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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Monday
12 December, 2011
21 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 12th December, 2011/21st Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Victims of AMRI hospital fire in Kolkata

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, a devastating fire swept through a seven-storied annexe building of AMRI hospital in Dhakuria in Kolkata, in the early hours of 9th December, killing more than 90 persons, mostly patients, and injuring several others.

It is reported that most of them died due to asphyxiation. The loss of so many precious and innocent lives is indeed tragic and unfortunate. I am sure, the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and also pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request the hon. Members to rise in their seats and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 261

Electrification of villages under RGGVY

*261. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and those yet to be electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds made and utilized during the last three years, State wise;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from the State Governments under RGGVY;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals sanctioned and those still pending for approval of Government, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken being taken by Government to speed up the electrification of villages in the country?

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

Statement

(a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), 578 projects targeting to electrify 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively, under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, the electrification works in 1,00,100 un/de-electrified villages have been completed. The number of villages electrified along with the villages yet to be electrified for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfilment of other conditionalities. The funds disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY for the last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, 578 projects have been sanctioned so far. The details of sanctioned projects, State-wise, are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). Besides, 33 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY. The details of these 33 projects are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*). 34 supplementary projects have also been received through REC, the nodal agency for RGGVY. The details of these 34 projects are given in the Statement-V (*See below*). These 67 projects are under examination.

(e) The following steps have been taken to speed up the electrification of villages in the country under RGGVY:

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- (iii) The States have also been requested to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.

- (iv) The Government of India and REC conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY in 11th Plan.
- (vii) Wherever there is delay in forest clearance/Railway clearances etc. requiring inter-ministerial interventions, the matters are taken up with concerned Ministry/ Railway Board at different levels to expedite the issue of necessary clearances.
- (viii) Meetings have been held with IEEMA (Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association) for ensuring timely supply of electrical equipments (Transformers, cables etc.) required under the scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise details of electrification of un/de-electrified villages along with the villages yet to be electrified for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

(As on 30.11.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh *	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1023	1106
3	Assam	8299	7249	1050
4	Bihar	22484	21505	979
5	Chhattisgarh	1076	336	740
6	Gujarat *	0	0	0
7	Haryana *	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	39	56
9	Jammu & Kashmir	239	130	109
10	Jharkhand	19179	17398	1781
11	Karnataka	61	61	0
12	Kerala*	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	671	447	224
14	Maharashtra*	0	0	0
15	Manipur	882	337	545
16	Meghalaya	1866	334	1532
17	Mizoram	137	74	63
18	Nagaland	105	75	30
19	Odisha	14719	13612	1107
20	Punjab*	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4322	3896	426
22	Sikkim	25	23	2
23	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0
24	Tripura	160	123	37
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759	0
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1510	1
27	West Bengal	4169	4169	0
TOTAL		109888	100100	9788

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	80.58	158.28	155.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	92.70	225.27	165.54
3	Assam	510.05	459.62	698.42
4	Bihar	695.90	697.41	580.38
5	Chhattisgarh	100.08	333.56	163.65
6	Gujarat	52.38	94.32	76.80
7	Haryana	37.10	60.67	21.27
8	Himachal Pradesh	79.28	122.46	59.90
9	Jammu & Kashmir	181.17	363.92	67.32
10	Jharkhand	1068.58	750.48	161.89
11	Karnataka	68.10	67.60	62.92
12	Kerala	0.84	10.59	31.89
13	Madhya Pradesh	185.88	416.47	288.27
14	Maharashtra	139.53	200.77	162.08
15	Manipur	39.36	63.17	95.95
16	Meghalaya	12.20	129.38	86.86
17	Mizoram	78.31	81.02	78.28
18	Nagaland	54.40	59.26	61.86
19	Odisha	994.65	998.65	605.74

1	2	3	4	5
20	Punjab	56.90	0.00	0.00
21	Rajasthan	290.50	159.10	83.58
22	Sikkim	43.74	44.90	43.62
23	Tamil Nadu	16.76	119.30	39.12
24	Tripura	24.28	52.29	33.96
25	Uttar Pradesh	86.84	192.92	72.45
26	Uttarakhand	78.53	102.06	9.69
27	West Bengal	623.35	619.18	508.95
TOTAL		5691.99	6582.65	4415.49

Statement-III

State wise numbers of projects sanctioned for execution under RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3	Assam	23
4	Bihar	43
5	Chhattisgarh	16
6	Gujarat	25
7	Haryana	18
8	Himachal Pradesh	12
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14
10	Jharkhand	22
11	Karnataka	25
12	Kerala	7

1	2	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	34
14	Maharashtra	34
15	Manipur	9
16	Meghalaya	7
17	Mizoram	8
18	Nagaland	11
19	Odisha	32
20	Punjab	17
21	Rajasthan	40
22	Sikkim	4
23	Tamil Nadu	26
24	Tripura	4
25	Uttar Pradesh	64
26	Uttarakhand	13
27	West Bengal	28
	TOTAL	578

Statement-IV

List of projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
2		Korea
3	Haryana	Gurgaon
4		Faridabad
5		Palwal
6	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada

1	2	3
7		Udupi
8		Thiruvananthapuram
9		Kollam
10		Ernakulam
11	Kerala	Thrissur
12		Kottayam
13		Alappuzha
14		Pathanamthitta
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
16		Raisen
17		Sehore
18		Hosangabad
19		Vidisha
20		Barwani
21		Khargone
22		Gwalior
23		Rajgarh
24		Khandwa
25		Burhanpur
26		Shajapur
27		Mandsaur
28		Neemuch
29		Bhind
30		Dewas
31	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
32		Tirunelveli
33		Udagamantalam

Statement-V

List of pending supplementary projects under RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
2	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
3	Maharashtra	Solapur
4	Bihar	Araria
5	Bihar	Aurangabad
6	Bihar	Banka
7	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8	Bihar	Bhojpur
9	Bihar	Buxar
10	Bihar	Gaya
11	Bihar	Jamui
12	Bihar	Kaimur
13	Bihar	Kishanganj
14	Bihar	Lakhisarai
15	Bihar	Munger
16	Bihar	Nawada
17	Bihar	Patna
18	Bihar	Purinia
19	Bihar	Rohtas
20	Bihar	Saran

1	2	3
21	Bihar	Sivan
22	Bihar	Gopalganj
23	Bihar	Nalanda
24	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
25	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
26	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri
27	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
28	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
29	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
30	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
31	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
32	Uttar Pradesh	Biinour
33	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar Nagar
34	West Bengal	Darjeeling (DGHC)

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे यहां बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा पहला पूरक प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है कि कई राज्यों में, विशेषकर झारखंड राज्य में, कई ऐसे सुदूर गांव हैं, जहां SC/ST एवं BPL, विशेषकर नक्सल-प्रभावित आबादी है, जहां ग्रिड द्वारा बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकती है और गैरपरम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों से भी बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती है। यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, in Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, the plan is to provide access to electricity to the rural households of the country, including the BPL. So far, Sir, we have completed the work of connecting 1,00,100 villages all over the country. Also, we have completed the work of connecting 1.76 crores of BPL households; they have been provided electricity connection till the date.

As for question of the hon. Member regarding Left Wing Extremism affected areas as also the

areas of the Scheduled Castes, we are concerned about the fact; we are concentrating on these areas to provide access to electricity for the families living under the BPL as also to the families affected by the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. We are providing electricity to them.

