने अधिकार राज्य से बाहर खोल कर उच्च शिक्षा और शोध को भारी क्षति पहुंचा रहे हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि निजी विश्वविद्यालयों की फीस भी सरकार निर्धारित करे तथा अध्ययन केन्द्र अन्य राज्यों में खोलने के बारे में यू.जी.सी. के नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन करवा कर इन निजी विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्ययन केन्द्रों को खुलवाने से रुकवाए, ताकि उच्च शिक्षा व शोध कार्यों के स्तर को गिरने से बचाया जा सके। जो विश्वविद्यालय नियमों का पालन न करें, उनका endowment fund राज्य सरकार जब्त कर ले और उनकी मान्यता रद्द कर दी जाए।

धन्यवाद।

**Demand to setup a meaningful mechanism to monitor implementation
of scheme for free coaching of SC/ST and OBC candidates**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, a scheme for providing free coaching to students belonging to SC/ST/OBC is being implemented since Sixth Five

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Year Plan and the scheme has been revamped and renamed as the Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC/ST and OBC students *w.e.f.* 2007.

Under this Scheme, 100 per cent expenditure will be borne by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The programme is implemented through NGOs and State Government organizations. The fund outlay for this Scheme is Rs. 40 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The objectives of the Scheme are to provide quality coaching for Group 'A' and 'B' examinations conducted by the UPSC, examinations conducted by the SSC, various RRBs and State PSCs; Officers' grade examinations conducted by banks, insurance companies, PSUs; diploma courses/job-oriented courses for employment in private sectors like IT, Bio-technology, software skills, etc.

It is pertinent to mention that details of organizations under the State Government and NGOs who receive the funds, process of their selection, monitoring of their activities and authority for auditing of such accounts from time to time are not available. Also, the number of SC/ST/OBC students, who were benefited and who had qualified the Civil Service examinations each year under this scheme is also not known and the entire process lacks transparency.

Therefore, I urge the Government to (i) constitute a meaningful mechanism to ensure transparency in the selection of organizations, NGOs, their activities, results achieved by them; and (ii) publish all the details on the Government website.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Tiruchi Siva, not present; Shri N.K. Singh.

**Concern over policy paralysis resulting in declining of
investments in the country**

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, a major weak link in India's future economic development appears to be policy uncertainty and its cascading effect on declining investment growth in the country. The 12th Five Year Plan Approach Paper has laid out ambitious targets for socio-economic development in the country. The achievement of these targets would require substantial investment inflows into critical sectors in the country. It is estimated that the power sector needs an investment of about \$400 billion, whereas the infrastructure sector requires an investment of approximately \$1 trillion in the Five-Year Plan. In order to attract this level of investment, a stable policy environment is essential. The Government has recently flip-flopped over key issues such as the cotton export ban. Additionally, nullifying court orders through retrospective amendments for taxation purpose does create significant policy uncertainty.

A recent study by the Reserve Bank of India has quantified the impact of

policy uncertainty on the FDI inflows into the country. The comparison of FDI flows to India *vis-a-vis* the potential showed investments shortfall of about 25 per cent during 2010-11 mainly at the back of policy uncertainty. The quality of policy implementation had a role in slowing the flow of investments despite the robust nature of the Indian economy, the study said. In this context, the past years could have had a potentially huge impact on foregone FDI inflows into the country. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to adopt a coherent policy approach and maintain a stable and investor-friendly business environment in the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, and the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, together.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011

and

The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, as we are all aware, there were about seven IITs in India, that is, Kharagpur, Mumbai, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee, at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan. And, all these IITs were governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

Then, Sir, on 17th July, 2008, the UPA Government took a decision to establish eight more IITs at Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur, Ropar, Mandi and Indore. While out of these eight new IITs, six new IITs at Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur and Ropar commenced their first academic sessions in 2008-09, the remaining two IITs, that is, Mandi and Indore, started their sessions in 2009-10. So, all the new IITs have been registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, pending their inclusion in the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Sir, all the older IITs were incorporated as societies, and when the Act was based, they were made institutions of national importance under the Act. We have to go through this process of constituting

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societies, registering them under the Societies Registration Act, and then, of course, incorporating them in the IT Act. Also, Sir, the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology, in the 39th meeting held on the 28th January, 2009, approved the proposal of conversion of IT (BHU) into an IIT, while keeping its linkage with BHU in some manner so that inter-disciplinary research could be given further impetus. It was also suggested that the Vice-Chancellor of BHU could be the Vice-Chairman of the new IIT (BHU), but we ultimately decided that he should be, the Chairman for the first three years. Now, the position is that the Act stands amended by Lok Sabha. The Vice-Chancellor of BHU will be, for the first three years, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of IIT (BHU). And, subsequently, he will nominate either himself or any of his nominee as Vice-Chairman so that there is a permanent linkage between the IIT and the Banaras Hindu University. Sir, we want to maintain the integrity of the Banaras Hindu University. We also want to maintain the linkage between the two, and, we also wanted to ensure the cross-disciplinary research through this integrative, governance set-up. As the campus is next-door, naturally, there will be a lot of synergy between what is happening in Banaras Hindu University and in IIT, BHU. Sir, we also wanted to preserve that linkage, and, therefore, the Executive Council of the BHU will send two nominees, who shall be the Members of Board of Governors of IIT, BHU. Therefore, the linkage will be established with the representation of the BHU in the Board of Governors of IIT, BHU.

Sir, three Members shall be nominated by the Executive Council of the BHU to the Senate of IIT, BHU. So, there will be representation in the Senate, there will be representation in the Board, and, there will be a Vice-Chairman of the Board, as nominated by the BHU. Also, we were very concerned about the fact that this linkage, this heritage of the BHU should not be disturbed, and, that this linkage must remain. With that in mind, it was done through a process of vast negotiations within the system, and, I am very happy that the Chancellor of BHU, Dr. Karan Singh, was involved in that process as well.

Now, Sir, the position is that since the Bill was passed in Lok Sabha, the students have already completed their degrees requirements but the Convocation is not being held. The students are waiting for a degree of IIT, BHU because, naturally, Sir, the market prospects of such a degree are always better and, so, the parents and the children are waiting for this.

As I said, Sir, there were no provision in the Act for establishment of a new IIT, and, none of the older IIT did originate through the Act. All of them started in some form or the other, as non-statutory institutions, as universities, or, as registered societies. So, therefore, amendments had to be made in the Act itself.

So, Sir, in a nutshell, this really is the essence of the amendments that I have moved with respect to the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Sir, there are some consequential amendments also. Because of the amendments that I have mentioned, there have to be some consequential amendments which are reflected in various provisions of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. For example, in order to declare the eight new IITs, and, IIT, BHU as 'institutes of national importance', consequential amendments were required to be made in section 2, section 4, and, section 5 of the Institutes of Technology Act. It has been done. Certain consequential amendments in the definitions had to be made, which has also been done in section 3.

Sir, because of the special status of the IIT, BHU, a new section had to be added, and, accordingly, we have added section 5(b). A special provision has also been added in section 12 in respect of the Board of Governors of IIT (BHU) because all IITs have a different composition of Board of Governors, but because we wanted to give a special status to IIT, BHU, there had to be a separate provision for the Board of Governors, which will reflect this integrative link between the BHU and IIT permanently. It had to be separately mentioned in the Act itself, and, so, there is a separate section 11 for that.

There is also a special provision in section 14 in respect of the constitution of the Senate of IIT, BHU. As the Senate of IIT, BHU will not be like the Senate of any other IIT, it also had to be done. So, a special provision has been incorporated in the Act.

Sir, section 38 of the Act, which is also proposed to be amended, provides that till such time the Statutes of the new IITs are framed, the new IITs would be governed by the Statutes and Ordinances of the Institutes as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2011. It is also proposed to provide for the transition period of IT-BHU to IIT-BHU, Varanasi.

Then, there was a suggestion by the Standing Committee that the zone which will be a part of the IIT, in other words, if the IIT is located in 'x' place, there is a zone of area which will fall under its area of jurisdiction, that had to be set out. So, a new clause 'm' has been put in section 3 so that the Government will notify the zone from time to time.

These, Sir, by and large, are the amendments that have been proposed in this Act. I want to assure the Members of this House, I want to clarify it further that nothing prevents the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman of the Board of Governors. He can also be in part of the zone of consideration. So, it is not as if he will never be considered. What we have done is, we have statutorily decided that he shall be the Chairman for the first three years and ensured that he can thereafter be in the zone of consideration when the Council and the Search

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Committee decide as to who should be the new Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT-BHU. So, any fear in that regard that we are, in any way, trying to be little the significance and importance and, in any way, interfere with the enormous heritage of the Banaras Hindu University is unfounded, and I wish to ensure the House that we certainly have nothing in our mind to that effect and as and when we proceed further in putting into effect the provisions of this Act, if there is any misgiving in any of these areas, we will be very very happy to work with all the Members of this House and revisit it in the manner that the Members consider appropriate. So, this, Sir, is the Bill relating to the IITs.

The other Bill is the National Institutes of Technology Bill which seeks to incorporate the new NITs and the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) as institutions of national importance. As you know, Sir, the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, covered 20 NITs and it has been in operation for some time, since 2007 now. In the mean time, the Prime Minister had announced the setting up of 5 Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research, called the IISERs. They started their courses in 2008. Three years have already passed, we are in 2012, but they have not got their degrees too. Children are waiting and crying for their degrees. One year has already passed since they completed their degree requirements. We are waiting for this amendment to take place. Lok Sabha has already cleared it and I think the distinguished Members of this House, I am sure, and I know are sensitive to the concerns of the student community because I don't think that we should be responsible for delaying the degrees to students who have worked very hard, who have sacrificed a lot, whose parents have sacrificed for them. Some might have borrowed moneys to study in these institutions. We should be in a position to pass this Bill so that the convocation can be quickly held and degrees be given. Students who are waiting for this. Of course, as you know, this proposal was sent to the Standing Committee and by and large I can say with a sense of confidence that we have by and large accepted almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. In the NIT Bill, we have accepted everything. In the other Bill also, the recommendations have been accepted by us. We are working very closely with the distinguished Members of Parliament and the Standing Committee. I have no hesitation to say that we have considered everything that has been suggested to us. Sir, as I was saying, the matter was sent to the Standing Committee and when the matter went to the Standing Committee, in the mean time, the Government announced in 2009 that 10 new NITs would be set up. Then it was suggested that why don't you bring a comprehensive Bill by which five new IISERs are included and ten new NITs are also included. Because our policy was that all the States in India, all the Union Territories in India must have a NIT. Therefore, we have decided to set up 10 more NITs in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim,

Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa, Puducherry, Delhi, Uttrakhand. Goa was to cater Daman and Diu, Dadara and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The Standing Committee has made some recommendations on the setting up of the NITs and has suggested some changes in terms of administrative structure, the composition of the Board of Governors. The Standing Committee suggested that the Board of Governors should be streamlined. They indicated that the Board of Governors that are set up under the ISERs and the Council had very little role to play, and, therefore, the Government's role should be reduced and the Council's role should be made prominent. They also indicated that the Members of the Board of Governors are 16 in number that must be reduced. We have accepted that; we have reduced the numbers as well. They suggested that experts should be nominated. We have accepted that as well. We have reduced the representation of the Government. They also suggested that in many of these bodies, the Chief Secretary has to attend the meeting. Chief Secretaries are functionaries who have many other things to do. Therefore, they rarely come to the meeting. So, it is better to allow the Chief Secretary to appoint his/her nominee. We have accepted that as well. They also said that the Government should not have any role in the nomination of members to be the Board of Governors, and sought change the composition of Board of Governors. We have reduced the number of nominees to two instead of three. We have accepted that. They said we have at least one person should be expert in respect of education or engineering to be nominated by the Council and not by the Government. We have accepted that. Then, they suggested that it is better to reduce the number of secretaries which is five to four representing the Ministries and Department of Government of India dealing with Bio Technology, Atomic Energy, Information Technology and Space, who should be on the council *ex officio*. This suggestion has also been accepted. Then, there was further suggestion that Secretaries and Chief Secretaries of States who are members on the Board don't have time and their nominees should be allowed to represent them. I have already indicated that this too has been accepted. So, the broad parameters of the amendments have been stated. I just wish to state one thing that today in the 21st Century, we must move towards setting up of institutions of quality. Until we are able to do that, until we invest in research and produce institutions of excellence, I don't think that we will be able to compete with the rest of the world. The number of Ph.D. that have been produced in India are abysmally low. We need to increase that. We need to empower our children by giving them grants for research and most importantly we need to improve the governance structure of these institutes. Though these institutions must remain public institutions at the same time, we must give them enough autonomy to emerge as institutions of excellence through the eco system that they must evolve themselves and that kind of autonomy is happening, and I have, in fact, freed many of those institutions. If you ask any Director now,

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you will realise that they are happy with the fact that we giving them enormous autonomy to move forward quickly.

Faculty recruitment is taking place at a very fast pace today. I am very happy to state this. Hon. Members, if you really look at these institutions, especially the IITs, they almost meet the aspirations of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs.

I must tell you, Sir, that I was actually looking at some of these figures of the intake into the system. I was happy to note that in the IIT system the representation of students is equivalent to the reservation that is provided. The OBCs representation is a little short. But other than that, the SCs and the STs are fully represented. The OBCs are 80-90 per cent represented in these institutions. The inclusive education agenda that the UPA Government was talking about for bringing the OBCs, the SCs, the STs into the system has been achieved. As far as faculty is concerned, I again wish to state that in the humanities, on the entry side, there is faculty reservation right up to the level of Professor. On the science side, there is faculty representation at the initial stage, at the stage of Assistant Professor. And once the Right to Education Act is fully implemented, when we hope to see hundred per cent retention in schools, you will see a jump in numbers of the SCs and the STs both in terms of the student community and the faculty. On the OBC representation side, we don't count all those OBCs who are by virtue of their own levels of excellence admitted in the 'general' category. In a sense, if you really were to look at all the numbers, I think that the inclusive agenda of the UPA Government is showing enormous results and we hope to continue to move along that path.

Sir, I, with these words, commend both these Bills to distinguished Members of this House. Thank you.

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, do you want me to speak now? It is almost one of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You start and at 1.00 p.m., we will adjourn the House.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, only one minute is left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why should you waste even one minute?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the whole train of thought will be disturbed. In one minute what can I say, Sir? There are substantial points that I need to raise.

May I request you that we start after lunch? Sir, it is only one minute to one of the clock. Sir, you can take the sense of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. We will have a lunch break for one hour and we will meet at two of the clock. We adjourn for one hour and will meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN), in the Chair]

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I rise to discuss the Indian Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011 moved by the Minister. Sir, the area on which I want to focus is with regard to the proposal to upgrade the IT of the BHU to the status of an IIT. Along with that eight others are also being upgraded to IITs but their case I wish to submit is somewhat different from the IT of the BHU which is being upgraded to the status of IIT (Banaras Hindu University) Varanasi from the nomenclature itself, It is very clear that this distinction is something which has to be kept in mind and laws framed accordingly.

Sir, BHU is an institution of tremendous heritage and is part of modern India's evolution as an independent country. It was conceived by the great Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; and with the support of a large section of people from all over the country it was founded.

Sir, let me with your permission read out the speech that was made by Sir Harcourt Butler, Member, Education, in the then Government, on the 11th March, 1915. Sir Harcourt Butler had said in his speech "My Lord, this is no ordinary occasion. We are watching today the birth of a new and many hope a better type of university in India. The main features of this university which distinguish it from existing universities will be the first that it will be a teaching and residential university." And then he goes on to explain various other factors and in the end he says something which is almost touching in the way he puts it. Sir Harcourt Butler while speaking further said, "I confess that the other day when I was standing opposite to Ram Nagar on the site where your university buildings will, I hope, soon be rising in a stately array and look down the river Ganges to the Ghats of Kashi which sway before me. I felt some pride that I was a member of the Government which had joined in one more large endeavour that combines the ancient and honoured culture of India with the culture of the modern western world. This is in 1915. And what did Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya say on that occasion? He said, "My Lord, I look forward to the day when students and professors and donors and

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others interested in the Banaras Hindu University will meet on the banks of the Ganges to celebrate the 'Donor's Day. And I feel certain that the name will stand at the head of the list on such a day.' This is what Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya said.