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में, विशेषकर झारखंड राज्य में, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना धीमी गति से चल रही है एवं योजना के नाम पर घोटाला भी धड़ल्ले से चल रहा है? क्या इसकी जानकारी सरकार को है? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, we appreciate the concern of the hon. Member with regard to Jharkhand. There is a little delay in executing the projects. That is due to various reasons - land acquisition, forest clearance as also the Left Wing Extremist problem. There is a CBI inquiry going on in three districts. Therefore, works in Jharkhand are going in a slow process. We, from the Central Government, are monitoring the entire thing. A committee under the chairmanship of the Power Secretary is monitoring. We have also requested the State Governments to monitor projects under the Chief Secretary level. There are also committees at the district-level, including the Member of Parliament. We are closely monitoring the projects specially in Jharkhand, Sir. Now, the position in Jharkhand is somewhat better. For all these 22 districts, we have already sanctioned, at a revised cost, Rs.3,325.37 crores; out of which, Rs.2,905.7 crores have been released till 30th of this November, Sir.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this question relates to rural electrification, and the hon. Minister has said that their target is to electrify one lakh villages. I think, he has made an attempt to show the details of all the villages to be electrified in various States, including the State of Jharkhand. I have a very simple question for the hon. Minister. I just would like to know from the hon. Minister, if one lakh villages have to be electrified and 24 hours of electricity has to be provided to them, then, what would be the total requirement of power for this purpose? What would be the total demand for these total villages to have power supply for 24 hours? Sir, the total number of villages in this country is around six lakh. What would be the total peak requirement of power for these six lakh villages having 24 hours of power supply in this country?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very wide question to me. Sir, under the first UPA Government in 2005-06, the programme was started to electrify all the villages in the country. At that time, the number of villages to be electrified was

counted as one lakh twenty five thousand. But, subsequently, when the DPRs were actually called, the number of villages came to one lakh ten thousand. Out of those one lakh ten thousand villages, this House should appreciate the way we have electrified one lakh one hundred villages in the country. As far as the remaining villages are concerned, we are going to do it very fast.

Sir, when I joined this Ministry in January, 2006 the total installed capacity of this country was 1,23,900 MW. As on today, it is about 1,85,500 MW. This much of increase in the installed capacity was never achieved in the history of India. Sir, we have added about 10,000 MW per year. In the last five-and-a-half years, we have added 58,042 MW. Earlier, in a Five Year Plan period, we used to do 8,000 MW or 10,000 MW. The installed capacity has been increased at a very high speed under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, power is one of the basic infrastructures of the country which our Government wants to develop fast.

The hon. Member wanted to know as to how much power is required. At the moment, we have a total installed capacity of 1,85,00 MW. ...*(Interruptions)*... and our net peak time consumption is around 1,14,000 MW only. As you know, power is on the Concurrent List. The States have to generate power as per their own capacity. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, the basic principle is that at least six to eight hours power supply is to be given to villages. After obtaining an undertaking from the States, sanction is given for village electrification. At the moment, there is no shortage of power, as such. But, many States have not done capacity addition, and that is the reason why we are facing this difficulty. Jharkhand is one of the States which is facing the difficulty of power generation.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I need your protection. It is a very simple question. What is the peak demand for providing 24 hours of electricity to all these six lakh villages? This is the information which is required in this House. Sir, actually, this country is of six lakh villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This information can be furnished.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, another aspect which I would like the Minister to clarify is that the Eleventh Plan has stipulated one lakh MW and you have fallen short by about 40000 MW. You give an answer for that because you are getting 60000 MW but your Plan figure was one lakh MW. So, you should also tell why you have failed.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I must reply it because this is a major question in the Eleventh Plan and it has been under discussion also. In the Tenth Plan, the target given was of 41,110 MW and the country could produce only 21,180 MW. Keeping this in view, a target was to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... The target given was 78,700 MW, four times bigger than this, which this country had never done. We had no manufacturing companies for power equipments. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only BHEL was there. With the efforts that we made, the Prime Minister appointed a Committee and a decision was taken. Earlier we had only companies like BHEL, but now, in addition to BHEL, six more companies in the joint sector are coming. Therefore, this country is not likely to have any problem. We were setting such a big target but with no matching equipments.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Why?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: That was the situation earlier in the country. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am quite confident that our country may even export power equipments to other countries. I feel proud of this achievement of the UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: थैंक्यू। प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there should be Half an Hour Discussion on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot convert Question Hour into 'discussion hour'.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will give notice, Sir.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ सीधा-सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हम सवाल ही पूछ रहे हैं। आपने "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" के अन्तर्गत हर जगह बिजली दी है और रिपोर्ट में आपने यह जानकारी दी है कि 1,00,100 गांवों में बिजली लगा दी है। लेकिन, एक तरफ आप लाइन लगाते जाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ ट्रांसफार्मर्स जल जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे टुल्लू ट्रांसफार्मर्स हैं। आप हर जगह छोटे-छोटे ट्रांसफार्मर्स लगा देते हैं, जिस कारण...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, सवाल यही है कि आप उन ट्रांसफार्मर्स को बदलने का क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? आप बड़े ट्रांसफार्मर्स कब तक लगाइएगा? आप जो छोटा ट्रांसफार्मर लगाते हैं, उसके कारण गांवों की समस्या और भी बिगड़ती जा रही है, वहां "चार दिन की चांदनी और फिर अंधेरी रात" हो जाता है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मेरा सवाल यही है कि आप बड़ा ट्रांसफार्मर क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं, आप टुल्लु ट्रांसफार्मर क्यों लगाते हैं?

श्री सभापति: थैंक्यू, बैठ जाइए।

श्री तारिक अनवर: मुख्य मंत्री जी से बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: हम मुख्य मंत्री जी से कैसे कहेंगे? क्या इसे लगाना मुख्य मंत्री जी के हाथ में है? इसको लगाने का काम केन्द्र का है और ये लोग टुल्लु ट्रांसफार्मर लगा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनके नाम से योजना बना दीजिए।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, under RGGVY Scheme, HVDS is envisaged. In HVDS scheme, Sir, 11 KV lines are taken closer to households for giving power. This will not only reduce distribution losses but also prevent theft and pilferage. In HVDS more transfers are provided for giving connections to household. Depending upon the requirements of habitation area, more number of small transformers are provided. We have already requested the State Governments that if there are any more requirements of small transformers, they should put up a DPR. We are ready to give more small transformers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, जो छोटा ट्रांसफार्मर होता है, वह जल जाता है। हमारा प्रश्न यह है कि आप उसको बदलने की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने सवाल का आंसर अभी नहीं दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि आप बड़ा ट्रांसफार्मर लगाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये सवाल को डायवर्ट कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ आप यह मत कीजिए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, it is being done for avoiding theft and pilferage. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, ये सवाल को डायवर्ट कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: आपको छोटे ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स को हटाना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, for avoiding theft and pilferage, we are using small transformers.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, in the reply of the Minister, we have seen that there are many villages which have been covered by this scheme. But it is also a fact that there are many villages which are not yet covered. My specific question is, whether there is any specific data available with the Ministry relating to people of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who are particularly living in these areas and are not getting the benefit of this scheme. What is the number of villages which are left out from this scheme? I think these are the areas which should be the first priority of this scheme. This is my specific question. I would like the Minister to kindly answer it.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Mr. Chairman Sir, in the RGGVY, some of the projects are left out in the first phase. The hon. Member is actually correct. Sir, 34 new projects from the States of Chattisgarh, Haryana, MP, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala which were left out earlier have been received by the Ministry. All these projects are under the consideration of the Ministry. We are considering these projects and it should be included in the very near future.