Sir, I seek your indulgence to just quote one more observation. It says, "I just want to mention that this is a very unique institution. The Banaras Hindu University is our heritage; it is a part of our heritage. We should not, in any way, want to disturb that heritage. So, what we decided was this. We are aware of the fact that interdisciplinary teaching is very important because there you have a hospital also. We do not want to bifurcate that." Again it was emphasized, "This is part of our heritage. We do not want to break the linkage. We want to make sure that the kind of interdisciplinary character of the institution remains the same." Now I shall tell you who said these words. It was the hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, who is sitting in front of me, during the debate in the Lok Sabha, who said this.

If you see that from the time of Sir Harcourt Butler and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya to Shri Kapil Sibal, there has been continuity in the ostensible aims. But, however, as they say "कथनी और करनी में कई बार बहुत फर्क होता है!", that is exactly we are noticing in what unfortunately the Minister is insisting on attaining through this new amendment. Sir, our main point about the BHU is that it is a university of great distinction. This is a university where among its aims and objects, was the promotion of scientific and technical education in India. This is in 1911 when the Prospectus of the University was issued; and I have referred to the debate in the Legislative Council in 1915 where Sir Harcourt Butler and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya participated. Inculcation of scientific and technical temperament in India was part of the objects of the University and the Government of that day promoted it and Governments have been subsequently also promoting it. The Institute of Technology Department of BHU was set up right at the outset. This has been functioning so well. It has provided the best engineers; it has provided a series of scholars, PH.Ds, and made such tremendous contribution when IIT was not even heard of or conceived of. IIT is a post-Independence phenomenon. The IT Department of the Banaras Hindu University was world renowned even before Independence. Therefore, no attempt must be made to curtail or in any way completely submerge the identity of the IT of BHU. This is a matter which has been agitating the minds of the people in this country for a long time. It agitated the minds of the Lok Sabha Members. I have quoted from the Minister's reply to the Lok Sabha debate. I am sure the Minister will remember as to how many Members stood up and made the same point that we are now trying to put across to the Minister that what you have proposed with regard to the role of the Vice-Chancellor

of BHU in this new IIT is something that has a serious potential of disturbing the autonomy and the status of the proposed IIT.

It is, in that context, Sir, that I have moved an amendment, to which I would like the Minister to respond. On Page 4 of the Bill, on lines 12 and 13, that is, in clause 6 (e) (i), the clause, as it stands, reads: “The Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University appointed under the provisions of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, shall be deemed to have been appointed as *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under this Act and shall hold office for a period of three years with effect from such commencement.” Sir, I have proposed, in my amendment, that the words ‘and shall hold office for a period of three years with effect from such commencement’ be deleted. If this is done, then, the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University will, permanently, be the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the new institution, the IIT. This will ensure that the continuity of the heritage and continuity of the multi-disciplinary character of the Banaras Hindu University as well as its composite teaching – the fact that several institutes of international repute already exist on the campus – will be retained. Sir, I fail to see the logic of appointing someone as Chairman for the first three years and, thereafter, removing him from the position of Chairman and appointing somebody else. The Minister has tried to explain that this is to ensure continuity. Now if you have to ensure continuity, then, why not continuity in perpetuity? Why continuity for three years alone? Are you proposing that the continuity can be broken after three years? It is like, you are coming into my house, taking a portion of my house and saying that you want to make some improvements on it. Well, I have no problem, but it has to be done under my supervision because the house belongs to me. You cannot say that in that part of the house, I will be subservient to you. This is exactly what has been proposed that after three years there will be a Vice-Chairman who will be elected by the Executive Council and it may have two representatives from the Executive Council and the Board of Governors including, possibly, the Vice-Chancellor. This means that the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University will be working under the Chairman to be named by the IIT Council. Obviously, Sir, he will be the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman will be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. So, this is an automatic kind of demotion. Now, in that Committee of the Board of Governors, it is agreed that the Chairman is really not a person who can take all executive decisions; executive decisions will be taken by others. But if the Vice-chancellor is made the Chairman it will give a sense of comfort and identity and ensure that the continuity is not broken because this University is very, very special. It is very special to every Indian because of its tremendous heritage and the fact that it was set up for industrial and technical education. In that situation, – of course, nobody is opposed to this upgradation and making it an IIT – all that we

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have said is, please make this very crucial amendment so that the BHU's role in this new institution remains undiminished and the students of the University also feel totally comfortable that this heritage is not broken.

Sir, there are several other factors, apart from staff being transferred and all other technical details, which I do not want to go into. But there is also the issue of land. When IITs are set up, there is a provision that IITs must be set up on 500 acres of land. Today the IIT of BHU is located on 200 acres. The total campus area is of 1,300 acres. Tomorrow, if there is an insistence that in order to designate this as an IIT, the entire 500 acres of land will have to be given to this Institute, then, what happens? Where will the others go? The other institutes are already there. There is the Medical Institute; there is an Agricultural Institute; there are so many institutions which are located on the BHU campus.

Now if 200 acres are not enough and you take 300 acres more, they are totally built up areas. So, some consideration should have been given to this and if, in the event of a conflict, the Chairman of the Board of Governors is not in a position to hold concurrently the position held by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir, there is a great danger. The IIT Board may say that in order to conform to IIT regulations you please part with 300 acres more. What happens to the rest? Therefore, these are very, very serious concerns. We are not saying anything further about the need to upgrade. You are upgrading all eight others. It is a welcome decision. Students want it. Today, IIT is a brand and all Indians are proud of the IIT brand. But the fact that this is a case apart, this is a different kettle of fish so to speak, is clear in the very nomenclature. The name is IIT, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. The Government has thus acknowledged that Banaras Hindu University is an integral part and, probably, the dominant part of this Institution and that culture must be retained if you have changed the nomenclature. You can simply make a minor change in who will be the Chairman of the Board of Governors. If that is done, that comfort is to ensure that there is no attempt to curb the autonomy of the University. Sir, I am not saying that the Government is planning this. But tomorrow, suppose, on the model of setting up the IIT, BHU, the Government decides that they will affiliate the medical college of BHU to some other national agency, they will affiliate some agricultural institute to some other national institute. Sir, is this going to be a precursor of breaking up BHU into different, different components and linking them up to national institutions in the name of upgrading, and thereby, destroying the character of BHU? The character of BHU is very dear to the people of India. Not only does it bear the heritage, but it also bears so much of our history. We all know how our national leaders have been associated with it. They have been a part of the history and heritage of BHU. Now, I am not sure; the Government is not prepared to

accept even a minor thing that you are suggesting that in order to maintain the continuity, please retain the Vice-Chancellor of BHU as Chairman of the Board of Governors, which we all know is not a position that can really influence every executive decision, but it feels a certain sense that we know the character will be maintained. I fail to understand the Government's problem in accepting this. I have proposed a very minor change, and there are some consequent kinds of amendments. In the Board of Governors, once the Act comes into effect, the Vice-Chairmen shall be from amongst the elected members of the Executive Council, including its Vice-Chancellor, which means that the idea really is to have the Vice-Chancellor of BHU named the Vice-Chairman, and the IIT decides to have the Chairman. Sir, what is the need for this? That is why we have tried to say that please do not have any such objective in mind and wherever you have proposed that the Vice-Chancellor should be subservient in the IIT set-up to the Vice-Chairman, kindly delete these things. Once the Minister accepts this very minor change, I would like to point out to the Minister that there was tremendous opposition to this in the Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha said that the Government has numbers; so, he refused to accept them, and it got passed. Maybe, it will get passed here also, although, we will have serious objections if it is passed. Without this amendment. Sir the Government should not indulge in this non-cooperation because this is a very genuine and legitimate demand from a very large section of people and this will not really cost the Government anything in terms of what they propose to do in other IITs' or in the BHU. Sir, in this context, in the second Bill, the NIT Bill, my colleagues will throw further light. But I have been going through this. Sir, once again, although the Minister tried to say while moving the legislation that he has succumbed to demands and removed a large number of officials from the various Boards, Sir, it is still far from adequate. You look at the position that has been earmarked.

Clause 9 of the Bill proposed to insert Section 11A after Section 11 of the principal Act. It says:

The Board of every Institute mentioned in the Second Schedule shall consist of the following members, namely:

- (a) the Chairperson to be nominated by the Visitor. The Visitor, of course, if I am not mistaken, is the President of India.
- (b) Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of India, *ex officio*...;
- (c) Director of the Institute, *ex officio*;
- (d) Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, *ex officio*;
- (e) Director of one of the Indian' Institutes of Technology, to be nominated by the Central Government;

- (f) two Secretaries to the Government of India, to be nominated by the Central Government representing its Scientific or Industrial Ministries;
- (g) Chief Secretary of the State in which the Institute is located, *ex-officio*;
- (h) two professors of the Institute to be nominated by the Senate;
- (i) two eminent scientists...; and
- (j) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human Resource Development, *ex-officio*.

On just counting them, I found that there are six Government nominees, including the Chairperson and there are seven non-officials. This hardly gives non-officials any kind of role in that institution. Same is the case with regard to Clause 14. Here, the Minister is proposing to insert Section 30A after Section 30 of the principal Act. It says:

- (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, there shall be established for all the Institutes specified in column 3 of the Second Schedule, a central body to be called the Council.
- (2) The Council under sub-section (1) shall consist of the following members, namely:-
 - (a) the Minister in-charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, Chairman;
 - (b) the Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, Vice-Chairman;
 - (c) the Chairperson of every Board of the Institutes mentioned in the Second Schedule, *ex officio*;
 - (d) the Director of every Institute mentioned in the Second Schedule, *ex officio*;
 - (e) the Chairman, University Grants Commission, *ex officio*;
 - (f) the Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *ex officio*;
 - (g) four Secretaries to the Government of India to represent the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government dealing with bio-technology, atomic energy, information technology and space, *ex-officio*;
 - (h) the Chairman, Defence Research and Development Organisation, *ex officio*;

- (i) not less than three, but not more than five persons to be nominated by the Visitor, at least one of whom shall be a woman, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology;...

Sir, the hon. Minister himself mentioned that Chief Secretaries do not have time to attend meetings. There are so many Secretaries and Jt. Secretaries packing the various Boards. They will never have the time. Meetings will not be held and they keep on deferring the meetings. So, what is the purpose? In order to centralize everything and bring everything under the control of the Union Government, is it not the technical excellence or the technical autonomy that these institutions enjoy or ought to enjoy are compromised. We believe that this Bill needs to have a serious re-look, because this is something which affects them a lot. We are making new legislation. We are upgrading these institutions. There are no issues about that. We are bringing more things under their ambit. And, when we do that, it is our responsibility that we prepare or make law that will stand us in a good stead, not just today or tomorrow, but for decades to come. While doing that, I think, the Central Government must desist itself from making any attempt to control everything.

In conclusion, I just want to go back to one point on the BHU. I am not making any comment on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have one more speaker from your party.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I am just finishing.

Sir, it is very significant that in the case of upgradation of this institute to the level of an IIT, the same offer was apparently made to Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). Incidentally, the BHU and the AMU are the two universities that are actually mentioned in the Constitution of India as institutions of the national importance. Sir, AMU rejected the offer by saying, 'we are happy with what we have. We have an excellent institute of technology and we don't want to become point of something else. On the other hand, the BHU did not. Therefore, I am, again, humbly requesting the hon. Minister to please have a serious re-look at it and do not stand on the argument that it has been cleared by the Standing Committee. But, there was also opposition in the Committee. There was also opposition in the Lok Sabha. You have numbers. So, you want to push through the Bill. You may succeed in that. But, at the same time, you will be doing a great damage to the heritage and character of the BHU. Kindly desist from doing so. Thank you.

डा. कर्ण सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपासभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का 150वां जन्मदिन मनाया जा रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में एक राष्ट्रीय समिति बनी है और मैं Implementation Committee का अध्यक्ष हूँ। मालवीय जी

[डा. कर्ण सिंह]

की बहुआयामी देशभक्ति और देश सेवा के जो कार्य हैं, उन सब के बारे में कार्यक्रम किए जाएंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि संसद सदस्य भी इसमें यथासंभव शिरकत करें। इनका पहले कार्यक्रम प्रधानमंत्री जी के माध्यम से विज्ञान भवन में 25 दिसम्बर 2011 को हुआ था और इसका अंतिम function 25 दिसम्बर 2012 को बी.एच.यू. में होने वाला है। इस प्रकार, यह एक बहुत विशेष वर्ष है, जिसमें मालवीय जी को याद किया जा रहा है। अपने जीवन में उन्होंने बहुत ही अद्भुत कार्य किए। वे बड़े ही प्रभावशाली वक्ता, लेखक, पत्रकार, समाज सुधारक और स्वतंत्रा सेनानी थे। महोदय, वे तीन बार कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष रहे, लेकिन उनका जो सबसे बड़ा प्रयास रहा, जो भगीरथ प्रयास रहा, वह था बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना। एक तो वाराणसी का अपना महत्व है ही - गंगा तरंग रमणीय जटाकलापम, गौरी निरंतर विभूषित वामभागम, नारायणप्रियम अनंग मदापहारम, वाराणसीपुर पतिम भज विश्वनाथम। मैं भगवान शंकर का भक्त हूँ, वहां उनका विशेष स्थान है। हालांकि मैं वाराणसी वालों को कहता हूँ कि जब आप कहते हैं कि भगवान शंकर आपके शहर में रहते हैं, यह न भूलिए कि आदिवासी वे हमारे पहाड़ के हैं, वे हिमालय से यहां, वाराणसी आए हैं। वह बात और है, लेकिन वाराणसी का बड़ा महत्व है। वाराणसी में उन्होंने जिस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय की कल्पना की और वे कहते थे कि मैं भिखारी हूँ, उन्होंने घूम-घूम कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया और जिस प्रकार का कैम्पस उन्होंने बनाया है, न जाने आप वहां गए हैं या नहीं, लेकिन आज भी आदमी वहां जाकर आश्चर्यचकित होता है कि करीब 100 वर्ष पहले, 1916 में इसकी शताब्दी होगी, किस प्रकार की उनकी कल्पना थी कि इस प्रकार की एक संस्था बनाई जाए। मैं यह भी कह दूँ कि मुझे बी.एच.यू. का कुलाधिपति होने का गौरव मिला है, पहले 6 साल, 1961 से लेकर 1967 तक, जब मैं सिर्फ 30 वर्ष का ही था और अब भी 6 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। मैं 12 वर्षों तक बी.एच.यू. का चांसलर या कुलाधिपति रहा हूँ। हर दफा जब मैं जाता हूँ, तो मुझे नए आयाम दिखते हैं, मालवीय जी का जो दृश्य था, उसके नए चमत्कार दिखते हैं। पिछली बार मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को ले गया था, हम हेलीकॉप्टर से एयर पोर्ट से गए थे, तो पहली बार मैंने हवाई जहाज से दृश्य देखा। वह दृश्य आपको नीचे से नहीं दिखेगा। वह ऐसा दृश्य, **integrated campus**, वह सारा कैम्पस एक अर्ध चन्द्र की तरह बना हुआ है। वह वाकई अद्भुत है। उसमें एक बात समझने वाली है कि मालवीय जी को जो **vision** था, उनकी जो दृष्टि थी, जो दूरदर्शिता थी, उसमें प्राचीन और अर्वाचीन, दोनों विद्याओं का सम्मिश्रण था। जहां संस्कृत और दर्शन के विभाग थे, वहां मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग के भी विभाग थे। हर प्रकार की, कोई ऐसी विद्या नहीं है, इसलिए हमारे राष्ट्र गीत में "सर्व विद्या की राजधानी" कहा गया है। हर विद्या है, फारसी भी है, अरबी भी है, संस्कृत भी है, पाली भी है और हर प्रकार की सायंस है और हर प्रकार के आर्ट्स और ह्यूमैनिटीज़ हैं। इसमें अब ऐसा होने जा रहा है कि जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हैं, मेरी समझ में भारतवर्ष में सबसे प्राचीन इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज बी.एच.यू. का था, अब उस इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज को **upgrade** किया जा रहा है और उसको **IIT** बनाया जा रहा है। जब यह विचार पहले उभरा, तो एक विवाद उभरा। लोगों का यह विचार था, मुझे भी उन्होंने पत्र लिखे कि आप इसको कैसे **IIT** बना रहे हैं, लेकिन हमने जब इसको सोचा और लोगों के साथ बैठ कर मशविरा किया, तो एक बात स्पष्ट हो गई कि मालवीय जी प्रगति चाहते थे। मालवीय जी चाहते थे कि जो नवीनतम विचार हैं, उनको अपनाया जाए।

"आ नो भ्रदा: कृतवो यन्तु विश्वतः"

अर्थात् अच्छे विचार जहां से भी आएँ, उन्हें हम ग्रहण करें। इसलिए अगर हम इस इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज को आई.आई.टी. बनने से रोक देते हैं, तो हम केवल उन छात्र-छात्राओं से ही अन्याय नहीं कर रहे होंगे, बल्कि मालवीय जी की स्मृति से भी अन्याय कर रहे होंगे। हमने ठीक कहा है, इसको आई.आई.टी. बनाइए, लेकिन इसके कुछ विशेष प्रावधान रखिए। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया, इसके लिए कुछ विशेष प्रावधान रखे गए हैं, जो भारतवर्ष के और किसी भी आई.आई.टी. में नहीं हैं। अब भारत में 16 आई.आई.टी. हो जाएंगे।

पहला विशेष प्रावधान यह है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का जो नाम है, वह हमेशा के लिए इस आई.आई.टी. के साथ जुड़ा रहेगा। कोई और आई.आई.टी. ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके साथ किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम जुड़ा हो, उनके साथ केवल शहर का नाम जुड़ा होता है, जैसे कानपुर, दिल्ली या चेन्नई। लेकिन यहां पर इसका नाम ही 'आई.आई.टी., बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, वाराणसी' होगा। पहली बड़ी बात तो यह है, जो हमेशा के लिए रहेगी।

दूसरा, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, इस पर बहुत विवाद चला था, मेरे मित्र चन्दन जी ने कहा कि लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया। कहा गया कि आई.आई.टी. टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में जो विशेषज्ञ होता है, वही अध्यक्ष चुना जाता है, तो यहां आप वाइस चांसलर को अध्यक्ष क्यों रख रहे हैं। बात-चीत करके अन्ततोगत्वा यह तरीका निकला कि पहले तीन वर्ष बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर को ही अध्यक्ष रखा जाए, ताकि जो फाउंडेशन हो रही है, ट्रांज़िशन हो रहा है, उसमें कोई दुविधा नहीं हो। दूसरी बात, उसके बाद बी.एच.यू. अपने तीन व्यक्ति वहां नॉमिनेट कर सकता है। जरूरी नहीं है कि उनमें वाइस चांसलर हो, उसमें दूसरे लोग भी हो सकते हैं। इसके बाद आई.आई.टी. अपनी पद्धति से अध्यक्ष चुनेगी। इसमें यह भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है कि वाइस चांसलर को नहीं चुना जा सकता, अगर वाइस चांसलर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो, जिसे आई.आई.टी. वाले अध्यक्ष बनाना उचित समझें, तो उन्हें भी चुन सकते हैं। लेकिन आई.आई.टी. का एक सिलसिला है, उसमें हमेशा के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर को अध्यक्ष रखना संभव नहीं होगा।

संसद सदस्यों से मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो दीक्षांत समारोहों में इंजीनियरिंग के हजारों छात्र-छात्राओं ने अपनी डिग्री नहीं ली। आप थोड़ा इस बात पर भी विचार कीजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि हम अब बी.एच.यू. की डिग्री नहीं लेंगे, क्योंकि जब तक इस पर आई.आई.टी. की छाप नहीं पड़ेगी, तब तक हमें इसका पूरा लाभ नहीं होगा। आप जानते हैं कि आई.आई.टी. की सारी दुनिया में अपनी एक प्रेस्टीज है, हालांकि बी.एच.यू. की भी अपनी एक प्रेस्टीज है। दुनिया में मैं जहां भी जाता, मुझे बी.एच.यू. के पूर्व छात्र मिल जाते हैं, जो बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं, आधुनिक युग में आई.आई.टी. का जो विशेष महत्व होता है, वह अलग ही है, इसीलिए वे छात्र-छात्राएं अभी बैठे हैं। उनकी नजर हमारी तरफ लगी हुई है। वे चिन्तित हैं, दुःखी हैं। उनको एक साल डिग्री नहीं दी गई, दूसरे साल उन्होंने डिग्री नहीं ली। वे इस बात की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं कि कब संसद इस बिल को पास करे और कब वे आगे जा कर डिग्री लें।

लोक सभा ने तो इस बिल को पारित कर ही दिया। मैं इसमें बहुत लम्बा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे बड़ा गौरव है, जैसा कि चन्दन जी ने कहा कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सारे भारतवर्ष के लिए गौरवमय स्थान है। मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का नाम हमेशा स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। लेकिन सभी सदस्यों से मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है और विशेषकर जो हमारे अरुण जी बैठे हैं और उनके दल के जो सदस्य हैं, उनसे प्रार्थना है कि इसमें अब आप देरी न करें।

[डा. कर्ण सिंह]

आप देरी करेंगे तो उन छात्र-छात्राओं के हौसले फिर पस्त हो जाएंगे और वे दुःखी हो जाएंगे। उनका नुकसान हो रहा है, क्योंकि आई.आई.टी. की डिग्री से उनको जिस जगह नौकरियां मिल सकती थीं, वे नहीं मिलीं। इसलिए मेरी आप सभी से विनम्र प्रार्थना है, लोक सभा ने बहुत सोच-समझ कर और बहुत बहस करके इसको पास कर दिया है। अब आप लोग भी सहर्ष और सर्व-सम्मति से इसे पारित कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान के नाम से जानी जाने वाली पुणे, मोहाली, भोपाल और त्रिवेंद्रम में पांच स्थापित संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव भी लाई है, जिसमें आपने प्रत्येक संस्थान का एक बोर्ड और एक परिषद बनाने का प्रोजेक्शन भी बिल में रखा है तथा तकरीबन 2000 करोड़ रुपए की बात भी इस बिल के अन्दर कही गई है।

महोदय, इस बिल से पहले भी हमारे देश की तकरीबन तीन दर्जन से ज्यादा संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएं घोषित किया गया। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि यह बिल भी सम्भवतः पास होना है और ये संस्थाएं भी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएं घोषित होंगी, होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, सदन यहां कई बिन्दुओं पर आशंकित रहता है, क्योंकि पूर्व में जो संस्थाएं राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएं घोषित की गई हैं उनका वर्तमान स्टेटस क्या है, इसकी जानकारी भी अगर सदन के सामने समय-समय पर आती जाए, तो कम-से-कम सदन और देश राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मसले को समझने में कहीं न कहीं अपने आपको सक्षम महसूस करेगा। जो बजट इन संस्थाओं को आवंटित होता है, उसके सही खर्च की उपयोगिता के बारे में कभी कोई चीज हाउस के सामने नहीं आती। किन लोगों को, कितने छात्रों को इनकी सुविधाएं मिलीं, कितने स्टुडेंट्स इनसे लाभान्वित हुए, ये तमाम चीजें भी अगर समय-समय पर सदन के सामने लाई जाएं, तो सम्भवतः सदन के सामने भी और देश के सामने भी इसकी महत्ता और ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने बहुत सारे बिन्दुओं पर अपनी बात रखी है और आप इस आई.आई.टी. विभाग के बड़े ज्ञाता भी हैं, आपको बहुत जानकारी भी है। मैं एक चीज आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि एक साथ पांच संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएं घोषित करना एक छोटा निर्णय नहीं है, यह बहुत बड़ा निर्णय है, लेकिन सरकार ने इन संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने के लिए प्रत्येक में 16 सदस्यीय बोर्ड और 25 सदस्यीय परिषद, दो डिफरेंट-डिफरेंट संस्थाएं आपने इसमें अलग से बनाई हैं। आपने कहा कि एक बोर्ड होगा, इसमें तकरीबन 16 मेम्बर्स होंगे तथा एक परिषद होगी, जिसमें 25 मेम्बर्स होंगे। यह एक अच्छी बात है कि आई.आई.टी. को आप बढ़िया तरीके से मैनेज करना चाहते हैं और देश की जनता को उसका लाभ देना चाहते हैं। इसमें सारे सदन की सहमति और सहयोग आपके साथ है और रहेगा, लेकिन यहां एक सवाल हमारे मन में रहता है कि क्या ये दोनों कमेटीज, जो आप बोर्ड के रूप में और परिषद के तौर पर गठित कर रहे हैं, क्या इनमें रिजर्वेशन की कोई प्रक्रिया लागू करने का या इनमें प्रावधान करने का कोई निर्णय लिया है? चूंकि देश के लिए जो एक बहुत ही उपयोगी और खास तौर से देश का यंगस्टर है, जो आई.आई.टी. में जाना चाहता है, अच्छी एजुकेशन लेना चाहता है, उसके साथ वे सारे वर्ग, सब तबके जुड़ें, जो अभी विकास और समृद्धि से दूर हैं, तो मेरा पहला निवेदन आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह रहेगा कि कृपया इन बोर्ड्स और परिषदों के बारे में इन बात पर भी अपना मन्तव्य देने की कोशिश करें

कि क्या इनमें अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति या पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने का कोई प्लान भी आप लोगों ने रखा है? इसके अलावा यह बात मैं माइनोंरिटीज के लिए भी कहूंगा। आज जो तबका शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा है, क्या उन लोगों को भी अपग्रेड करके इन Institutions से जोड़ कर कुछ आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश हमारी सरकार करेगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जिन संस्थानों को अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं या राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान घोषित कर रहे हैं, उन संस्थानों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का स्टेटस क्या होगा, उनकी पोजिशन क्या होगी? क्या वे यथावत अपने पदों पर कार्य करते रहेंगे या उसमें कोई परिवर्तन लाने का भी विचार इस बिल के माध्यम से होगा? इस पर भी अगर कोई उचित नीति हो, तो इसको भी आप स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहा तक IT-BHU को IIT-BHU में तब्दील करने का मामला है, इस संबंध में मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ और सदन भी इस बात को महसूस करता है कि कहीं इसके माध्यम से BHU को बांटने की प्लानिंग तो नहीं हो रही है। इस पर भी सरकार को कम से कम अपना मत स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। बिल आने से पहले भी बहुत सारे छात्रों ने और देश के लोगों ने आशंकाएं की थीं तथा IT के बहुत सारे कर्मचारियों ने प्रोटेस्ट भी किया था कि अगर इसको IIT घोषित कर देंगे, तो क्या यह यूनिवर्सिटी के अधीन काम करेगा? इस संबंध में तमाम तरह की आशंकाएं पहले भी व्यक्त की गई थीं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कृपया वे इस बात को भी स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करें, ताकि लोगों में IT-BHU को IIT-BHU बनाने के संबंध में कहीं न कहीं जो एक भ्रम की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, वह स्थिति देश की जनता के सामने स्पष्ट हो जाए और IT-BHU का अस्तित्व किसी भी प्रकार से खतरे में न रहे। सदन के सामने अगर कम से कम यह गारंटी आती है, तो शायद इससे देश के लोगों के सामने और ज्यादा clarity आ सकेगी।

मैं इस बिल के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमें कम से कम इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिन संस्थानों को आप राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करना चाहते हैं, उनमें कहीं भी रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी बाधित न हो, इसका विचार भी बहुत जरूरी है। इन संस्थानों के लिए जो भी धन आवंटित होता है, जो उसके परिव्यय पर खर्च होता है, उसकी उपयोगिता सही होती है या नहीं, यह प्रश्न भी आज हमारे सामने है। ये संस्थान जिनके लिए अपग्रेड किए जा रहे हैं, उन्हें इनसे क्या फायदा मिला है, किस तरह से वे इनसे लाभान्वित हुए हैं, आज ये कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं, जिनको देश की जनता भी जानना चाहती है और हम भी जानना चाहते हैं। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जरूर मेरे इन कुछ सवालों का जवाब देंगे। इन संस्थानों को आप राष्ट्रीय महत्व का बनाना चाहते हैं या IT-BHU को IIT-BHU घोषित करना चाहते हैं ताकि देश के लोग इनके महत्व को समझें और इनका लाभ देश के लोगों को मिल सके।

कई बार छोटी-सी आशंका रह जाती है। इन institutions में एडमिशन के लिए डोनेशन की प्रथा पर कहीं न कहीं चर्चा होती है। गांव से जुड़े हुए जो बच्चे हैं, देहात से जुड़े हुए जो बच्चे हैं, वे इन संस्थानों में एडमिशन लेने का प्रयास नहीं कर पाते हैं, इन संस्थानों में एडमिशन के लिए साहस नहीं कर पाते हैं। मेरा यह भी अनुरोध होगा कि इसमें प्रवेश का नियम इस प्रकार बनाया जाए कि देश का आम नागरिक, आम व्यक्ति या आम परिवार का व्यक्ति भी इन संस्थानों में जाकर अपने आपको इस एजुकेशन से जोड़ सके। (समय की घंटी)

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

क्या इसके नियम में सरलता और शिथिलता लाते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर गरीब बच्चों के प्रवेश की योजना भी इस बिल के जरिए सरकार आगे लाने की कोशिश करेगी, ताकि इस देश के बहुत सारे जो दलित, पिछड़े, कमजोर, किसान, आदिवासी और minorities के लोग हैं, उनको इन संस्थानों का लाभ मिल सके और सरकार को इन सारे लाभ का श्रेय मिल सके? आपने मुझे बोलने का वक्त दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, at the outset, I think we have to accept this Bill because this is only for some technical inclusion through this amendment Bill. So, we can accept the amendments proposed in the National Institute of Technology Amendment Bill, 2011 and the Institutes of Technology Amendment Bill, 2011 except for some reservations about the BHU, the nomenclature and all that. But, Sir, now when we are discussing them in this House this afternoon, a very less number of Members are there. Whatever we discuss in the House – sine amendments are not moved by me, I am not moving any amendment – all this discussion is like a public debate. Generally, the Ministry and the Government are not considering the importance of the discussion in the House. Technically if we are moving some amendments and if we are getting the majority, then only things are going on the record and some amendments are accepted. I am saying this is what is happening by and large. Why I am saying this, Sir, not about this Bill alone, is because whatever the powers and privileges are of Parliament, whether it is Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, or State Assemblies, Executive is not caring about the rights of these Houses. I am not going into the details of the experiences which I am having. The other day also I talked about the rules which are lying before this House for the last one year and Executive is making laws on its own. For namesake the Parliament and the Legislatures are making laws. We are making the rules, but the action part is taken over by the rules. The rules are going on in their own way. The Executive-made laws are controlling the country. I am making a general observation about it.

Here when we are speaking about this Bill, I say that it is just to introduce eight IITs and the BHU, the BHUIIT, which is also part of the Bill. Five new IISERs are being introduced. It is a very good move by the Government. There is one new IISER in Trivandaraum also. So, we have to include that because the students who have already completed their Degrees from there are not getting Degree Certificates which is the real issue. Merely naming and merely including the names of these institutions in the Bill will not serve the purpose. Actually for higher education we need to do a lot of things. The Minister is always saying that our GER should be increased from 11.5 per cent to 30 per cent. The Gross Enrolment Ratio is very poor in our country. He is only expecting or dreaming. Now we have 450 universities. We

have to have 9000 universities. For fulfilling this dream actually, we have to infuse more money. But, unfortunately, the Indian Government is spending only 0.5 per cent of the GDP of India on higher education while the US is spending more than 2.5 per cent, Europe is spending 1.2 per cent and Japan is spending 1.2 per cent, etc. So, the technicalities will not help our society to build our education. Sir, we did a lot of things to develop education in our country. Even in the pre-independence period and post-Independence period, our statesmen, founding leaders did a lot of things. That is why there is mention of the BHU and the Aligarh Muslim University. They were all part of the National Movement. After that when the Government came, a lot of institutions were established and our world famous institutions like AIIMS, IITs and other institutions were there in the academic sector. We had very famous PSUs. Challenging the monopolies of big countries like US and other countries, we installed our factories, steel complexes, etc. But unfortunately, Sir, since 1991 the total direction is moving backward. Now we are not spending much money. So, education is nowadays getting that importance. I am happy that the Vice-Chairman, Prof. Kurien, is also from the same stream, from the academia. Yesterday also a student committed suicide in Kottayam because of not getting education loan for completing her studies. This is happening in our country. Education is a very costly thing and it is market-oriented. So, if we are not following the earlier exercise in doing some more things in education, we will lose in the international competition. We are talking about rockets, Agni missiles, satellite launching and for every thing we are congratulating the scientists. But now students are not coming for pure research which is a question to be addressed.