*262. [The questioner Shri Ram Kripal Yadav was absent.]

Stocking of tomatoes

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

(a) whether Government is aware about the cartel of traders stocking and increasing tomato prices from the last week of October till the first week of November, 2011 in the domestic market;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in this matter; 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) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No such issue about the cartel of traders stocking and increasing tomato prices during the last week of October till the first week of November, 2011 in the domestic market has come to the notice of Government of India. Prices of tomato have largely been affected by the seasonality factor and the general trend shows that the prices tend to move upwards during the period September to November.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सभापति महोदय, खाने की चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने में पैदावार और बहुत सारी चीजों का घपला तो है ही, लेकिन इस बारे में हम ने specific question पूछा है कि टमाटर के दाम क्यों बढ़ते हैं? महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया है कि यह seasonal मामला है, लेकिन जिस तरह से stockists इन चीजों को इकट्ठा कर के रखते हैं फिर ये बिचौलिए अपने दाम तय करते हैं। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से क्वेश्चन है कि इन बिचौलियों को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार के क्या नियम हैं? महोदय टमाटर तो आम गरीब लोग खाते हैं जबकि stockists इन चीजों को इकट्ठा कर के रख लेते हैं। तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई यंत्र है कि ऐसे stockists की raid की जाए और उन के स्टॉक को बाजार में लाया जाए?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the question was on the cartel of traders stocking and increasing tomato prices. Sir, our information regarding tomatoes is that there is no cartelling by traders. But, Sir, there is a high fluctuation of prices of perishable commodities like tomatoes, potatoes and brinjals. Sir, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has taken a market intervention scheme through the horticulture Department. So this market intervention scheme is to protect the growers of this commodity from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop, when there is a glut in the market causing prices to fall below the cost of production. If there are losses regarding procuring agencies, the Government of India and State Government make a 50-50 share. So, this is what has been done by the Horticulture Department of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I want to know from the Minister that between last week of October and first week of November, the farm price of tomato is Rs. five to six. In the market it is Rs.20 per kg. A gap of Rs.15 is there. There is a price monitoring cell in the Government of India.

May we know what is the report of price monitoring cell during this period of Rs.15 gap and what are the actions taken by the Government?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, usually we take Delhi as an example. Sir, on 9.12.2011 *i.e.*, three days back, in Delhi mandi, the price of tomato was Rs. 11 per kg. Sir, one week back, it was Rs. 13 per kg. But, one month back, it was Rs. 33 per kg. So, there is high fluctuation. There are various reasons. The reason behind high volatility was Diwali season which affected the arrivals of vegetables to mandi. Then, tomato is mainly produced in Andhra Pradesh. And, in view of the agitations taking place in Andhra Pradesh, there was some problem in the movement of trucks and rail transportation to many cities.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: No, no, Sir. It is not correct.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति जी, टमाटर एक ऐसी सब्जी है, जो ज्यादा दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती और सड़ जाती है। इस तरह के जितने भी perishable fruits and vegetables हैं, हिंदुस्तान में लगभग 50 हजार से लेकर 60 हजार करोड़ कीमत के फल और सब्जियां हर साल सड़ जाती हैं। इनकी प्रोसेसिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि टमाटर को सुरक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था के अभाव में जो मूल्य वृद्धि होती है, उसको रोकने का एक ही तरीका हो सकता है कि उसको प्रोसेस किया जाए और उसको प्रिज़र्व किया जाए। क्या आपने इस संबंध में फूड प्रोसेसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से कोई चर्चा की है कि इसके लिए क्या किया जाए, जिससे हम इसको बचा सकें और इसकी कीमत को बढ़ने से रोक सकें?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture, through the National Horticulture Board, is implementing a scheme called Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce. The second one is: The Ministry of Food Processing has a number of schemes, including the RKVY, which is left to the State Governments for having value additions.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, it is only on paper.

कोयले की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति न होने के कारण विद्युत-उत्पादन में व्यवधान पैदा होना

*263. **श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 2011-12 में अप्रैल से अक्टूबर की अवधि के दौरान ताप-विद्युत क्षेत्र में कोयले की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति न होने के कारण विद्युत-उत्पादन में व्यवधान पैदा हुआ है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा संकट पैदा होने का पूर्वानुमान लगाया था; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.सी. वेणुगोपाल): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण अप्रैल से अक्टूबर, 2011 के दौरान विद्युत यूटिलिटीयों ने 5.3 बिलियन यूनिट की उत्पादन हानि की रिपोर्ट की है। ताप विद्युत केंद्रों को कोयले की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं-

(i) कोयला मंत्रालय/कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) से देश में घरेलू कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का लगातार अनुरोध किया जा रहा है।

(ii) विद्युत यूटिलिटीयों को कोयले की आवश्यकता और घरेलू स्रोतों से इसकी उपलब्धता के बीच की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कोयले का आयात करने की सलाह दी जा रही है।

(iii) कोयला मंत्रालय, विद्युत मंत्रालय और मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय में संबंधित मंत्रालयों, केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा एनटीपीसी के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर कोयले की आपूर्ति की समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) स्वदेशी कोयले की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए वर्ष आधार पर कोयले की कमी का अनुमान लगाया जाता है। वर्ष 2011-12 के लिए 455 मिलियन टन (एमटी) की अनुमानित कोयले की आवश्यकता की तुलना में घरेलू स्रोतों से कोयले की उपलब्धता 402 एमटी बताई गई थी इसके परिणामस्वरूप 53 एमटी कोयले की प्रत्याशित कमी रही। इस अंतर को पूरा करने के लिए विद्युत यूटिलिटीयों को वर्ष 2011-12 के दौरान कोयले के साथ मिश्रित करने के लिए 35 मिलियन टन (उच्च कैलोरिफिक गुणवत्ता के कारण 53 एमटी घरेलू कोयले के बराबर) कोयला आयात करने का लक्ष्य सौंपा गया है। अप्रैल से अक्टूबर 2011 तक विद्युत यूटिलिटीयों ने 18 एमटी कोयले का आयात किया।

Interruption in power generation due to inadequate supply of coal

†*263. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation has been interrupted due to inadequate supply of coal in thermal sector during the period from April to October of the year 2011-12;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government had anticipated this crisis; 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) and (b) During April to October, 2011, Power Utilities reported a generation loss of 5.3 Billion Unit due to inadequate availability of coal. Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment supply of coal to thermal power stations:

- (i) Ministry of Coal / Coal India Ltd. (CIL) are being continually pursued to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (ii) Power Utilities are being advised to import coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- (iii) The coal supply position is reviewed at various levels in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, CEA, Coal India Limited and NTPC.