Sir, the Minister has himself said as to why the Government is changing the nomenclature of BHU-IIT. He said, 'it is market-driven.' He said that it is good for the current market scenario in education. He said something like that. It is related to market in some sense because the students nowadays are very much interested to go for it. But, Sir, the students are not going in for pure academic research. So, in the name of creating IITs, we are creating a lot of IITians. But there is a dearth of science education and research. After the Indian Institute of Science, this move of creating five new IISs is very good. Now, many things are in the pipeline. So, we have to give more money. Even the Standing Committee Report says, 'In the name of education upgradation, we have to ensure many more things. Sir, a very dismal picture is made about the faculty. A recent report says that about 385 posts are vacant in the new IITs and 1179 posts of teachers are vacant in the existing six IITs. Sir, if you look at the Central Universities, 3761 posts of teachers are vacant in fifteen Central Universities; and the total posts are 9825. So, this is the higher education scenario. Sir, for making *vidyadhanam sarvdhanam pradhanam*, we have to spend some *dhanam*; the Government has to spend some more *dhanam* for education. Last time, during a meeting of the Standing Committee on Commerce, one

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Institute – I think, it was Institute of Designs or something like that – informed us that the total allocation that it gets from the Government is only Rs. 1 crore.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, the Institute of Design is a well-known world academic organization, and its income is Rs. 24 crore. Only the students who can pay high fees go there; in IITs, IIMs, only such students can go; and if BHU is also made an IIT, then the fees will be very high.

I want to say one thing more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But your time is over.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is said that there is a proposal for making Aligarh Muslim University also an IIT. Sir, the Cochin University in Kerala was earlier named for according an IIT-status. But then the Government proposed the entire University for IIT, not just the technology part of it. We were ready to give the engineering college part or the technology education part for it. That was the issue. It is a long pending issue. During those days, like BHU, there was a proposal for Kerala. I would request the Minister to look into that proposal, if possible. There is a commitment from the Prime Minister of India. When he came for a function, which was organized for commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Kerala, he spoke about it in Trivandrum in a public meeting, in the presence of all Opposition leaders, Central Cabinet Ministers and Chief Minister of Kerala. He said that IIT in Palakkad would be established during the period. We have to fulfil the words of the Prime Minister, which he spoke in Kerala during that function, the one which was organized for celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Kerala. That also is to be considered. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, there are two Bills before us. The first is the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, which itself has two parts. The first part deals with the eight new Indian Institutes of Technology in various places and the second part deals with the character of the Banaras Hindu University.

Sir, speaking on the first Bill, before I come to the second Bill, there are some generic issues which the Minister might like to consider. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had suggested that the IIT Act itself is now over 50 years old. He had appointed a Kakodkar Commission to make far-reaching recommendations. Instead of really considering the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee Report received in 2011, piecemeal legislations are really being brought before us. The Kakodkar Committee Report, Sir, deals in a fundamental way with issues of autonomy of IITs, allowing them the flexibility with rules, finalization of Board members or the Board itself, financial autonomy, an autonomy to be able to fulfil the various aims or

objectives which the Government has in mind. So, I think we would like, to have an assurance from the Minister on how long does he believe that the Ministry will take in coming up with a more comprehensive set of recommendations relating to the working of IITs, in general based on the experience of the last 50 years and the path forward in implementing the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee Report.

Sir, my second point is about the pattern of allocation of resources in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the sector. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, Sir, has been grossly underfunded in terms of the requirements. As against Rs. 23,000 crores, so far, only Rs. 16,966 crores have been given, which is far too little than what they had projected from their viewpoint. Similarly, this could be true of the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan itself.

Sir, my next point is about the persistent teacher vacancy, which the previous speaker has also alluded to. We know that against a total sanctioned faculty strength of 720 teachers, only 275 teachers are in position, whereas there are a total of 445 teacher vacancies in the new IITs. So, both the new and old IITs are terribly short of faculty, and we would like to have from the Minister some kind of a forward path on how he looks at filling up this huge faculty gap, so as to allow the IITs to come up to the requisite standards.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) in the Chair]

Sir, the second part of this Bill relates to the changes in the character and the composition of the Banaras Hindu University. I need not go into the history of the Banaras Hindu University. It has been very eloquently dealt with by Dr. Chandan Mitra and, of course, even more eloquently dealt with by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Karan Singh, for whom we all have profound respect, or even what Shri Madan Mohan Malviya had done, on the history and the heritage which the Banaras Hindu University represents. But, Sir, I continue to have persistent doubts about whether an integrated whole of the Banaras Hindu University should, in any way, be tampered with, whether there could not be more innovative ways, and whether the integrity of what this University, in over hundred years, as an Engineering College, has done, should be destroyed. And, therefore, I think that the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Banaras Hindu University, looking at its past, looking at its heritage, and even looking to the future, would really need a serious reconsideration by the Government. I fully endorse, of course, the transitional solution given by Dr. Chandan Mitra in regard to the permanence of the post of the Vice-Chancellor, for him to be the Chairman of the Governing Body, but we need to reconsider whether that, in itself, would be adequate to really fulfill the purpose and challenges that lie ahead.

Sir, I would like to now very briefly comment on the issues of the other Bill, which relate to the National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2000. Here

[Shri N.K. Singh]

3.00 P.M.

again, I think there are two or three important challenges. In addition to the shortage of faculty and the issue of the quality of the Indian Institutes of Science Foundation and Research and the budgetary allocations for the NIT, I would like to raise two specific issues for the hon. Minister's consideration. First, in terms of recommendation no. 6 of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the composition of the Board of Governors, the Minister has assured us that the Board is not going to be excessively dominated by the Central Government, by having too many Secretaries. We haven't seen specific mention of this in the amendments which have been circulated by the Minister, but I take it that in the initial statement that he is to make, he would make the necessary changes before this is really notified.

I would like to have another assurance, Sir, in respect of the admission procedures for the IISCR. The admission procedure currently looks somewhat skewed. There are three streams of admission: the IIT-JEE, the *Kishore Bal Vaigyanic Protsahan Yojana* and also the one per cent students in the 12th Standard examination of the CBSE and other Boards. The admission stream and the eligibility criteria in respect of the three different streams are not necessarily symmetrical and congruous. So, I think that he might like to consider how he would like to prescribe a uniform standard which would overcome the diversity in the eligibility criteria in respect of the various streams of admission.

Sir, I thought that these are some of the more holistic issues which I would bring before the Minister, and he would like to give the House an assurance on the path forward.

Thank you, Sir.

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं IIT से संबंधित इस बिल के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी और अन्य सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था। आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने और डा. चंदन मित्रा जी ने बहुत ही विद्वतापूर्ण भाषण दिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हो या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी हो, आपके जो भी एजुकेशनल बिल आएँ, आप कितनी भी महान शिक्षा देने की तरफ चलेँ, लेकिन इनका बेसिक स्वरूप नहीं बदलना चाहिए, क्योंकि इनसे भारतीय जनमानस की भावनाएँ जुड़ी हुई हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जब से इस सदन में आया हूँ, मेरी आयु 3 दिन की है, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब एजुकेशन के मुताल्लिक कोई बिल लाते हैं, तो मेरे इस तरफ के मुकाबिल दोस्तों का विरोध उन्हें सहना पड़ता है। शायद इसके पीछे यह कारण है कि हिंदुस्तान की एक बड़ी आबादी, जिसके बारे में जस्टिस सच्चर ने कहा कि इनकी हालत बड़ी बुरी है, एजुकेशनल हालत भी बुरी है, सामाजिक हालत भी बुरी है, इसके बावजूद माननीय मंत्री जी के किसी भी बिल में उस आबादी का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि आप IIT के मुताल्लिक यह बिल लाए

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

Technology, Banaras Hindu University into an IIT and assign a duty to each Institute to support States or Union Territories technologically in their zones and to address their technological problems. The amendments made through this Bill will be to empower the Central Government to notify these 'Zones' in the country for advising the State Government and the Union Territory included in its zone in the matter of technical education and any technical issue referred by them to the institute for advice; to cast upon the IITs a duty to support States or Union Territories technologically in their 'Zones' and address their technological problems; to incorporate the newly set-up IITs and Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under the provisions of the Act and to provide that till such time when the statutes and ordinances of new IITs and this BHU, Varanasi, come into force, it would be governed by the existing statutes.

Now, I come to the other Bill, that is, National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill. The Bill adds another schedule to include five Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research established in Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram as institutions of national importance. The Bill specifies the members of the Board of Governors. In each Institute, a Council shall be established for all the Institutes of Science Education and Research. The amendments are being made to declare all the five IISERs to be the institutions of national importance, and for that purpose, the insertion of Second Schedule in the said Act is being done enlisting therein the IISER and consequential amendments in various provisions of the Act. Then, there is insertion of a new section 11A for the constitution of the Board of Governors for IISER specified in the proposed Second Schedule; the insertion of a new section 30A to establish a common Council for all the IISERs specified in the proposed Second Schedule. Then, the amendment seeks to strengthen the networking of NITs and IISERs by giving representation in their Boards of Governors to the IIT, in whose territory or zone the NIT or the IISER falls and to bring the appointment procedure of the Deputy Director of the NITs in line with that of IITs.

In a country as large as ours, unfortunately, we are lagging behind in providing higher education facilities. I am glad that the Government is taking initiative to meet the growing demand for higher education in the country by establishing institutions of higher education across the country, especially in rural and remote areas. It is indeed the need of the hour. At the same time, Sir, we must not compromise on the quality of education. Merely affixing the title of IIT to new educational institutions and upgrading the existing institutions will not give that prestige to these institutions. They have to strive hard and strike a balance between quantity and quality in terms of education. The IITs have proved to be a boon to our country. They have produced some of the best minds that have represented our

country all over the world. There is much potential that needs to be tapped. I am sure that with the spread and growth of educational-institutions, we will be able to tap the undiscovered potential in the rest of our population.

I would also like to share a few of my concerns here. First is a very grave concern which other hon. Members have also expressed. It is the lack of qualified teaching personnel. The shortage of qualified teachers in both, the existing IITs and the new ones, is plaguing the advancement of education. I urge the Government to examine this matter of vacancies as it is of great significance. I would like to congratulate the Ministry for linking up the National Knowledge Network in this regard. However, absence of adequate number of qualified teachers is an obstacle that must be removed. The Government must encourage the teaching profession as an attractive profession. Incentives must be given to those who are willing to teach even after retirement. I would like to urge the Government to promote Indian educational institutions. We must improve our standards and meet world standards in education. The Ministry should take the task of evaluating the new IITs-then and there and encourage them to meet the global standards. With these observations, Sir, I welcome both the Bills. - .

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support both the amendment Bills. But, let me make certain suggestions and observations also. It is a very heartening thing that eight more IITs have been added to the list of existing IITs. Every State and Union Territory must have, at least, one IIT. The IIT of BHU is being included here. The heritage of BHU should be perpetuated.

Sir, the twentieth century was the century of science. The twenty-first century is the century, of technology. Technology has taken a quantum leap in our times. It is because of the tremendous advancements in technology that the tsunami tides of knowledge have been touching all the horizons in all the directions and the sky. Technology has changed the destinies of the nations.

Ours is an age of information revolution – a revolution which will never be followed by any counter-revolution. In the field of science and technology, there can be revolutions, but no counter-revolutions. Science and Technology never follow a retrogressive path. Technology has assumed an unprecedented importance in education and other spheres of life. It has created a wonderland – full of astonishments and amusements. Like Alice, we are awestruck and greatly amazed. Computers, mobiles and i-pads are the symbols of the age of information revolution.

Technology has helped mankind in innumerable ways. It is the driving force behind development. It has boosted agricultural and industrial growth. The electronic world is a world of wonders. All professional activities are prefixed with ‘e’ like e-governance, e-commerce, e-books, e-learning etc. This ‘e’ stands for economy and education. Accomplishments of technology are countless indeed.

[Dr. Janardhan Waghmare]

Sir, technology has reduced distance of space and distance of time beyond one's imagination. It has reduced the entire world to a 'global village'. It has placed the whole universe on the palm of our hands. We find eternity in a grain of sand. We are citizens of the world.

Our IITs and other institutes of technology have been playing a very vital role in imparting technical education of high quality. They enjoy autonomy also. Our IITs are world-class institutions. They have produced intellectual wizards. The technological institutes have proved to be productive.

India needs more institutes of technology. We face five crucial problems, namely, accessibility, infrastructure, expansion, equity, and, faculty. How to make available technological education to weaker sections of the society? How to give them equal opportunity? Why not reserve 25 per cent admissions to the poor in the institutes of technology? Education of technology should be made affordable so that it can be within the reach of the poor. Why not include affirmative action provision in these Bills for those who belong to weaker sections of the society, and, are not covered under reservation.

Ours is a knowledge-based society. We are all knowledge-workers. Institutes of technology should be inclusive. Technical education, too, should be inclusive education, and, that should be our long-term goal. Institutes of technology require quality infrastructure, quality courses, quality textbooks, quality teachers with a sense of accountability and total quality management. Faculty is the most crucial problem. Several teaching posts are lying vacant in IITs and universities. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, research should be given equal importance in the institutions of technology. Without innovative research, you cannot generate new knowledge. Giving quality education or technical education means giving Alladin's lamp in the hands of students. Thank you very much.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while the discussion is going on both the Bills, I would like to make a few observations on the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Sir, through this Bill, the Government wants to establish five institutions, namely, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.

Sir, through you, I would like to mention some points for Government's consideration. Sir, to start with, the name, which is proposed to be given to these five new institutions, is 'Indian Institute of Science Education and Research' and the Government wants to make them as institutes of national importance.

Sir, we already have an Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore which is an Institute of national importance. That being so, why should the Government give a

similar name to the new institutions? Will it not lead to confusion? Does the Government declare that the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore has been deprived of the stature of an Institute of national importance? Or, does it not do 'science and research' work any more? I request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this.

Now, I urge upon the Government, through you, to ensure that the new institutes get adequate and full infrastructure so that they act as a catalyst to boost the students' intelligence. There is a general feeling among the public that there is a total lack of infrastructure in most of the colleges of higher learning. This could be seen even in the NITs. As the hon. Minister stated in this Bill, admissions in NITs are based on the ranks secured by the candidates appearing at the All India Engineering Entrance Examination, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. But, if you see the choice of candidates, every candidate wants to pick up some course in 7 or 8 NITs only. All the rest are secondary to them. Even the State quotas are not getting filled up in such States. But they are also called institutions of national importance. I had an opportunity to talk to the student community in this regard recently. They say that the basic reason for picking up few NITs and not joining few NITs depends on the infrastructural facilities and good faculty available at such institutions. Hence there is a dire need to look into the infrastructural needs of the institutes and filling up right faculty for the right job. The Government must encourage the younger minds to take to the job of teaching and research in India. Another reason for the choice of students for some particular courses in some specific NITs is this. Shockingly, about 80 per cent of the PG courses and more than 50 per cent of the undergraduate courses in the NITs are not accredited. This is reported by none other than the CAG in the Audit Report No. 13 tabled in the Parliament. The CAG further reported that there was a severe shortage of faculty. As per the report, Sir, in the seven IITs, out of the sanctioned faculty strength of 4052, there are 1,179 posts still vacant. That means, around 30 per cent of the faculty strength is vacant. In the new IITs, out of the sanctioned strength of 660, about 385 posts are still vacant. That means, about 58 per cent of the posts are still vacant. Sir, the Government has to pay immediate attention to this aspect.

Sir, I have one more appeal to the hon. Minister. After XII standard, students are forced to sit in many competitive examinations for admissions to engineering colleges and various institutes like IITs, NITs, etc. The student community, as a whole, feels that if there is only one examination and on the basis of the scores and ranks in that one examination if courses are offered to different institutes including IITs, NITs and others, it would be good. The hon. Minister may think over it and bring about reforms in this field.