(c) and (d) Demand of coal is estimated on a year to year basis and shortage of coal is assessed depending upon the availability of indigenous coal. For the year 2011-12, against estimated requirement of 455 Million Tonne (MT), coal availability from the domestic sources, was indicated as 402 MT, thereby resulting in an anticipated shortfall of 53 MT coal. In order to bridge this gap, Power Utilities were assigned a target to import 35 MT (equivalent to 53 MT of domestic coal due to its higher calorific value) of coal during the year 2011-12 for blending with domestic coal. During April to October, 2011, the Power Utilities imported 18 MT coal.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति जी, यदि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देंगे, तो मैं कृतज्ञ होऊंगा। मेरा प्रश्न बहुत स्पष्ट था कि 2011-12 में आपके बिजली प्रोडक्शन का क्या टारगेट था और कितना लॉस हुआ? आपने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि अक्टूबर तक 5.3 बिलियन यूनिट्स का लॉस हुआ है। अच्छा होता यदि इसे आप मैगावाट में बताते। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मार्च तक कितना लॉस होगा? आपने अपने उत्तर में यह भी कहा है कि कोल इंडिया से आपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए आग्रह किया है। संयोग से यहां माननीय कोयला मंत्री भी मौजूद हैं। हम अखबारों में पूरे पेज का विज्ञापन देखते हैं कि कोल इंडिया का रिकॉर्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, उसके कारण

उनकी तारीफ होती है और यहां इतना बड़ा mismatch आप review करते हैं। अतः मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी आपने जो टारगेट बताया है, उसमें कितना लॉस होने वाला है और वह लॉस कम हो, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: सभापति जी, यह जो बिजली का लॉस बताया जाता है, यह हमेशा बिलियन यूनिट्स में बताया जाता है और इसलिए हमने बिलियन यूनिट्स में बताया है। यह करीब कितने मैगावाट होगा, यह फिगर मैं आपको सप्लाइ कर दूंगा। Usually it is the practice to give loss of power in units and that is the reason why I have given the figure in units. यह बात सही है कि आजकल कोयले का उत्पादन लगभग 1% कम चल रहा है और यह बात भी सही है कई दिक्कतें उनको भी आ रही हैं, कहीं स्ट्राइक हो रही है, कहीं खदानों में पानी घुस गया है, कहीं ट्रांसपोर्टेशन नहीं मिल रहा है, इसकी वजह से यह सब हो रहा है। पूरा देश यह जानता है कि कोयले का प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है। इसके लिए हमने 10 to 15 per cent and upto 20 per cent imported coal को मिक्स करने का प्रयास किया है, ताकि बिजली का उत्पादन इस देश में होता रहे और जिस रफ्तार से हम काम करना चाहते हैं, वह हो सके। मैंने अभी-अभी बताया था कि जिस तरह से बिजली कपैसिटी अडिशन हो गई है, हमने यह नहीं सोचा था कि इतना कोयला लगेगा, तो अभी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का काम चल रहा है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी तुरंत एक बैठक ले रहे हैं। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी को भी इस कोल शॉर्टेज के बारे में बैठक लेने के लिए कहा है और वे भी बैठक ले रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे 2010-11 में हमने 12 हजार मेगावाट करने का प्रयास किया है, वह हम कर सकेंगे। 2011-12 में आज तक 10,308 मेगावाट हो गया है और अभी मेरे हाथ में तीन महीने बाकी हैं, तो मैं कर पाऊंगा। सभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने जब इस हाउस में बताया था कि 12 हजार मेगावाट एक साल में पैदा किया और 15795 मेगावाट synchronize किया था, तो हम उस रिकॉर्ड पर चल रहे हैं और हम आपको यह आश्वासित करते हैं कि इस देश को बिजली देने का काम इस साल भी हम जरूर करेंगे।

RE: WELCOME TO PARLIAMENT DELEGATION FROM MYANMAR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can I seek your indulgence for a minute? I have an announcement to make. We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Myanmar, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Mr. Thura U Shew Mann, Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw, the Lower House of the Parliament of Myanmar. On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people and that their visit to this country

will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Myanmar. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Myanmar.

प्रश्न संख्या 263 (क्रमागत)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे इस बात का संतोष है कि आपने सदन में स्वीकार किया कि कोल का उत्पादन माइनस में है। जो विज्ञापन हम देखते हैं, वह सच्चाई नहीं है। आपने अभी पूर्व प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा कि कोयला पावर जो है, वह Constitution में Concurrent List में है, हम जानते हैं। तो क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि कोल ब्लॉक के लोकेशन में चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो, झारखंड हो, बिहार हो, इनको परेशानी आती है। मध्य प्रदेश के सांसदों को राष्ट्रपति को memorandum देना था, ठीक है, पावर उनका अधिकार है, लेकिन कोयला ब्लॉक देना आपका अधिकार है और मध्य प्रदेश, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा - सारे कोल ब्लॉक वहीं पर हैं। वहां की जनता विपक्ष को वोट देती है, आपको नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या आप अच्छे कोल ब्लॉक देंगे नहीं और कहेंगे कि वे पावर पूरा नहीं करते हैं? ऐसा कैसे चलेगा? इसके बारे में संघीय ढांचे के अनुसार हम आपसे एक स्पष्ट कमिटमेंट चाहेंगे कि क्या सारी प्रदेश सरकारों को, उनका राजनीतिक रंग कुछ भी हो, आप कोल ब्लॉक समय से, उनकी मांग के अनुसार देंगे? इसका यह उत्तर मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: सभापति जी, कई ऐसे प्रांत हैं जहां ऐसी खदानें बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं, लेकिन कई ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जहां खदानें नहीं हैं। जहां खदानें हैं, उनको देने की और बाहर के राज्यों को भी देने की पॉलिसी रही है और उन माइनस का बहुत स्टेट्स में बंटवारा भी हो गया है। 10th Plan में और 11th Plan की beginning में बंटवारा हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्षमा करेंगे मंत्री जी, आप सही नहीं बोल रहे हैं। मैं interrupt नहीं करता हूं। यहां मध्य प्रदेश का delegation लेकर राष्ट्रपति जी के यहां मैं भी गया था। बिहार की समस्या मैं जानता हूं, झारखंड की समस्या मैं जानता हूं, उड़ीसा की चर्चा कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान).... हर जगह discrimination हो रहा है कोल ब्लॉक्स को लेकर।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, there is a heavy discrimination.

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ ... प्लीज़...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्षमा कीजिए, यह सही नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह आप सही नहीं बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए प्लीज़...(व्यवधान).... Please sit down. बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... One minute please.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the States are being discriminated in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: हमें कोयले के खदान नहीं दिए जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मंत्री जी, आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ ही सौतेला व्यवहार होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां भी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा: हर जगह कोल ब्लॉक का घोटाला होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a serious thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Except a few States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. I think, this is a subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: कोयला मंत्री कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We want your protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Just one minute please. If the Members so desire, they can give notice for a discussion on this subject. This is a question, to which an answer is being given. If the answer is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What is the answer being given? That's the query. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not heard the complete answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Coal is being imported from Australia when good quality coal is available here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल नहीं था। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I have been very particular in telling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other questions to be answered also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, सदस्यों को संरक्षण चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: वहां भेदभाव होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Maya Singh ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. Please sit down. आपका प्रश्न नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. आपका सवाल नहीं था, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माया सिंह जी, आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, first of all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, first of all, it is a question of the Coal Ministry, and, the Power Ministry recommends the cases as and when it receives the applications. In the past, we have recommended linkage and the coal blocks. Our job is to just recommend and the job of the allotment is of the Coal Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: He is also sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I must bring it to the notice of the House that considering this difficulty, in the Twelfth Plan, we have recommended a linkage of 1,25,000 MW ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: यह मत करिए। This is completely unacceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unacceptable behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: अभी भी होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: कम से कम वे सही जवाब तो दें। It is a serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप यहां मत आइए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Pany, I will name you. Go back, otherwise, I will name you. I am warning you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Discrimination against States is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a big scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I have told very categorically that our job is to recommend the linkage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many States have blocks but they are not working on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have not understood what exactly they wanted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am replying to their question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, please allow a discussion on coal block allotment to non-users. ...*(Interruptions)*... People are forced to import coal whereas good quality coal, high calorific value coal, is available in the country. But people are unable to use it because that is sanctioned to the people who are not using it but black-marketing it for ईट का भट्टा! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwalia sahib, you know the procedure very well. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion, please give notice for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't seek a discussion under the guise of a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we will give a notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the way to give notice from the floor. I am distressed at the behaviour of the Members of the senior House of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we are here to get the answer from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is not the way to seek answers. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to put a question to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to put a question to the House. Does this House wish to have a Question Hour as such?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Or does it wish to do away with it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: This is what I only want to request all. Sir, we are ready to answer the question. If there is some problem in our answer, as you quite rightly said, you can ask for a discussion on it. I think that this is the best way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Don't mislead the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: You are quite right to ask the question. You are quite right to get the answer. And if you are not satisfied with the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please use democratic method. Don't get into the centre of the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... कोई एक बात करे तो हम सुन सकते हैं, आप तो इतने लोग बात कर रहे हैं कि हम सुन ही नहीं सकते कि आप क्या बोल रहे हैं! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we will give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we now get on with supplementaries to this question? Let the supplementary be answered.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, first of all, this department belongs to the Coal Ministry. However, I was replying to the question of the hon. Member that our job is to recommend coal blocks according to the demand.

We recommend linkages and blocks for consideration and allotment by the Coal Ministry. But I must bring it to your notice and I have been seeing for the last six years, coal blocks which were distributed in 2001, 2002 and 2003, mining has not yet been started. So, the Coal Ministry has issued notices to such people either to return or start the work. As far as coal blocks which were given to the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are concerned, we have sent our recommendations to the Department. It is not that we have not sent the recommendations. For mining it takes 5-6 years. Once mining is allotted, environmental clearance and forest clearances have to be obtained. So far, the mining has just started in a few blocks. It takes 5-6 years.

MR CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mungekar please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Issue some rule that the Minister must come prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको क्या आपत्ति है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप जरा बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Coal India Ltd. is not able to supply committed amount of coal to several power generating

stations? May I also know whether shortage of railway wagons to transport coal to the power stations is affecting power generation? In fact, during rainy season, coal remains unprotected and gets wet. As a result, power generation is not possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: It is part of the one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. One question.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Is it a fact that private players are getting priority in the supply of coal over the public sector power stations?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: In fact, the question does not pertain to my Ministry. However, as the Power Minister, I am aware of the problem and I am facing difficulties to get coal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister answer.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: As the hon. Member said, due to rain coal gets wet and due to non availability of wagons coal does not reach power stations in time, it is a fact and that is why there is a approximately minus one per cent negative growth. If we get coal, we can generate more power. The Coal Minister is also trying his best to improve the situation. Suddenly, the growth in power generation capacity gone up. That is why we are facing difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ratanpuri.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal wants to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ratanpuri, just one minute. Let Shri Prakash Jaiswal reply.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, हालांकि हमारा यह क्वेश्चन नहीं था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से आशंका प्रकट की जा रही है। दो-तीन मूल बातें हैं जिन्हें माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं। पहली बात तो यह है, माननीय सदस्यों का कहना यह है कि साहब जिन स्टेट्स में कोल पैदा होता है, उन स्टेट्स के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलवीर पुंज: हमने कहा कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के साथ भेदभाव होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सभापति जी, देश के केवल 30 परसेंट हिस्से में कोल पैदा होता है और हमें सप्लाई पूरे देश में करनी होती है। इस तरह की बात कही जाए कि कोल उड़ीसा में पैदा होता है, इसे आप दूसरे स्टेट्स को क्यों देते हो और मध्य प्रदेश को फायदा होता है, और दूसरी स्टेट्स को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलवीर पुंज: यह कौन कह रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, ...(व्यवधान).... सर, मैं यह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, ये कैसी बात करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मंत्री जी पूरी तरह से ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, गेहूं पंजाब में पैदा होता है और पूरा देश खाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, उड़ीसा में कोयले का उत्पादन होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: सर, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जिस स्टेट में कोयला पैदा होता है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: उस स्टेट को दूसरी स्टेट से ज्यादा कोयला दिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान).... ज्यादा कोल ब्लॉक दिए गए हैं, ...(व्यवधान).... ज्यादा कोल के लिंकेज दिए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं कितनी बार कहूँ कि आप पहले नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मंत्री जी कहां की बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल: यह कहना कि भेदभाव किया जाता है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...(व्यवधान).... हमारे माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग में दूसरा संशय यह है ...(व्यवधान).... Sir, thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please go ahead, Mr. Ratanpuri.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, the NHPC has commissioned its first unit with a capacity of 15 megawatts at Chutuk, Kargil. But it has failed to put in place the transmission and distribution system which was entrusted to it under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Under this Yojana our State has not completed more than 50 per cent target, but the allocation has been reduced as

compared to the previous years. Again our State is among the States which have the highest transmission losses. We have submitted certain projects to revamp the transmission and distribution system in the State. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he knows that the power which can be used in Kargil is not being used. We are not in a position to use it because NHPC has failed to put in place the transmission and distribution system and whether he will expedite the projects to reduce the transmission and distribution loss in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, it is a little difficult there and the work has been going on. But I accept the anxiety of the hon. Member and I will ask the officers of the NHPC to speed up the work. We will take cognizance of it because we need to concentrate more on this border area and we will take care of it.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो: सर, कोयले की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति न होने के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन व अन्य उत्पादन प्रभावित होने की बात कही गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के ऊपर कोयला आबंटन में पिछला कितना बकाया है अर्थात् यह कितना बचा हुआ है?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: कोयले का प्रश्न है इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में नहीं बता सकूंगा। चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, झारखंड हो या जहां पर भी खदानें हैं वे कोयले से संबंधित हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 264. I think we have spent more than half-an-hour on one single question.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, मैं बहुत बेसिक बात बताना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

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

Efficacy of Public Distribution System

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to the Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India, 44 per cent of the foodgrains meant for the poor never reaches them through the Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, whether Government is mulling over to change the system of distribution by giving foodgrains directly to the poor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In the Economic Survey 2010-11 prepared by Ministry of Finance, it has *inter-alia* been mentioned that over 40 per cent of all grain targeted at the poor missed the poor in 2001-02. This estimate is based on research conducted by Reetika Khera and others. However, in the independent study conducted by a group of research scholars and student volunteers, including Mr. Jean Dreze, Reetika Khera and others, it has been stated that there has been an impressive revival of Public Distribution System across the country during the recent years. The group have based their findings on a study made in 106 randomly-selected villages, spread over two districts each in 9 States, covering a total of 1227 BPL/Antyodaya Households. Based on the survey made, the researchers have also brought out that there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve PDS and these efforts are showing results. It has also been pointed out the days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone.