With the above observations, I support the Bill. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार): श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान। माननीय सदस्य, यह एक सुखद संयोग है कि आप भी पहली बार बोल रहे हैं और मैं भी पहली बार अध्यक्षता कर रहा हूँ।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। सरकार दो बिल, आई.आई.टी. (संशोधन) विधेयक और एन.आई.टी. (संशोधन) विधेयक, सदन के पटल पर लोक सभा से पारित करा कर यहां लाई है। यह भी एक सुखद संयोग है कि मैं जिस प्रान्त से आता हूँ और जिस प्रान्त का मैं इस उच्च सदन में प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, जिन आठ आई.आई.टीज के बारे में मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया, उनमें इन दोनों राज्यों के भुवनेश्वर और पटना भी हैं। मैं ओडिशा से आता हूँ, मेरी मातृभूमि ओडिशा है और भुवनेश्वर में आई.आई.टी. हुई है। आजकल मैं बिहार का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और पटना में भी आई.आई.टी. बन रही है। इससे 8 आई.आई.टीज को मान्यता मिलेगी, मैं उस दृष्टि से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज यह बिल पारित होने के बाद एक रूप लेगा और इससे पूर्णांग आई.आई.टी. बनने वाली है और इससे आठ राज्यों में आठ केन्द्र स्थापित होंगे।

मैं अपने वरिष्ठ सदस्य एन.के. सिंह जी की बात को थोड़ा आगे बढ़ाता हूँ कि आपने चालू पंचवर्षीय प्लान में जो बजटीय व्यवस्था की है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आपने उन आठ राज्यों में सपने दिखाए हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार और ओडिशा जैसे प्रान्तों में मेधा की कोई कमी नहीं है। देश जानता है कि सुपर 30 के नाम से बिहार के गरीब विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी बौद्धिक क्षमता की ऊंचाई स्थापित की है। 30 के 30 गरीब विद्यार्थी आई.आई.टी. पहुंचते हैं। आनंद जी नाम के एक साधारण व्यक्ति ने वहां एक इंस्टीट्यूट चलाते हुए एक कीर्ति स्थापित की है। जब ऐसे सारे प्रान्तों में आई.आई.टी. जाएगी, तो हमें सिर्फ आई.आई.टी. का ढांचा नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि पूर्णांग आई.आई.टी. चाहिए और जल्दी ही चाहिए।

इस बिल का जो दूसरा पार्ट है, वह यह है कि बी.एच.यू. के मूल चरित्र में परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए। इससे बढ़िया बात क्या हो सकती है कि इस देश के एक बड़े विद्वान, जो आज हम सभी की प्रेरणा के केन्द्र हैं, मान्यवर कर्ण सिंह जी इस उच्च संस्था के चांसलर के नाते हैं। मैं बड़ा प्रभावित हुआ। जब भी हम कर्ण सिंह जी को सुनते हैं, बड़े प्रभावित होते हैं, आज भी प्रभावित हुए, लेकिन सरकार की कुंठा किस बात की है, सरकार किस उलझन में है कि अगर उस संस्था की सारे विषयों पर सहमति है, कई सारी बारीकियों में कुछ चीजें ध्यान देने के लायक हैं, तो सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है, सरकार किस ज़िद में अटकी हुई है कि बी.एच.यू. के वाइस चांसलर 3 साल क्यों, एक विशेष प्रावधान करके बी.एच.यू. के जो वाइस चांसलर रहेंगे, वे न आई.आई.टी., बी.एच.यू. के डायरेक्टर भी रहेंगे? इसमें क्यों आपकी ज़िद है? इसमें आपको क्यों आपत्ति है? सरकार इसको क्यों प्रतिष्ठा का इश्यू बना रही है? एक विशेष प्रोविजन इसके लिए भी किया जा सकता है। इससे बी.एच.यू. का चरित्र भी बरकरार रहेगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, जिसके बारे में मेरी पार्टी के नेता चंदन दा ने संकेत भी किया, क्या उनके मन में उसके बारे में ऐसी कोई कल्पना है, क्या वे उसके बारे में ऐसा सोच सकते हैं? बी.एच.यू. और ए.एम.यू., दोनों अपने आपमें अलग identity के संस्थान हैं। इस देश की शिक्षा आंदोलन की संस्कृति, शिक्षा आंदोलन के जनक मदन मोहन मालवीय जी ने इसे स्थापित किया था। क्या ए.एम.यू. के किसी कॉलेज को सरकार की छूने की हिम्मत है? तब आप बी.एच.यू. में ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? मैं मान्यवर मंत्री जी के लोक सभा के वक्तव्य को पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि हजारों यूनिवर्सिटीज चाहिए, 16 आई.आई.टीज पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, और आई.आई.टीज चाहिए। आप बी.एच.यू., आई.आई.टी. को मान्यता दीजिए, लेकिन आप बनारस में एक और आई.आई.टी. बनाते। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी के बारे में क्या कहा जाए, इतने बड़े

व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने थोड़ा डराया कि दो साल से विद्यार्थी को सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिला। मेरे जैसे राज्यों में विद्यार्थी चार-चार साल से अपेक्षा किए हुए हैं कि हमारी आई.आई.टी. पूर्णांग हो जाए। आप देश की उच्च शिक्षा की संस्कृति के संरक्षक हैं। और संस्थान हों, और इंस्टीट्यूट हों तो अच्छा रहेगा। मेरी पार्टी की ओर से सरकार को सुझाव है कि मेरे नेता चंदन मित्रा जी ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है, सरकार उसको ग्रहण करे। वह अच्छा रहेगा और सबके पक्ष में रहेगा। अच्छा रहेगा कि एक और अलग इंस्टीट्यूट किया जाए और बी.एच.यू. के मूल चरित्र के साथ छेड़छाड़ न की जाए। आज भी आई.आई.टी. का जो ब्रांड है, आई.आई.टी. की जो मान्यता है, इसमें किसी को कोई भी **dispute** नहीं है। बी.एच.यू. का भी आई.आई.टी. अलग रहे, लेकिन उसके समाधान के नाते वाइस चांसलर स्थायी रूप में बी.एच.यू., आई.आई.टी. का डायरेक्टर भी रहे। यह जो संशोधन है, उसको मान लेना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक और विषय है, जो बिल आज आया है, उसका मेरे प्रदेश से एक नाता है। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के एन.डी.ए. के शासन काल में यह कल्पना आई थी। उन दिनों एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री में यह प्रस्ताव था कि नेशनल सायंस इंस्टीट्यूट, बंगलुरु की तर्ज पर देश भर में कुछ और उच्च वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संस्थान खोले जाएं।

उसमें भुवनेश्वर का भी एक केन्द्र के रूप में चयन किया गया था और घोषणा भी हुई थी। उन दिनों डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने स्वयं घोषणा की थी। लेकिन यू.पी.ए.-1 सरकार के आने के बाद, उड़ीसा जैसे राज्य के साथ जो समझौता किया जा चुका था, सरकार उसे उठा कर कोलकाता ले गई। अच्छी बात है, कोलकाता में आपने इंस्टीट्यूट खुलवा दिया, लेकिन अब उसके साथ आप भुवनेश्वर को भी तो जोड़िए। मेरे राज्य में सूर्य मन्दिर है। मेरा राज्य वैज्ञानिकों का स्थान है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब सूरज उगता है, तो उसकी पहली किरण जा कर कोणार्क मन्दिर में सूर्य देवता के पैर के नीचे गिरती है। मेरे राज्य के इतिहास में, वहां की सभ्यता में इतने वैज्ञानिक थे कि सदियों पहले उन्होंने ऐसी कृति खड़ी कर दी। हम भी यू.पी.ए. सरकार की प्रशंसा करेंगे, मंत्री जी की वाहवाही करेंगे, अगर वे उस संस्था को, जो अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी ने सोची थी, भुवनेश्वर में भी स्थापित कर दें।

इनकी सरकार के बारे में हम एक बात कहेंगे कि ये बातें बड़ी-बड़ी करते हैं, लेकिन काम ज्यादा नहीं करते। हिन्दी में एक कहावत है, यह 'बड़बोलों' की सरकार है। इनकी प्रतिवद्धता उच्च शिक्षा के प्रति, मौलिक अनुसंधान के प्रति दिखाई नहीं देती। उन दिनों एन.आई.टी. बिल के रूप में एक अलग ढांचा इसलिए आया था क्योंकि जो रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजिज थे, उनको एक जातीय मान्यता दी जा सके, इसीलिए इस संस्था का निर्माण किया गया था। अब आप साइंस को या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को उसके साथ क्यों जोड़ रहे हैं? आपकी **National Institute of Science and Educational Research** की जो कल्पना है, यह अच्छी कल्पना है। यह भी अपने आप में एक ब्रांड हो सकती है, लेकिन टेक्नोलॉजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट सिर्फ इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के होते हैं। विज्ञान के बारे में आज सभी ने कहा कि इसमें फैकल्टी का अभाव है, फैकल्टी कम है। मेरे सी.पी.एम. के मित्र बाल गोपाल जी ने कहा कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में लगभग 9000 शिक्षक चाहिए, 3000 वेकेंसीज खाली हैं। मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि फैकल्टी की बहुत कमी है, लेकिन यह कमी कब पूरी होगी? अगर आप आधे-अधूरे मन से एक लिमिटेड एपरोच लाएंगे, तो यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा, आपके स्लोगन में तो यह हो सकता है। वैसे स्लोगन देने में आपसे ज्यादा माहिर और कौन है? विशेषकर आपकी सरकार में आप जैसे मंत्री सिर्फ स्लोगन पर ही काम करते हैं, इसकी तुलना हम नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन आप कुछ काम भी तो करिए, कुछ

[श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान]

तोस कदम भी उठाइए। आज इस देश में अनुसन्धान, फंडामेंटल रिसर्च घट रहा है। अगर सरकार इस सदी के प्रारम्भ में और दूसरे दशक की शुरुआत में यहां संसद में बैठ कर कह रही है कि देश की उच्च शिक्षा में मौलिक अनुसन्धान बढ़ाना चाहिए, तो **National Institute of Science and Educational Research** को आप एक अलग संस्था बनाइए। राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से आपने भुवनेश्वर को काट कर जो अलग कर दिया है, उसे फिर से जोड़िए।

चन्दन मित्रा जी ने एक और विषय का उल्लेख किया, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। आप कहते हैं कि **limited governance** होनी चाहिए। शब्दों का संयोजन तो आप अच्छा कर लेते हैं। जैसे अगर कोई कपिल सिब्बल जी को सुने, तो मोहित हो जाएगा कि अरे! कितनी बढ़िया बात की है, **limited governance, independent, autonomous**. अब चीफ सैक्रेटरी वहां नहीं जाएंगे, उनकी जगह आप कोई नुमाइंदा भेजेंगे लेकिन उस इंस्टीट्यूट में, जो आप सिक्किम में खोलेंगे, उसमें भारत सरकार के तीन-तीन विभागों के सचिव जाएंगे। आपकी बहुत बढ़िया कल्पना है। फिर भी आपको यह कहने के लिए मुझे मोह होता है कि आप बातें बनाना छोड़ दीजिए। देश में बौद्धिक क्षमता रखने वाले लोगों की कोई कमी नहीं है। देश भर में उद्योग के क्षेत्र में, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तित्व हैं, आप उनको पार्टिसिपेट करवाइए। आप कहते हैं कि हम भागीदारी की सरकार चलाते हैं, कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं, आपने एक नैशनल एडवाइजरी कमेटी भी बनाई है। राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से ढिंढोरा पीटने के लिए एक मंडली को आप नैशनल एडवाइजरी कमेटी बना देंगे और **Autonomous Educational Institute** चलाने के लिए आपको सचिव चाहिए। देश भर में आपको कोई और बुद्धिजीवी लोग, वैज्ञानिक लोग नहीं मिलते हैं। आप इस मोह को छोड़िए और काम करिए।

ये दोनों ही बिल सैद्धांतिक रूप में अच्छे हैं, लेकिन ये बिल सीमित होकर रह जाएंगे, आपका प्रस्ताव, आपकी मंशा सीमित हो कर रह जाएगी, अगर आप इसे एक छोटे मन से देखेंगे।

पहले बिल का समर्थन मैं इसलिए करता हूं, क्योंकि उसका लाभ हम भी लेने वाले हैं। उसका लाभ ओडिशा, बिहार और अन्य राज्य लेने वाले हैं, क्योंकि इसमें भुवनेश्वर, पटना, रोपड़, मंडी इत्यादि होंगे। इन सभी इलाकों में आईआईटी होंगे। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन बी.एच.यू. के बारे में सदन में जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उसे आप स्वीकार कीजिए और विरोधी दल का सुझाव मानिए। आप इस अमेंडमेंट को टुकराइए मत, उसे आप स्वीकार कीजिए। एन.आई.टी. बिल में भुवनेश्वर को स्वीकार करने का अटल जी का जो पुराना सुझाव था, उसे भी आप इसमें जोड़िए। प्रशासनिक अधिकारों को बैकडोर से चलाने का आपका जो मोह है, उसे आप छोड़िए। देश के विद्वान लोगों के हाथ में उसको दीजिए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार): आपके प्रथम भाषण के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो दो बिल सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं।

सर, एक बिल 'The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011' है। यह **Institute of Technology Act, 1961** के मातहत कुछ संस्थाओं पर लागू था। आठ नयी संस्थाएं खोली गई हैं। उनको आई.आई.टी. का दर्जा देने का जो प्रावधान यहां किया गया है, वह सराहनीय है। तदनुसार एक्ट में यत्र-तत्र कुछ संशोधन करने जरूरी हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था भी इस बिल में की गई है।

मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। मैं भी आपकी तरह सम्माननीय मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के प्रति बहुत श्रद्धा रखता हूँ और इसलिए जो बात आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी कही, मंत्री जी ने भी कही और दूसरे साथियों ने भी कही, आई.आई.टी. और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के परस्पर सम्बन्ध की जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि किसी भी संगठन में किसी विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति सदस्य तो हो सकता है, लेकिन किसी विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति को दूसरे संगठन में नम्बर दो का अधिकारी न बनाया जाए, पदाधिकारी न बनाया जाए। वह उसका सदस्य हो सकता है। क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालयों की अपनी गरिमा है, आई.आई.टी. की अपनी गरिमा है, कौन छोटा है और कौन बड़ा, यह बहस पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए और विश्वविद्यालय के जो कुलपति हैं, उनका सम्मान भी पूरा रहे, इस बात की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ।

सर, दूसरा बिल 'The National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010' हैं। आज 29 National Institute of Technology हैं। इन पर 'NIT Act, 2007' 15 अगस्त, 2007 से लागू है। इस एक्ट के अनुसार ये राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान हैं। इनमें प्रवेश सी.बी.एस.ई. द्वारा ली जाने वाली All India Engineering Entrance Examination में जो रैंक मिलता है, उसके आधार पर होता है। पांच अन्य संस्थाओं को, जो अपनी-अपनी जगह बहुत महत्व रखती हैं, उनको इस एक्ट के अधीन लाने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। ये उच्च कोटि के संस्थान हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी सलाहकार समिति है, उसकी भी यह सिफारिश है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस पर किसी को ऐतराज हो सकता है। इन्हें राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान घोषित करने की जो इच्छा व्यक्त की गई है, मैं उसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। Board of Governors में इनके प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रावधान तर्कसंगत है, युक्तियुक्त है। बिल में कोई और मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है और समय की मांग को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया गया है। मंत्री जी ने इधर ध्यान देकर जो विद्यार्थियों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता और वक्त के तकाजों के प्रति जो जागरूकता दिखाई है, मैं उसका भी स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु, उन्होंने एक बात कही, जिसकी मैं सराहना करूँगा, कि सरकारी ऑफिसर्स का प्रतिनिधित्व जितना कम किया जाए, एक्स-ऑफिशियो सदस्यों की संख्या जितनी घटाई जाए, उतनी कम है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं सब का सम्मान करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी की महिमा अपरम्पार है। सी.वी. रमन जी को सी.एस.आई.आर. के एक अधिकारी ने पत्र लिखा और उनकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट मांग ली। सी.वी. रमन जी क्या प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट देते? उन्होंने अपने छोटे अधिकारी को बुलाकर पूछा कि आज तक मुझे सी.एस.आई.आर. से कितना पैसा मिला है? जितना पैसा मिला था, उतने का चेक काट कर अपने पत्र के साथ जोड़ कर लिख दिया, "My progress report is enclosed." उस समय एस.एस. भटनागर CSIR के Director थे, वे एक वैज्ञानिक थे। जब यह पत्र गया, तो उन्होंने नेहरू जी को contact किया। मैं नेहरू जी के प्रति नतमस्तक होता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने इस देश में परम्पराएं स्थापित कीं। उन्होंने सी.वी. रमन के नाम निजी पत्र लिखा और उसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि अति व्यस्तता के कारण स्वयमेव नहीं आ पा रहा हूँ, मैं एस.एस. भटनागर को भेज रहा हूँ और जब भी मैं उधर आऊँगा, तो आपसे जरूर मिलूँगा। तब जाकर वह बात शांत हुई। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि अगर आप अनुसंधान को ब्यूरोक्रेटिक जंजीरों से मुक्त कर देंगे, तो आप एक ऐतिहासिक पग उठाएंगे। यह नितांत आवश्यक है, आप इस काम को जितना कर सकेंगे, मैं इसको उतना बढ़िया मानूँगा।