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 and distribution of such allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments. 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 Below Poverty Line (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 Computerisation of TPDS operations at various levels.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned here in his reply that to improve the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System the Central Government has been regularly requesting the State and Union Territory Governments for continuous review of the list of below poverty line people. My question is: Whose responsibility is it to finalise or to review the list of below poverty line people? In our country always the Central Government decides the criteria for

determining the number of below poverty line families. How will the State Government improve the system or improve the list? So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is thinking to improve the list or to make a proper list of below poverty line people and make the system effective to enable the foodgrains to reach the really needy people of our country.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the BPL and APL number for each of the State is decided by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development on certain norms. Now it was decided on the basis of 1992-93 estimation of poverty and population in the year 2000. This is the duty of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development. What the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies does is, we supply to each State, to our registered godowns, the required quantity of foodgrains as decided by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development on the basis of the number of BPL and APL families.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: In the Economic Survey of 2010-11, prepared by the Ministry of Finance, it has been mentioned that over 40 per cent of all grain targeted at the poor missed the poor in 2001-02. Can the Minister tell us, why, at that time, 40 per cent of all grain targeted at the poor missed to reach the poor? At present, in 2011, what is the percentage of foodgrain missing the poor families of our country?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the statement in the Economic Survey, 2010-11, came on the basis of a study done by Reetika Khera. Sir, the same Committee, after some years, have made further studies, and in their letter dated 21.7.2011 to the hon. Prime Minister, they have further clarified - this is the crux of their letter - "Our Survey covered more than 100 randomly selected villages spread over nine States, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. We inspected the local Fair Price Shops and interviewed more than a thousand BPL households. Oblivious of the heat or rain, we reached the country's remotest nooks and crannies and spared no effort to understand people's situation and views". This is the point. This Survey points to an impressive revival of the PDS across the country. In all the sample States, with the notable exception of Bihar, there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve the PDS and these efforts are showing results. Most of the sample households were getting the bulk, if not the whole of their foodgrain entitlements under the PDS up to 35 kilograms per month at a nominal price. This is the report of the same Committee after some years. This is because we have taken a number of actions. A Committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission

under the Programme Evaluation. Then another Committee was constituted under ORG-MARG and another Committee was constituted by NCAR, under NCR. So all these Committees are evaluating and we are giving suggestions to the State Governments. Nine-point programmes have been given and things have improved.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while noting that the answer shows that the two successive UPA Governments had, in fact, succeeded in greatly improving the targeting of Public Distribution Systems, may I draw the hon. Minister's attention to the provision in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution for the PDS to be brought under the Panchayati Raj System?

And, I would request him to kindly consider consulting, with his colleague, the hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj, to see how we can bring these PDS outlets under the Panchayats in order to ensure that, in the last mile, there is more effective distribution than is the case at present.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the suggestion given by the hon. Member. Under the new Food Security Bill, the distribution, evaluation and deciding the particular sectors, etc. are almost entrusted to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Actually, distribution is the responsibility of the State Government, and we have suggested that the State Governments should strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions. So, running of the PDS, its evaluation and social auditing have to be done by the Panchayats.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I would repeat the supplementary which my colleague has already raised because we have not got the answer. Sir, the Economic Survey had identified that 40 per cent of foodgrains get lost. And, now, the Minister has made a statement in this House, in his reply, that there are impressive improvements in the PDS in those areas. This, I think, should have reflected in the prices of foodgrains, but it is, unfortunately, not so. My supplementary is this. After all those impressive achievements, what is the present level of loss in the foodgrains meant for the poor through the TPDS? I want the present level, nothing more. Please do not repeat what you have already stated in your reply.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I have got the State-wise information as to what the damage is and how much siphoning off takes place, etc. It is a long list. I can pass it on to the hon. Member. But I would like to tell him that, presently, on an average, it is between 10 and 15 per cent.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि खाद्य वितरण प्रणाली में बहुत सुधार हो गया है और समाज के आखिरी व्यक्ति, गरीब व्यक्ति तक इनका भोजन पहुंच रहा है। मनरेगा यह कह रही है कि हम 100 दिन काम दे रहे हैं और लगभग 110 रुपए दे रहे हैं। आप 35 किलो खाद्यान्न दे रहे हैं, जिनमें दाल, चावल, चीनी, वगैरह दे रहे हैं। इसके बाद भी समाचार पत्रों और टेलीविजन के माध्यम से कई बार पता चलता है कि भोजन के अभाव में मृत्यु हो रही है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। मनरेगा यह कह रही है कि हम काम दे रहे हैं और 100 दिन गारंटी के साथ काम दे रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम भोजन दे रहे हैं, 110 रुपए दे रहे हैं, इसमें 35 किलो खाद्यान्न आएगा। अगर कोई आदमी 200 ग्राम खाएगा, तो 140 बार का भोजन हो जाएगा। इसके बाद भी समाचार पत्रों से पता चलता है कि भूख के कारण मृत्यु हो रही है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है कि यदि यह सिद्ध हो जाए कि भोजन के अभाव में देश में किसी की मृत्यु हुई है, तो क्या मनरेगा देने वाले के खिलाफ, खाद्य वितरण प्रणाली के राशन विक्रेता के खिलाफ, एसडीएम के खिलाफ, गांव के प्रधान के खिलाफ और डीएसओ के खिलाफ आप गैर-इरादतन हत्या का मुकद्मा पंजीकृत करेंगे?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the TPDS is run by both the Central Government and the respective State Government. The duty of the Central Government is to procure, stock and transport the foodgrains to the allocated FCI shops in the States. From the FCI shops, it is the State Governments which take the foodgrains and distribute it to the PDS shops. So, now and then, we get in touch with the State Governments. Enough instructions have been given, and many of the State Governments have improved their PDS shops. States like Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have become model States, and they are taking action whenever they find out that some quantity of foodgrains, which have been allotted to PDS shops, are being siphoned off.

विद्युत आबंटन संबंधी नीति

*265. **श्री गंगा चरण:** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विद्युत आबंटन की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या राज्यों को उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुरूप विद्युत का वितरण किया जाता है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कितनी विद्युत आबंटित की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में राज्य के लिए विद्युत की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि किए जाने का विचार रखती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) केंद्रीय उत्पादन स्टेशनों से लाभग्राही राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विद्युत का आबंटन विद्युत के आबंटन के फार्मूले के अनुरूप किया जाता है जिसे अप्रैल, 2000 से दिशा-निर्देशों के रूप में माना जा रहा है। इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, विद्युत का आबंटन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दो भागों में किया जाता है, अर्थात् 85% का सुनिश्चित आबंटन तथा तात्कालिक/समग्र आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आबंटित किए जाने के लिए 15% आबंटित विद्युत। सुनिश्चित आबंटन में प्रभावित राज्यों को 12% निःशुल्क विद्युत का आबंटन तथा जल विद्युत स्टेशनों के मामले में स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास के लिए 1% तथा ताप एवं नाभिकीय विद्युत स्टेशनों के मामले में गृह राज्य को 10% (निःशुल्क नहीं) विद्युत का आबंटन शामिल है। शेष 72%/75% विद्युत का वितरण, क्षेत्र के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीय योजना सहायता की पद्धति पर तथा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान ऊर्जा खपत के अनुसार, इन दोनों कारकों को समान महत्व देते हुए किया जाता है। केंद्रीय योजना सहायता का निर्धारण गाडगिल फार्मूले के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसमें राज्यों की जनसंख्या को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। संयुक्त उद्यम परियोजनाओं के मामले में, इक्विटी में योगदान करने वाले राज्य सुनिश्चित आबंटन में अपने इक्विटी अंशदान के अनुसार लाभ प्राप्त करते हैं।