बात आई कि अध्यापक नहीं मिलते, पीएच.डीज नहीं हैं। मुझे एक बात की बहुत चिंता है,

[डा. राम प्रकाश]

वह यह है कि आज शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है और Ph.D. का स्तर तो बहुत ज्यादा घट रहा है। आज Ph.D. सस्ती है, गाजरें मंहगी हैं। आज प्रशासनिक अधिकारी अपने पद का लाभ उठा कर और कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लोग अपने महत्व का लाभ उठा कर Ph.D. की डिग्री ले कर उन लोगों का उपहास उड़ाते हैं, जिन्होंने मेहनत करके Ph.D. की डिग्री ली है। इसलिए, इसको इतना सस्ता मत बनाइए। अगर कम संस्थान खोलने पड़ते हैं, तो कम संस्थान ही खोले जाएं, लेकिन उपयुक्त **human resources** के बिना संस्थान खोलना, Ph.D. का इस तरह मजाक बनाना घातक होगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ पूरा-पूरा ध्यान देंगे, ताकि इस प्रकार का कोई काम ठीक ढंग से किया जा सके। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर आदमी के नाम के साथ Ph.D. लगा कर कोई उसकी गरिमा बढ़ जाएगी। बिना Ph.D. के भी आदमी बहुत काबिल हो सकता है। मेरे पिता जी सामान्य हिन्दी जानते थे, Ph.D. की डिग्री लेकर या यूनिवर्सिटी का प्रॉफेसर बन कर मैं उनसे कोई बड़ा नहीं हो गया, बल्कि मैं उनकी मेहनत की वजह से आज आपके सामने खड़ा हूँ, इसलिए जहां मैं इन दोनों बिलों का स्वागत करता हूँ जहां मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ, वहां शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम किया जाए, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। नाम बदलने से संस्थाएं बड़ी नहीं बन जाएंगी, अपनी पीठ खुद थपथपाने से कोई काम नहीं बन जाएगा। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंकिंग विश्व की विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंकिंग में कहीं नहीं है। हमारे जो रिसर्च जनरल निकलते हैं, उनका कुछ **impact factor** नहीं है, संभवतः 0.5 सबसे ज्यादा बड़ा **impact factor** है। क्या उनके अंदर पत्र छाप कर हम कोई ज्यादा बड़ी रिसर्च कर लेंगे? हम **trained man power** तैयार कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि जिस वक्त विदेश को अपनी **industries** के लिए मेहनतकश मजदूर चाहिए थे, तो वे उन्हें भारत ने दिए। जिस वक्त उन्हें अपनी **laboratories** चलाने के लिए **trained man power** चाहिए थी, छनछनाते चांदी के सिक्कों के बदले में हमने उन्हें वह दी। मैं एक रिसर्च पेपर पढ़ने के लिए कनाडा में गया। वहां एक व्यक्ति ने यह कहा, “**If you have a research scholar from India, he is worth his weight in gold.**” मेरा सर इस बात से ऊंचा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इससे मेरा सर झुका कि वह व्यक्ति जिसको हिन्दुस्तान में काम करना चाहिए था, वह आज दूसरों की **laboratory** की शोभा बढ़ा रहा है। हमें इस बात पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता लाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कदम उठाने चाहिए। मान्यवर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे मौका दिया, मैं सिर झुका कर धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I would like to make some observations on the NIT (Amendment) Bills. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the amendment Bill, in connection with NIT (Amendment) Bill, proposes to insert a new Section, 11A, for the constitution of the Board of Governors for Science Education and Research Institutions, besides a new section to establish a common Council for all the Institutes of Science Education. The amendment Bill also seeks to strengthen the networking of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research by giving representation on their Board of Governors to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in whose territory or zone the National Institute of Technology or the Indian Institute of

Science Education and Research falls. Sir, before giving comments, I just want to take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to take initiatives to give effect to the observations and recommendations forwarded by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has given recommendations on some important issues which will help in efficient working of these institutions. Some officers of the Ministry for Human Resource Development shall be the *ex-officio* Members of the Board. It has been stated here. It is understood that these officers may also be nominated to other similar bodies. Due to their preoccupation with manifold assignments, it may not be possible for them to attend the meetings. As a result, both the Department and the State Government invariably remain deprived of useful inputs due to absence of their representatives on the Board. So, I therefore, feel that a viable alternative could be to authorise designated nominees of such members to attend the meetings of the Board, in the event of their being not present, due to unavoidable circumstances. Sir, the Government has proposed more regulations and more steps to improve the education system in India. This is a welcome step. Sir, the National Knowledge Commission and the Yashpal Committee have estimated that the country requires at least 1000 more universities and 10,000 more colleges. Now, the number will increase simultaneously. The quality of institutes also needs to be benchmarked and continuously improved, which would include attracting and training of high-calibre teachers. The new regulation will facilitate the spread of technical education in under-represented areas. It is a fact that nowadays only 5.7 per cent people of rural areas study beyond secondary level and only 17 per cent in urban areas do so. Sir, again polytechnics are also proposed to be taken away from the control of the State Government and put under the care of AICTE. These are some suggestions made by the hon. Minister. This might impart uniformity to education, but I want to know from the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development the details of the steps to be taken for AICTE which needs to be more efficient. Sir, recently, we have gone through some CAG Report. CAG Report has stated that more than half of NIT courses are not accredited. As a result, most seats remained unfulfilled in two undergraduate courses and 12 PG courses that were introduced in NIT, Durgapur, Silchar and NIT, Kurukshetra, Bhopal, Silchar and Surathkal respectively. This is just one example. There are many other inter-related matters which are yet to be dealt with. If that is done early these NITs would function more efficiently.

Sir, with these few suggestions, I request the hon. Minister to go through them and other valuable suggestions made by the other hon. Members on these Bills and take necessary action.

With these words, I conclude my speech and once again thank you for having given me time to speak on these Bills. Thank you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, first of all, I would extend my gratitude to distinguished Members of the House who have given their very valuable comments

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while dealing with the two amendment Bills that I proposed for consideration of this House.

Sir, at the outset, I wish to state that many of the suggestions that they have given are welcome and we really want to move in the direction through which we can enhance the quality of our higher educational institutions and, of course, try to bridge...

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर, आज बिहार से हमारे जिले...(व्यवधान)...कम-से-कम 5 हजार लोग दिल्ली में धरना, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। सर, मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि मोतिहारी में...(व्यवधान)...सर, यह हमारे बिहार के चार जिलों के लिए burning issue है। इन्होंने बिहार में इ गड़गड़ शुरू करा दिया है। ये कहीं कुछ बोलते हैं, कहीं कुछ बोलते हैं। ये बिहार को बांटना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...सर, यह हमारे जिले के लिए burning issue है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You know that the Minister is replying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मंत्री जी को मोतिहारी के बारे में...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will give you time ...(Interruptions)...Let him finish his reply. ...(Interruptions)...Let him finish his reply. ...(Interruptions)...Ravi Shankar Prasadji, let the Minister finish his reply. After that, I will allow you...(Interruptions)...I will give you time. ...(Interruptions)...That is correct.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, एक तरफ गया और दूसरी मोतिहारी...(व्यवधान)...यहां धरना हो रहा है। मंत्री जी, स्थिति स्पष्ट करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Tiwariji, how can I allow you when the Minister is replying?... (Interruptions)...Ravi Shankar Prasadji, you know the rules. ...(Interruptions)...The Minister is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...The Minister is not yielding and you are simply raising it. ...(Interruptions)...No, no. Please sit down...(Interruptions)...I will allow you later if you want...(Interruptions)...में आपको टाइम दूंगा। अभी आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...No तिवारी जी प्लीज। No, Tiwariji. No, no. Please. Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions)...It would not go on record ...(Interruptions)...तिवारी जी, अगर आप बोलना चाहेंगे तो मैं बाद में आपको टाइम दूंगा। आप बैठिए, नहीं-नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: *

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Minister is not yielding ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, प्लीज आप लोग बैठिए। He is not yielding...(Interruptions)... I will give you time. Take your seats.

*Not recorded

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. आप बैठिए। Let him finish his reply. आप बैठिए। It would not go on record ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record ...(*Interruptions*)...it is not going on record...(*Interruptions*)...No, no. Take your seat.

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Bihar): *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): आप बैठिए। Now, Minister, please continued. आप बैठिए। Mr. Ali, take your seat.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as I was saying that I am deeply obliged to the distinguished Members of this House who have given their valuable suggestions. We want to really bridge the quality gap that exist in higher education and, I am sure, the suggestions made by distinguished Members will go a long way in taking this agenda forward.

Sir, first of all, let me deal with the issue raised by Chandan Mitraji, who is not here now.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: एन.के. सिंह साहब हैं।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हां, उनकी भी बात करूंगा। उन्होंने कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें कही हैं।

He raised the issue that the integration...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, he is here.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: ...should become a permanent feature, because the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University should permanently be made the Chairman of the Board of Governors. There seems to be some misunderstanding, because a distinguished Member, Pradhanji, who made his maiden speech today, seems to think that the Director and the Vice-Chancellor are one and the same thing. In fact, the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University is not going to be the Director...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, please do not go by the words I used; go by the spirit of it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Okay, okay. I just wanted to make sure that we understood the suggestions properly.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I can't argue with you, Sir, you are such a great man.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no. it is not an argument.

Sir, I just want to mention one or two things. We are also very concerned that the character of the institution should, in any way, not be disturbed. As my senior colleague, Dr. Karan Singhji, mentioned, this was something that was debated within the University itself for quite some time. 'Some of the problems that might arise in the future, as you know, Sir, is that the position of a Vice-Chancellor in a university is equal to the status of a Director of an Institute. That creates a very piquant situation because, if you have a Vice-Chancellor of a university who is superior, who is the Chairman of the Board, and there is a Director of an Institute working under him, that may create some of the problem's which, in fact, Ram Prakashji also mentioned. We should not compromise with the status of the Vice-Chancellor or the Director in this fashion. So, we thought that it would be better, for the first three years when the institution is growing, for the purposes of laying a strong foundation, to have the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman of the Board and, then, allow the Vice-Chancellor to nominate somebody else in his place as the Vice-Chairman...*(Interruptions)* One minute. I am explaining. Just one minute. I am trying to explain, Sir, to the distinguished Members of this House. We may have a difference of opinion. But this is the honesty of our opinion and you are right in your opinion. However, there is an opinion here. Then, as you know, Sir, normally, when you select a Vice-Chancellor of a university, of course, he may be a technical person, a highly qualified technologist; As far as the appointment of a Director of an IIT is concerned, he is always a technologist. So, I don't want a situation where this kind of personality clash occurs in the future of a growing IIT. So, therefore, it is best for the propose arrangement to continue. If, in the course of three years, we find that any changes are required, we will certainly have a discussion with you and, if necessary, make those changes also. But, as a first step, let this continue for the next three years; let this arrangement continue. If you find it is not workable, or, if there is any problem within the BHU, we can always revisit it. But I think there are philosophical and operational reasons why this should be done in the manner that I have suggested and, at the same time, retain the integrity and the heritage of the IIT, BHU. This is precisely why the name has not been changed, and that is precisely why it is called IIT (BHU) Varanasi and that is why it is in the same campus. There is no problem about land because in many of the IITs, at present, we do not have 500 acres. In fact, we do not have the luxury of 500 acres for the future IITs that we may be going to build. We are not going to have that luxury. So, we will have to change the nature of the institution in terms of its physical structure. We probably will have to go high rise in building those structures, and there is enough space in the 300 acres that we have within the BHU to build a world-class institution. So, I don't think there should be any fears on this count and I would like to assure the Members of this House that, in the next three years, we will be looking at how

the integration is taking place, how the character of the university is being maintained, how the issue of cross-disciplinary research, which Chandanji mentioned, is going on and, if we feel that integration, is not proper because of the fact that the Vice-Chancellor is not likely to be a Chairman of the Board, we will certainly consider that suggestion and you can rest assured that we are serious in all these things because we ourselves want to maintain the high character and the heritage, as Dr. Karan Singhji pointed out, of the institution.

So, I request you, Sir, in the context of this, let this experiment move forward and let us see how it functions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDAN MITRA: Just a minute, if you permit me.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If you don't mind, let me just finish it first.

Now, Sir, the other issue, and this again is a very important issue which has been raised by several distinguished Members, is the problem of faculty. It is true, Sir, that there is a gap between the sanctioned posts and the posts which have been filled up. But a part of the reason for this gap is also because the expansion in the higher education sector is taking place at a very fast pace. Our Gross Enrolment Ratio was almost 12 per cent a few years earlier but, today, it has moved up to 17 per cent.

Because, a large number of young people are going into the school sector, I dare say that by 2020, it will move up to 30 per cent. If it moves up to 30 per cent instead of 17 per cent children going to college and university, you will have about 40-45 million children going to colleges and universities. Can we, in ten years, produce the faculty that is necessary to meet the demands of the increasing number of children who go to colleges and universities in the years to come? I honestly say, Sir, it will be a very difficult task. This is not something that we can build faculty in the next 2-4 years. So, we will have to think of innovative ways to deal with this situation. I believe, we have thought of those innovative ways to deal with this situation. I might suggest that for example, – I have got figures for the IITs, I do not want to really trouble you with lots of figures – the total number of sanctioned posts is 5,142. These are the figures as of 30.11.2011. The total number of positions filled is 3334. This is in the IITs themselves. The situation in Central Universities is also the same. The situation in States is even worse. There, the gap is 40 per cent. So, we have to work together in this. The State Education Ministers, the State Chief Ministers and the Government of India's Education Minister should sit together and see how to fill this gap.

A distinguished Member – I think, Mr. Balagopalan – mentioned that the NITs are in a poor state. Sir, yesterday, I was in Jalandhar. I visited the NIT in Jalandhar. Sir, it is a world-class institution. I request him to go and visit that institution. The National Knowledge Network is available in that institution. Children can take classes from faculty members in other high quality institutions, sitting in their own class. They can interact with the teachers. The best of faculty anywhere in the world, through the

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National Knowledge Network, would be connected to every child studying in any university course, anywhere in the country. Many institutions have already been connected. Almost 400 universities have been connected. My distinguished colleague tells me that almost 18,000 colleges have been connected. What does that tell you? We can solve this problem through technology while we encourage people to do post-graduation and post-doctoral courses in India so that by 2020 we build up the faculty. We have to think of these interim arrangements. In the next six months or so, 35,000 colleges would be connected. In the next six months or so, 604 universities would be connected through the National Knowledge Network with 100 Mbps capacity. It means, the faculty anywhere in the country would be available to students anywhere in the country. But, Sir, there is a caveat to that. The caveat is that we need to change our administrative structures. In some colleges and some universities, you have a three-year degree course. In some other universities, you have a semester system. How does a child who is moving through the semester system take access to the faculty member who is teaching somewhere in a three-year degree course? So, we need a national consensus. Sir, I am ready to be blamed for anything. But, I am trying very hard to build that national consensus. I am trying very hard to build that quality. I have four pending Bills in Parliament. One of the distinguished Members talked about accreditation as to why courses have not been accredited. That is precisely what are of the Bill says. We have to set up a National Accreditation Regulatory Authority under which all courses and all institutions would be accredited for quality. But, that is exactly, Sir, how this Government is moving forward. What we need is a national consensus; what we need is support from the Opposition; what we need is a desire to look towards the future of the children of our country. I am ready to take blame for any shortfall. I am a humble man, Sir, trying to serve in my little capacity, in the interest of the future of education in this country and I am ready to be pilloried for any wrong that I do. But, the one wrong I do not do is that whenever I make a policy, I do not think of politics; I only think of the future of the children of this country.