केंद्रीय उत्पादक स्टेशनों से विद्युत के आबंटन के उपर्युक्त दिशानिर्देश उन उत्पादक स्टेशनों पर लागू होते हैं जिनके पीपीए पर 5 जनवरी, 2011 तक हस्ताक्षर किए जा चुके हैं। 5 जनवरी, 2011 के पश्चात्, विद्युत का प्रापण वितरण कंपनियों/यूटिलिटियों द्वारा टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बोली के माध्यम से किया जाना है।

एनटीपीसी की 13 नई परियोजनाओं में, केंद्र सरकार ने केंद्रीय योजना सहायता तथा क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा विगत 5 वर्षों में की गई ऊर्जा खपत को समान महत्व देते हुए विद्युत के आबंटन संबंधी मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर जनवरी, 2011 में 50% विद्युत" गृह राज्य को, 15% अनाबंटित विद्युत भारत सरकार के निर्णय पर तथा 35% विद्युत उक्त क्षेत्र के अन्य संघटकों (गृह राज्य को छोड़कर) को आबंटित करने का अनुमोदन किया है। इसी प्रकार का वितरण सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 2010 में न्यूक्लीयर पावर कारपोरेशन की नई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में भी किया गया है। केंद्र सरकार ने एनटीपीसी की बरेठी विद्युत परियोजना से 50% विद्युत का आबंटन मध्य प्रदेश को तथा 35% विद्युत का आबंटन उत्तर प्रदेश को किए जाने का भी अनुमोदन किया है।

(ख) और (ग) 11वीं योजना के दौरान अब तक चालू किए गए केंद्रीय उत्पादक स्टेशनों से उत्तर प्रदेश को 386 मेगावाट का अतिरिक्त आबंटन किया जा चुका है। इस समय, उत्तर प्रदेश को केंद्रीय उत्पादक स्टेशनों से दिन की विभिन्न समयावधियों के दौरान 5487 से 5567 मेगावाट का आबंटन उपलब्ध कराया गया है जिसमें 625 से 705 मेगावाट की अनाबंटित विद्युत तथा टांडा टीपीएस से राज्य को समर्पित 440 मेगावाट की विद्युत शामिल है। 11वीं योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान चालू किए जाने के लिए संभावित केंद्रीय उत्पादक स्टेशनों से उत्तर प्रदेश को 158 मेगावाट का अतिरिक्त विद्युत आबंटन किया जाना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश को केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की निर्माणाधीन परियोजना से मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार हिस्सा मिलेगा। यद्यपि, केंद्रीय उत्पादक स्टेशनों से किया गया सुनिश्चित आबंटन सामान्यतः तब तक परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाता, जब तक कि वह किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा वापिस न कर दिया जाए अथवा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र यूटिलिटी के अपेक्षित देयों का भुगतान करने में असमर्थ न हो, तथापि, अनाबंटित विद्युत के आबंटन में आवश्यकता की आपातक तथा मौसमी स्थिति, संबंधित विद्युत आपूर्ति स्थिति, उपलब्ध विद्युत स्रोतों के उपयोग, प्रचालनात्मक एवं भुगतान संबंधी निष्पादन इत्यादि को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधन किया जाता है। केंद्रीय उत्पादक स्टेशनों से उत्तर प्रदेश का मौजूदा आबंटन, न केवल उत्तरी क्षेत्र में, बल्कि देश में भी सबसे अधिक है।

Power Allocation Policy

† *265. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of power allocation policy in the country and whether power is distributed among the States as per their population;
- (b) the quantum of power being allocated to Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase the supply of power to that State in the near future and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

meeting the urgent/ overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations. The balance 72%/ 75% power is distributed amongst the States / UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the states is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing state gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

The aforementioned guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/ Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding.

In 13 new projects of NTPC, Central Government has in January, 2011 approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation. Central Government has also approved 50% allocation of power from Barethi Power Project of NTPC to Madhya Pradesh and 35% to Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Additional allocation of 386 MW has accrued to Uttar Pradesh from the Central Generating Stations commissioned during the 11th Plan so far. Presently, Uttar Pradesh, has been provided allocation of 5487 to 5567 MW power from Central Generating Stations during different time slots of the day, including 625 to 705 MW unallocated power and 440 MW from Tanda TPS dedicated to the State. Additional allocation of 158 MW power is to accrue to Uttar Pradesh from the Central Generating Stations expected to be commissioned during the remaining period of 11th Plan. In addition, Uttar Pradesh will get share as per prevailing guidelines from the Central Sector projects under construction. While, the firm allocation from Central Generating Stations is generally not changed unless surrendered by any State / UT or the State/UT is not able to pay requisite dues of Central Public Sector Utilities, the allocation of unallocated power is revised keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc. The existing allocation of Uttar Pradesh from Central Generating Stations is highest, not only in Northern Region but also in the country.

श्री गंगा चरण: सभापति महोदय, मैं भी आपके दुख के साथ दुखी हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: मैं आपके दुख के साथ दुखी हूँ कि जो उच्च सदन का आचरण है, मुझे लगता है कि माननीय सदस्यगण न तो अखबार पढ़ते हैं और न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में न्यूज़ देखते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ हमारे आचरण के बारे में दिखाया जा रहा है, वह बहुत ही shameful है। मैं आपके दुख के साथ सहमत हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Targets for wind power energy

*266. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the targets fixed and achieved for wind power energy during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is satisfied with the achievement made till date;
- (c) whether Government is considering to raise the wind power capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):(a) The state-wise targets are not fixed as wind power projects are installed on commercial basis through private sector investment based on techno-economic viability of the sites. However, against the country's overall target of 9000 MW for the 11th five year plan a capacity of 8,589 MW wind power projects have been installed as on 31st October, 2011.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has proposed to the Planning Commission a target for installation of 15,000 MW for the Twelfth Plan from wind power projects.

Working of Fast Track Courts

*267. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fast Track Courts set up to reduce pendency of cases have yet to take up more than five lakh cases;

(b) whether Government has released Rs. 5,000 crores for various initiatives, including setting up of morning/evening/special judicial-metropolitan magistrate/shift courts in the States, to address the problem of large number of pending cases; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) As per the available information received from the High Courts, 32.99 lakh cases have been disposed off by Fast Track Courts out of 39.33 lakh cases transferred to these courts, leaving 6.34 lakh cases pending for disposal.

With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs.5000 crore to be utilized over a period of five years up to 2010-2015. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the following initiatives:

Sl.No.	Schemes	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Operation of moming/evening courts/shift courts	2500
2	ADR Centres	600
3	Training of mediators/conciliators	150
4	Lok Adalats	100
5	Legal Aid	200
6	Training of Judicial Officers	250
7	State Judicial Academies	300
8	Public Prosecutors Training	150
9	Court Managers	300
10	Maintenance of heritage Court Buildings	450
	TOTAL	5000

An amount of Rs.1325.90 crore has been released to the States so far .