That is the only thing I think of. The face of that young student is always before my eyes when I make legislation, and when I introduce legislation. So, I request you that all the issues that you have raised about quality are being addressed; all the issues that you have raised on transparency are being addressed. N.K. Singhji, a very distinguished and a very, very thoughtful Member of this House rightly said that we need to revamp the whole IIT Act, and he is absolutely right. When this Bill was introduced, the Kakodkar Committee Report was not with us. In fact, the Kakodkar Committee gave its report in 2011, whereas the Bill was introduced in 2010. We have now constituted an Empowered Committee to implement the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee so that we have a comprehensive Bill looking at the 21st century, and the challenges that we have to meet in the 21st century in the field of higher

technology, that the distinguished Member talked about. And it is with that in mind that we need to change the governance structures. I have already, while that is pending, liberalised the entire IIT system. Sir, the Government should no longer involved in appointing any Chairman of the Board of Governors. I am asking that the Board of Governors themselves should request names for appointment of the Chairman. I don't interfere in that process, and I am doing this through executive action. In the IIMS, Sir, I do not interfere in the appointment of Directors at all. The Search Committee decides who the Director is going to be. They give me three names, and sometimes they give me one or two names. I accept it. I have never made an exception. I have personally never made an exception. So, while those legislations are being drafted, while the future of the country is being looked at in the perspective of the challenges of the 21st century, we, through executive action, are liberalising and bringing autonomy into the education sector. You can ask any Director of any IIT, any director of any IIM, any Member of any Council of any of these institutions and you will have the answer for yourself. The Government of India does not any longer interfere in these processes. That is why in the National Commission for Higher Education and Research, I have suggested that even appointment of Vice-Chancellors should be made through a transparent process. So, the Government of India should not be appointing Vice-Chancellors. It should be appointed by academic authorities, a collegium of academic people, who should have a list of eminent academics, from where the Vice-Chancellors should be picked. We are moving in that direction, but, Sir, we need support from the distinguished Members of this House.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Some of the State Chief Ministers do interfere...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I do not want to comment. Sir, I am ready to take any criticism on myself, but I am not ready to criticize anybody else because I don't think I will ever get my reforms Bills passed, if I start criticizing others. Everybody is very helpful. The State Chief Ministers are exceptionally helpful, and, if anybody has any objection to anything, I will go out and talk to the State Chief Ministers.

Sir, distinguished member, Tiwariji talked about Bihar. I have rung up Nitish Kumarji; I have requested him for an appointment; I am willing to sit with him and decide as to what we should do about the Bihar Central University as well. We have no problems. I think in terms of what the future of the children of Bihar as to what they need, what they require, and, I certainly have no problem in talking with Nitish Kumarji. I have already talked to him; I have already rung him up, and said, "Let us sit together, and let us see how this can be done". N.K. Singhji also talked about the NITs. Actually, there is Section 11(a), which is already introduced in the Act, which specifies the amendment that I talked about at the beginning when I sought to introduce the Bill for consideration of this House. Yes, you are right about allocation of resources. But, if you look at the history of this country, Sir, if you look at the period of the UPA Government, UPA-I and UPA-II, compare the allocations made in higher education at any time in the history of this country and you will find that the

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

commitments that this Government, the UPA-I and UPA-II has made on higher education have never been made in the past in the history of this country. Yet, it is not enough. I say that we need more investments. But, Sir, investments will only come through economic reforms. I, again, seek your help there. Let the Finance Minister's proposals for economic reforms take place, we will then get growth, we will then get extra money, we will then get extra investment, and we will invest more in the social sector, especially in the education sector. I request the Communists, the Left Parties to support the economic reforms. That is how you will get more money. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, a distinguished Member also mentioned about representations of SCs and STs in IITs and other institutions. Let me just tell you that in all, and these are the figures of 2011, for SCs the total number of seats available for them in all the IITs put together is 1,191 and 1078 have been filled which is a matter of great pride. We have not merely talked about it, Sir. Somebody said that we give only slogans. No, Sir, not only we give slogans, but we implement slogans also. These are the figures of 2011. Sir, you talked about Scheduled Tribes. The total number of seats available for them is 544 and the total number of seats filled is 537. It is a matter of great pride that we are implementing the agenda of UPA-I and UPA-II on the ground. The total number of seats for OBCs is 1982 and the total number of seats filled is 1,760. We are short by about 200 seats. This does not take into account OBCs who have come in the general category. But I assure this House that when I come back with figures to you in a few years from now., we would have also actually fulfilled the dreams of the OBCs. We are absolutely committed that unless the less privileged, the disadvantaged and the Muslim community are supported by us and we empower them through education, the kind of inclusive society that India needs, India wants and India dreams will never happen. Sir, Janardhan Sahib very rightly mentioned the role of the technology. I think we should not look at the future by remembering the past or by delving into the past. The past should give us inspiration because of the nature of the great leaders of the past, who were inspirational leaders, who had dreams for India. But the dreams of India and the way in which we are to realize those dreams changes and I have changed because the nature of the society has changed, the nature of interaction of the society has changed. Therefore, we need to look at the changed India through the eyes of the young. That is how we should move forward. The role of technology is there, which is extremely important. Ram Prakashji rightly said that it is a sad day because the quality of doctorate in this country is relatively poor. I can assure him, Sir, that now we are insisting that not only we are giving better fellowship and remuneration to those who are doing research, but we also have several schemes for enhancing the quality of our teachers. Hopefully in Twelfth Plan, we will be able to improve the quality of at least 10,000 faculty members. We have several plans which are partly given effect to and partly they are going to be implemented. Sir, another issue which Shri N.K. Singh ji raised was how IISERs are admitting students. I made some enquiries

and I can tell him that the process of admission is as follows. 40 per cent of positions are offered on the basis of the IIT-JEE test, 20 per cent of the seats are offered on the basis of the KVP Yojna and 40 per cent of the balance are on the basis of the top one per cent performers of all the State Boards. A written test is done by the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research. This is the idea because this is a five year course. We get students from all streams of the country and it has been a wonderful experience for us because now we have realized that if you take the top one percentile from the 12th Board, the quality of the students is as good as the one emerging from the JEE, etc. then we can move on to a single test. There also we need the support of the distinguished Members of this House. One distinguished Member said why should children have to sit for multiple tests and that is absolutely right. We are moving towards the single test because we want the burden on students to be lessened from the 17-20 tests and from these coaching factories that are now operating in some parts of the country. Sir, Najmaji will appreciate this. You know the best students in the country, if you go to any university, are girls. You go to any course, it is the girl who is always the topper. Then, how is it, Sir, that we don't have any girls in IITs? The reason is simple, because, parents can't send their 12th Pass girls to Kota for getting coaching. They fear, how they will send a single girl there. So, girls don't get coaching. They are the best in schools. They are on top of the class in 12th Board. But they can't get into the IITs. We must change that, Sir. We must get women into our educational institutions. The brightest minds will take forward the future of India. It is already in the hands of women. I hope it continues to be in the hands of women.

With these words, Sir, I am grateful to the distinguished Members of this House. I request the distinguished Members to pass the Bill.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I would like to seek a small clarification from the hon. Minister. The first point is,...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I will be brief, to the point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please put questions only.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes. Sir, the point I want to make is that the hon. Minister's reply has not been able to allay the fears, although he was at his persuasive best today; we saw him in a different avatar than we normally see him'. But while appreciating that, I would tell him that he has not been able to allay the fears. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: And, we want that avatar to continue in future as well.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes, we hope, it will. I see a marked transformation.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Before the powerful and distinguished Members of this House, I am a humbled man, Sir.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the point that I and several other distinguished Members, my Party or Alliance Members, even others, were emphasizing right through was about the special character of BHU. How will you ensure that character is not compromised or diluted? The Minister has not allayed the fears. My question to him is this. If you are saying that you are prepared to revise this arrangement of having the Chairman of the Board of Governors being the VC of BHU for three years, and, then, if necessary, you are willing to continue or make some arrangement, then, why don't you do it now? Since it is a very, very minor issue as far as we see it, it only leads to a suspicion that you may have some other plans under your sleeve. Therefore, the larger point I made was, if you say the medical school will be taken out of the BHU's ambit, the agricultural institutions will be taken out of its ambit, are you not laying the foundation stone for a vivisection of BHU which has such a great tradition also? It is worth pointing out that 2010 – that's the last one I have – survey of top universities, Banaras Hindu University is number one among all Universities in India. JNU is number two and the Delhi University to which the hon. Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, I and other colleagues belong is actually number three. So, what you are doing with BHU, which is number one University in India, according to Nielsen India Today Magazine, is that you don't trust that University and you don't trust the Vice-Chancellor of the University to run the Institution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. That's all. You have made your point.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, there is one more point. I am very sorry to say that my amendment has not been accepted on technical ground. You say that a notice has to be given one day earlier. Last three days were holidays. How do you expect me to fly and open the locks of this place and place an amendment? I gave it this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could have given it earlier.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, this is not fair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Bill was circulated early.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Therefore, Sir, I am pressing that...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): The Chairman can allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You know the Rules.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I know the Rules. That is why I am saying that the Chairman can relax any rule and allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I want to press this amendment. You can relax the rule because there were public holidays. There were public holidays. How could it have been given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. *(Interruptions)*... Please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Minister must allay the fears that you are diluting the character of BHU. He has not been able to allay the fears. He has not been able to allay the fears, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, Dr. Karan Singh made a very passionate intervention and said that he believed that the character of the BHU is not going to be destroyed by the proposed changes. Would the Minister like to say on how he really believes that the BHU, which has a legacy, a history and a glorious past, is not going to be dismembered by this Bill and by subsequent action?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Minister would recall that the BHU had a great legacy of association with India's Freedom struggle. That is what for Dr. Madan Mohan Malviya had laid the foundation stone for. This privilege is rarely available to other Universities. Therefore, its distinguished character needs to be maintained. How does the Minister propose to do that?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have already said it. There are several factors which I have already placed before the distinguished Members. Number one, the name is IIT (BHU), Varanasi; number two, permanently, there would be a Vice-Chairman of the Board, and he will be a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor; number three, three nominees in the IIT/BHU senate will be from BHU; number four, nominees of the Executive Council of BHU will be in the Board of Governors of IIT-BHU; and it is the same campus; the disciplinary and cross-disciplinary research would continue. In fact, we are not changing anything about the BHU. It is the IT-BHU which is under a new name; it is IIT (BHU). That is all! So, the character remains the same, and I assure that if there is any inkling, any evidence in the next three years that the character is changing, we both are here; we will make sure that we take steps.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I shall first put the motion moved by Shri Kapil Sibal for consideration of The Institutes of Technology (Amendment Bill), 2011, to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

CLAUSE 1 – Short title and commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move :

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 3, for the figure “2011” the figure “2012” be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause I, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

Enacting Formula

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move :

(No. 1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word “**Sixty-second**”, the word “**Sixty-third**” be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Kapil Sibal. (*Interruptions*)

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, this is regarding the amendment that was supposed to have been moved by Dr. Chandan Mitra. On technical grounds, the Chair has neither accepted it nor is it agreeing to our request for waiving of the rules and allowing that amendment to be taken up. So, that leaves us with nothing else to do.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already given the ruling. The Bill was already in circulation. It is not as if the Bill was given two days back. It was already in circulation. The amendment could have been given earlier. So, there is no cause for changing the rule. Thank you for the advice. (*Interruptions*)

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: You could have made it ...(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Let us not ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If it were an amendment brought in by the Government side, it would have got moved on the same day! I have been a Minister and I know that Government's amendments are accepted on the same day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already given the ruling.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I appeal to the Minister to accept it. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already given the ruling. (*Interruptions*) Dr. Mitra, I have already given the ruling. I am sorry. Now, Mr. Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 19 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause 1. In clause 1, there is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister:-

Clause 1 – Short title and commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “2011” the figure “2012” be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Sixty-second”, the word “Sixty-third” be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we take up the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in this august House on the 4th of August, 2010. The purpose of the Bill is to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 to include amongst the grounds of divorce the additional ground now of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This is

[Shri Salman Khursheed]

also to provide for certain safeguards in case divorce is granted to the wife and children of the wedlock. The Bill also seeks to mitigate the hardship that is caused to the parties in a marriage, who file a petition for grant of divorce by mutual consent, and to mitigate the harassment that takes places inevitably because one of the parties wilfully on second thought, or for whatever reasons, avoids coming to the court for fulfilling the other steps that need to be taken for taking the divorce proceedings to a logical conclusion. Sir, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its 45th Report submitted to this House on 4th March, 2011 had made certain recommendations. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Hence, the amendments are being moved.

Sir, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was enacted on the 18th May, 1955. I was to amend and codify the law relating to marriages amongst Hindus. It applies to all persons who are Hindus, as defined in the Act. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, which was enacted on 9th October, 1954, provides for a special form of marriage in certain cases where the parties may not be wanting to be, or, are not able to take advantage of the Hindu Marriage Act, or, such Acts as apply to them, because of the religion that they belong to. Traditionally, Sir, over the years, the grounds of divorce that have been available and are presently available, till such time as the House accepts the proposals that are being placed here, are adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion to another religion, unsound mind, virulent or incurable form of leprosy, disease in communicable form, renouncement of the world and not being heard of as being alive for a period of over seven years, which is the presumption of death, that applies after seven years.

The divorce granted in these circumstances can also be granted, as I said earlier, by mutual consent where both parties wish their marriage to be brought to an end. The consensual end of marriage, which is divorce by consent; is obviously theoretically based on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. But, in both these Acts, although there is substrata of understanding that it is an irretrievable breakdown of marriage, such a ground is not specifically and explicitly provided. There are Supreme Court judgments that have suggested that presumably now, given the experience that we have of years since these Acts were brought in force, such ground should now be explicitly made available in provisions for divorce by consent either under the Hindu Marriage Act or the Special Marriages Act. And, some of our eminent lawyer colleagues in the House would know that these are the judgments of the Supreme Court. One was delivered in the case of *Jordan Diengdeh vs. S.S. Chopra* which is a 1985 judgment. Then, there is another judgment of *Naveen Kohli vs. Neelu Kohli* which is a 2006 judgement of the Supreme Court where such suggestions have been made.

Sir, accordingly, a Bill, namely, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981, to

amend these Acts was introduced in Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1981, and the Bill, *Inter alia*, sought to insert the new sections 13C, 13D and 13E and the new sections 28A, 28B, and 28C in the Special Marriages Act and, of course, the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The Bill could have been considered and passed by Lok Sabha. But, the Seventh Lok Sabha was dissolved and, therefore, the Bill lapsed before it could be passed.

Sir, the Law Commission also *suo motu* look up this very issue for examination in its 217th Report, entitled 'Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage – Another Ground of Divorce', and presented this to the Government on March 30, 2009, recommending such a ground and for divorce to be granted on such a ground. In view of this background, it has been felt and I believe, this is a feeling not only amongst Members of the House but also in the society, it has been felt widely that a marriage, which for all practical purposes, has come to an end and only in appearance remains a marriage, is a marriage that, probably, at best should be put to an end. Certainly, rather than leaving two unhappy people and consequences of the unhappiness of two people and what impact it could have on children of that marriage, it is best to give them an option to opt out of such a marriage and not compel them to remain linked together just for the sake of society. Therefore, on the recommendation of the Law Commission and the Supreme Court, we have come to a conclusion that such an amendment to these two Acts would be very useful.

Sir, what happens under the mutual consent provisions, which are in the Hindu Marriage Act as well as the Special Marriage Act, is that a motion is moved jointly by both the parties to end the marriage and not before a passage of six months, they can move the motion afresh in order to get the divorce completed before the concerned court. However, it has been found quite often that one of the parties decides not to turn up to move the second motion. As a result, it leaves the other party hanging in an uncomfortable and a very unsatisfactory position. We have felt, and this is what we commend to the House, that this is something that should be brought to an end.

When divorce takes place, there are also issues relating to security, both of children and the wife who need protection. Apportioning the property, which has been acquired during the subsistence of marriage, in a judicious manner and in a manner that would do justice between the parties, as indeed, would protect the future, and, the state in which the children find themselves in a broken marriage is also being taken into account in these amendments.

Sir, one critical issue that was left out, for which an amendment is now being proposed is about the adopted children. Natural children are included and would be protected but adopted children would, for no fault of theirs and for no reason, not be able to get the protection, which is provided to them in the existing law unless adequate provision is made for them. Sir, in this background, I commend the Bill to the House for acceptance.

The question was proposed.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my colleague, Dr. Najma Heptulla, would be speaking on this Bill on behalf of my Party. But from the hon. Minister's opening statement, as also the material that he relied upon – the Law Commission's Report and the two judgements of the Supreme Court – I felt that in the Indian context, there is a very important alternate argument, which has not found sufficient space, and, therefore, till that alternate argument is also factored in when we legislate on this Bill, I am afraid this law may actually end up creating unusual hardships for women in India.

The Minister is right that the 1985 judgements of the Supreme Court in Chopra's case and Naveen Kohli's case and the Law Commission's Report are based really on the simple premise that elsewhere in the world also, you don't continue to flog dead marriages, and, therefore, if the marriage, for all practical purposes is dead, it is necessary that the marriage be given a burial by a decree of divorce. You cannot subsist such a marriage, so let both parties go and live in peace. To this extent, there may be a rationale but I would urge the hon. Members, particularly, the lady members of the House, to also consider the alternative argument.

Conventionally, divorce in India is granted in either of the two circumstances. Either you divorce with consent, and, consent is the basis of breaking that relationship, or, a divorce is granted to a party which is suffering from a matrimonial default caused by the other party. So, all the grounds, which the hon. Minister read just now – cruelty, mental cruelty, physical cruelty, adultery, conversion, any form of communicable disease, desertion – are all factors, where something intervenes, by virtue of which a person, who commits a matrimonial default, then, is the respondent who must suffer the divorce. It is the victim who is then entitled to ask for a divorce, the simple principle being that no person can take a benefit of his own default. So, if a person commits a default, he can't seek a divorce. It is only the victim who gets the divorce against the defaulting party.

Now, 'irretrievable breakdown' ground – which he now seeks to introduce – is different from the conventional jurisprudence of divorce. The person who causes the 'irretrievable breakdown' himself or herself, is entitled to ask for a divorce. So, you may create circumstances in a matrimonial home where you say that maybe, on account of my own conduct, the circumstances are such that this marriage now cannot subsist, and, after the expiry of three years, which is the Minister's proposal, this marriage be annulled by a decree of divorce.

In countries where it is so provided, the support system then provided to the wife is extremely strong. In fact, in some of the advanced western countries, you ask for a divorce on these grounds, you will have to part with a substantial part of your wealth. Divorces then become extremely costly. You have to share your property; you have to share your future income and make sure that the wife and the children born out of the marriage are then provided for. That is what you have to pay in order to get a divorce under these circumstances where you yourself are a defaulting party, you

want to use your own default and say the marriage has now broken down and, therefore, I want a divorce. I don't think, and I regret to say this. Supreme Court can interpret the law; Supreme Court can suggest advancements to the law, but what is happening in Indian cities, towns and villages, the elected Members probably know a little better because they know what the constituents in each house are going through. Effectively, if you put irretrievable breakdown without a financial support system as a ground, the inevitable consequence is going to be – as mostly the women are the sufferers out of a matrimonial breakdown – that once a husband uses irretrievable breakdown for a divorce, courts give conventional and very conservative maintenance amounts. The wife goes back to her parent's house in every village and every small town. She is dependent on her brothers, on her parents, if they are alive. She does not get the kind of property sharing which people in Europe and United States are getting. Therefore, she becomes permanently dependent on them. The manner in which this Bill has been drafted, neither the Law Commission nor both judgements of the Supreme Court have considered what will be the plight of women after divorce is granted on an irretrievable breakdown. It is different from other matrimonial offences. If a lady is guilty of cruelty or desertion or adultery, then obviously the husband will get a divorce on the grounds of a matrimonial offence. If it is by mutual consent, they will probably come to a financial arrangement. But what happens on an irretrievable breakdown where on account of husband's own conduct the marriage is broken down, he uses his own default to get a divorce and she now becomes permanently dependent on her parents or her brothers or others? All that the law says is, and I am quite distressed to read the language of this law, the court will not grant a divorce where the wife is the respondent. The language is 'till the court is satisfied that arrangements have been made to its satisfaction to eliminate hardship'. Elsewhere in the world, where this jurisprudence exists, the wife will get the same standard of living after divorce which she was getting when she was living with her husband. And the test we are applying is that after she is thrown out and after the marriage is dead, since the dead marriage can't be flogged, she goes out and all we will provide to her is 'we will eliminate her hardship'. If we start with such a legislative policy, I think, we will be doing a great injustice to the women. We must, therefore, seriously consider that without provisions like residence, without provisions like sharing of assets, without provisions for an adequate compensation, whether in the abstract we can say, 'well, the western countries have it; our Supreme Court is also saying so, therefore, let us also have it as a ground'. I think, therefore, before we start the discussion on this, I just wanted to bring the alternative viewpoint that this provision has a potential for being extremely disastrous and dangerous for Indian women once it is legislated. Thank you.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, in the intervention of the learned Leader of the Opposition who himself is a lawyer he has put it so correctly. I would say that the Indian ethos is on family building, not family breaking.

[Dr. Najma A. Heptulla]

I have witnessed many, many marriages solemnised among the Hindus around the fire. I never understood the meaning of *shlokas* being read by the *panditji* and why in certain *fere* the boy goes ahead and why in some others the girl leads the boy till my friend's daughter got married at my residence. I asked the learned *panditji* to explain to us the meaning of what he was telling them and why in some *fere*, the boy was leading, and why in some others, the girl was leading. Then he explained everything to me. Then I realised that the vows of marriage which the boy and the girl take at that time are for their life. It is a commitment that they make to each other as regards their conduct, and what they will be doing after marriage, and what will be the responsibility of the boy. The boy says that while leaving the house, he will take her permission. The boy says that he will bring his whole income and give it to her. The girl also makes commitment to the extent that what will be her duties. Marriage is a sacrament among the Hindus. And the Christians also. And that is why the thought of divorce was unthinkable. They could never think of divorcing each other. And when the girl goes to her husband's house after leaving her parents' house, the mother says, “बेटी, तुम्हारी यहां से डोली निकल रही है, अब ससुराल से अर्धी निकलेगी।”

But now the situation has changed. The girls have become independent. They are stepping out of their house. They are working in offices and other institutions. They want certain dignity. They want some respect, and some independence also. So, naturally, there are differences in the families. Sir, it is easy among the Muslims, you know it very well, because the marriage is not a sacrament, it is a contract. Two people make a contract of living together which is solemnized by a *qazi* or a priest and that is why the marriage is simpler. Both the parties can put whatever conditions they want in their marriage contract. Unfortunately, they don't put any condition in their contract. They can rightly do that. And they can break their marriage according to the conditions which they put in the marriage contract.

The reasons for divorce which you have given under the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 and the Special Marriage Act of 1954 are the same. Not many people know that it is not the man alone who can say, '*Talaq, Talaq, Talaq,*' and the wife goes home. Among the Muslims, the wife can also divorce her husband. You have given the conditions of the two marriage Acts, which are prevailing in our country. Under the provision of *Khula*, a Muslim woman can apply to the *Qazi* for divorce who can declare it. Unfortunately, the women never do it and they are always the sufferer. That is the reason why the impression in the society in India is that only a man can say, '*Talaq, Talaq, Talaq,*' And even that – '*Talaq, Talaq, Talaq,*' – cannot be given in one sitting. It has to be spread over a period of three months and ten days, so that there can be a reconciliation period where they can come together and people can advise them.

Sir, now, I come to an important provision of the Bill, which you have brought

before us. It deletes the requirement of allowing one party to present the petition. The cooling period of six months is being removed. The Standing Committee's recommendations also talks about the six months' cooling period. I feel during that period reconciliation can take place and both the parties can come together. And if they don't come together in those six months, then naturally, divorce can be given. Giving the right only to one party, I think, is very dangerous. Arun Jaitleyji also said this. One person can move the court and get the divorce if the other person does not come and does not get the chance to appear before the court to put their case. It will be a default.

Sir, three major points are there. The Bill has a provision which allows both the parties to file for a divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Both the parties have to live apart for, at least, three years before filing such a petition. Sir, this can also be misused. I am just cautioning you. In today's time, men are coming out of the villages. They come to cities for working from villages of Bihar, U.P. and other States, and they don't go back home for three years. Can this be used as a reason for divorce because they lived apart for three years? The husband can go and file a petition in the court and get the divorce ex parte that I was living three years away from my wife. People are going to the Gulf countries, people are going to America and Europe for jobs. The court will have to be careful. I think, instead of that, some provision should be made in the Bill itself, so that it cannot be misused by the people those three years of period living apart.

Sir, the third point that the wife has a right to oppose the grant of a divorce on the ground that dissolution of the marriage will result in grave financial hardship to her. The court shall consider all circumstances including the conduct of the party, children, before deciding whether a divorce would result in hardship. Also court has to be satisfied that adequate financial provision has been made for any children, including unmarried or widowed daughters. Sir, Arunji has very rightly said, our society is very different, our ethos are different than the western society. In the western society, when a girl and a boy, first of all, go out of the house, there is no concept of joint family, and live outside the house and definitely they make their own home when they get married. That is the reason why in foreign countries they have the Mother's Day, the Father's Day, the Grandmother's day, the Grandfather's day because they don't live together. So, they come and greet once in a year with chocolates, with flowers, with cake and celebrate the Mother's day, the Father's day, the Grandmother's day and the Grandfather's day. Here in our country there is joint family system. There is a way in which, if marriages are in difficulty, the parents, the in-laws, can try and help them in reconciliation. First of all, you can look at the English language, if you translate the मदर इन लॉ-कानून की मां, डॉटर इन लॉ इज काल्ड कानून की बेटी, फादर इन लॉ - कानून का बाप। हमारी सोसायटी में बहू को बेटी माना जाता है, दामाद को बेटा माना जाता है, सास को मां माना जाता है। यह कन्सेप्ट वेस्ट में नहीं है, तो जैसा अरुण जी ने कहा कि वेस्ट के सिस्टम को हम ऐसे का ऐसा अपने यहां एडोप्ट कर लेंगे, तो वह चलेगा

[Dr. Najma A. Heptulla]

नहीं, सर। उसका मिसयूस डेफिनेटली होगा। जहां तक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की रिकमंडेशन है, यह इररिट्रिवेबल ऑफ मैरिज को थोड़ा आपको कोडिफाइ करना चाहिए।

What are the clauses which will come under the irretrievable breakdown of marriage? It should not become an irritable breakdown. That is the danger. It should become an irretrievable breakdown of marriage for the girls, for the women, for the wives, not for the husbands. It should not become a tool for the husband.

Regarding the clauses 2 and 6 of the Bill doing away with the waiting period of six months before moving a joint motion in case of divorce by mutual consent, Sir, the Standing Committee has recommended that the six months' cooling period should remain. I also feel that we need six months' period before a divorce is granted so that there is a chance for reconciliation.

Regarding clauses 3 and 7 of the Bill, introduction of irretrievable breakdown of marriage the new ground, as I said earlier, I agree with the recommendations of the Committee; and with the spirit of the Bill which you have brought forward. There are many hardships being faced by women because husbands desert them, they don't appear before the court after filing the petition together. Until and unless we give enough protection to the women, this Bill will have the danger and apprehension which the Committee has also presented before you.

Going by the provisions of the Bill, the proposed Section 13C(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and Section 28(1) of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 simply provide that either party to a marriage may file a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of divorce on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably. Sir, I don't think there is anything which is really irretrievable. Anything can be retrieved. I know there are many cases. I understand it. There are many cases that I know. But the grounds for irretrievable should be defined further that how it will be कोई husband यह कहे कि मेरी बीवी मेरे लिए अच्छा खाना नहीं बनाती है, my marriage is now null and void because I am not happy. 'It is a cruelty to me because she does not cook very good food'. 'It is a cruelty that she does not press my legs'. These frivolous kinds of arguments, the husband should not give. There should be more safeguards provided in the Bill.

Then I come to the protection of right of children. I believe you are bringing an amendment which includes the adopted children also, which is quite appreciable because that was the recommendation of the Standing Committee also. I am happy that you are bringing that amendment over here.

Sir, as Arunji said, in America, when two people get married, they become the co-owners of the property, whether it is a house, or some other asset; whether the assets are more on the husband side or more on the wife side. They become the co-owners of the assets. At the time of divorce, the wife gets half the share. I know many cases where after divorce the wife becomes richer than the husband because she gets the house, assets, alimony, sustenance, etc. She may not get remarried, or she may

want to live with somebody else. Well, it is not going to happen in our country. But there is no protection in our country; there is no system in our country that the wife becomes co-owner of her husband's property. So, you have to take care of that. Don't leave it to the court alone to decide about it. It should not be case to case basis, as it has been mentioned. Generally, we see that women do not have that kind of resources to fight their cases. Most of the time, the women don't even know the law. This law is not going to be only for educated urban women like us who are sitting here in the House who know their rights. It would apply to the rural areas also, to uneducated women also. So how it is going to be misused, you have to see that. You have to see that there is enough protection for women.

One of the recommendations says, "The Committee has felt that there should be some effective legal mechanism so that the women, at least, get their share in the matrimonial property". How can you ensure it? The point is, if something does not belong to her, she cannot divide it, she cannot get her share. We have seen that even in Muslim marriages, *meher* is given, कोई बोलता है तुम मेहर माफ कर दो। Generally, Muslim women don't get the *meher*. In my case, when I got married 45 years ago, Rs. 2 lakh was my *meher*. I think it was a very big amount. I believe Shri Dilip Kumar, who married two months before me, got the same amount of *meher* for his wife. That was a very substantive amount. But within one year, he gave me one-fifths of his landed property, which was much higher in value.

And we won both the cases, the *Qaziuddhum* problem. There is a provision that you can enhance the *meher* of your wife during the period of your marriage as your status improves. And we also won the income tax case because my husband and I said that it was not a gift, that it was a marriage settlement. And the marriage settlement is allowed under the Muslim Personal Law. And that is how my husband wanted to give an example to the people, to the other Muslim couples, that you can enhance the *meher*; it is a protection for women. As the divorce is much easier for men under the Muslim Law, my husband wanted to protect me. Today, I have so much of properties because he put it in the *meher* and I got it as my right; my children didn't claim for it. Sir,' while I understand the sentiments behind it, perhaps, it is because some case came up before the Supreme Court or the Law Commission *suo motu* coming up with its 217th Report and asking for inclusion of irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce, I feel, Sir, that we should relook into it and take the recommendation of the Standing Committee more seriously because the Standing Committee was presided by no other person than Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan. She ably presided over the Committee; she herself is a lawyer and a woman. And the Committee took evidence of various people. They took a long time in deliberating on it, and their considered Report is presented before the House. Sir, before we give a stamp for okaying this Bill, I would like to get some commitment from the hon. Minister in the House as to what he is going to do to protect women and see to it that they are not exploited. And from a Bill which provides for irretrievable breakdown of marriage, it should not become an irritable Marriage Law which causes trouble to women. Thank you.

5.00 P.M.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. As Najmaji has said, “Marriage is sacrosanct”, and we also say, “Marriages are made in heaven.” Whether they are made in the gardens or in the cinema houses, we say that marriages are made in heaven. Maybe, its beginning is in local gardens or in cinema theatres, – may I mention, the corner seats – but for all purposes, we say that marriages are made in heaven. It begins with a ritual. As we know, in India, the girl comes, meets the family and sweets are exchanged. And, in the olden days, the girl is asked whether she knows singing, whether she knows cooking, etc., and all the tests are taken when the girl comes into the house. And sometimes, the boy is called by the family; maybe, they watch a movie or so, and the ‘father gets up and asks, “Do you know what is the daily spending of my daughter?”’ आपकी जितनी पगार है, उतना मेरी बेटी के कुत्ते के एक दिन के खाने का खर्चा है - यह डायलॉग होता है। This may be an exaggeration in actual life. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I wish to make a request. It is a very serious Bill. Let the debate continue day after tomorrow. Tomorrow is a holiday and the Members have to go. Therefore, I am making a request to you. It is a very serious Bill. Let there be a full-fledged discussion and the hon. Minister will get all the time to reply. Therefore, kindly adjourn it till day after tomorrow. Let Shri Shantaram Naik resume his speech day after tomorrow. It is a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is the sense of the House?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let Mr. Shantaram Naik resume his speech day after tomorrow. We have no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, do you agree?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I have no way to say that I don’t agree when we have such eminent Members whose contribution obviously is going to be extremely valuable. It seems that they need to prepare a little better to speak.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I think the Minister also wants some time to prepare.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I don’t think it is collusion between the Minister and the Members.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, this is an adjournment by mutual consent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes. So, the discussion will continue day after tomorrow, *i.e.* on 2nd May. So, the House is adjourned to meet on 2nd May, at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 2nd May, 2012.