In 2010-11, two instalments of Rs. 500 crore each amounting to total Rs.1000 crore have been released to the States. However the release in 2011-12 made contingent on the formulation of State

Litigation Policy by the State before 31st March 2011. States who had done it will be eligible to draw down the instalment for the succeeding fiscal years also. Accordingly 1st instalment of Rs.325.90 crore have been released to those States who have put in place the State Litigation Policy and complied with the guidelines on the subject.

Accountability of judges

*268. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Ministry to enhance the dignity of the judicial system;
- (b) whether the Ministry is in the process of making or having a law for severe punishment against judges whose corruption charges have been proven; and
- (c) whether the Ministry would simplify the legal process for punishing the judges charged for corruption, as currently due to very lengthy legal process hardly any punishment is given?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Accountability in the higher judiciary and its enforcement is presently the responsibility of the Chief Justice of India for the Judges of Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Justices of the High Court for the Judges of his/her Court. The manner of enquiry as well as the action to be taken against the erring Judges is within their powers. They are required to exercise this power keeping the interest of judiciary as a paramount consideration.

The removal of Judges by impeachment is, however, governed by Article 124 (4) read with proviso (b) to Article 124 (2) and proviso (b) to Article 217 (1) of the Constitution. The procedure for this is laid down in Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968. The impeachment can take place both for misbehaviour or incapacity of the judge under this Act.

There is a proposal to change the existing system and establish a more credible and expedient mechanism for investigation into the complaints for misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court. A comprehensive Bill titled "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" has been introduced in the Parliament with this objective. The Bill, besides providing for a comprehensive system for looking into the complaints as well as the penalties which

can be imposed on completion of the enquiry, also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has examined the Bill and given its recommendations. After this becomes an Act of the Parliament, there will be better enforcement of accountability of judges without compromising the independence of judiciary which is guaranteed under the Constitution.

Irrigation potential under Bharat Nirman

*269. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectares was targeted under Bharat Nirman during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09;

(b) if so, whether the targets have been achieved and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of irrigation potential created in Bihar during the period from 2005-06 till date; and

(d) whether Government has identified the causes creating hindrances in achieving the targets and, if so, the action taken to remove them to achieve the targets of Bharat Nirman?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The potential created for the above period is 7.31 million hectares against the target of 10 million hectares. Water being a State subject, Planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Central assistance is provided to the States under "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" for early completion of the schemes.

(c) The potential created in Bihar for the period from 2005-06 to till date is 0.78 million hectares.

(d) The main hindrances to achieve the targets are lack of proper operation and maintenance, incomplete distribution systems, non-completion of command area development works, changes from the initially designed cropping pattern, and diversion of irrigable land for other purposes.

Change in the location of power project of GMDC

*270. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) Ltd. has requested the Ministry to change the place of the power project based on the Naini coal block in Odisha allocated to them; and

(b) how long it would take to decide the same, since the end use of power generation is not to be changed?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) On 25th July 2007, M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) was jointly allocated Naini coal block with geological reserves of 500 million tonnes (GMDC share - 250 million tonnes) of coal located in the State of Orissa for generation of power for the proposed 1500 MW power plant to be set up at Angul in Orissa or near Dumka in Jharkhand. A request from Government of Gujarat has been received for setting up of power projects by power developers in Gujarat or at mining location in Orissa to whom M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation has agreed to supply coal from the allocated Naini coal block. In this regard comments of the Ministry of Power and the Government of Orissa regarding changing of place of power project of GMDC have been sought. The comments have not been received.

(b) No time frame can be given in this regard.

Guidelines for subsidy under JNNSM

*271. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed guidelines indicating that the components used in manufacturing solar photovoltaic modules must be made in the country and the modules should be used by solar power producers to claim subsidy under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government had announced the guidelines for selection of grid connected solar power projects for batch - II of Phase - I of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in August

2011. These guidelines require solar cells and modules based on silicon technology to be sourced from domestic manufacturers, however, solar modules based on thin film and CPV technologies were allowed to be sourced globally. The solar power produced from these projects will be purchased by NTPC Vidyut Vypar Nigam under Power Purchase Agreements at a tariff determined through discounted bidding. There is no capital subsidy available to the producers under the JNNSM.

Construction of earthquake resistant dams

*272. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of dams in the country which are not designed and constructed as earthquake resistant;
- (b) the details of those dams among them which are situated in earthquake prone areas;
- (c) whether Government is planning to build new earthquake resistant dams, taking into account the seismic data from the studies of Indian earthquakes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTERS OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The IS 1893-1962, "Recommendations for Earthquake Resistant design of Structures" was published and revised first time in India in 1966. The interstate dams, subsequent to this publication, are designed by the Project Authorities as per various relevant Indian standards which also include the design of earthquake resistance parameters to be adopted in the design of dams.

The responsibility of maintenance and safety of all large dams rests with the owners of the dam which are mostly the State Governments. The Central Government through Central Water Commission (CWC), provides the technical advice on dam safety aspects and suggests remedial measures as and when required.

The details of the dams in the country not designed and constructed as Earthquake Resistant and the dams among them which are situated in the earthquake prone areas are not maintained by the Central Government.

The proposed interstate dams submitted by the State Governments, are cleared after techno-economic appraisal by CWC/MoWR which inter-alia includes consideration of earthquake resistance parameters in dams.

Rain water harvesting

*273. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted rain water harvesting in Government buildings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how much water is being wasted every year due to lack of rain water harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Under the central sector scheme of "Study of Recharge to Ground Water" implemented by Central Ground Water Board during the VIII, IX and X Plan periods, roof top rain water harvesting was implemented in 235 Government buildings in different parts of the country. Further, rain water harvesting structures on Government buildings are installed under the demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge implemented by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) during XI Plan. Installation of roof top rain water harvesting has also been undertaken by the State Governments. Further, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory by States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry.

(c) No such assessment of water being wasted every year due to lack of rain water harvesting has been made by the Ministry. It is, however, estimated that 36.45 BCM water can be harvested creating approximately 39 lakhs structures namely percolation tanks, check dams, nala bunds, gully plugs, roof top rain water harvesting structures etc.

Vacancies in AIR

*274. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of employees of Grade I and above are vacant in the All India Radio (AIR);

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the vacancies; and

(d) by when the vacancies are expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) After the establishment of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) as an autonomous corporation in 1997, no direct recruitment has taken place in the Group A cadres of All India Radio/Prasar Bharati. In view of this, a large number of posts in the Group A category are vacant in All India Radio.

The DPC could not be held earlier as UPSC refused to convene DPC for posts in Prasar Bharati during 1997-2002, in view of Prasar Bharati being an autonomous corporation. In view of this reason and also due to various court cases, a large number of promotional posts could not be filled up in time.

The details of vacant posts in All India Radio are given in the statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 regarding transfer of employees to Prasar Bharati has remained non-operational since the establishment of Prasar Bharati. Based on the recommendation of the Group of Ministers, Cabinet has taken a decision that all employees borne on the cadres of All India Radio and Doordarshan who were regularly recruited upto 5.10.2007, shall be Government servants on 'deemed deputation' till retirement to Prasar Bharati with facilities at par with Government servants and that all employees recruited after 5.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati employees. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2011 for amending section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, inter alia containing these provisions has been passed in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill is being introduced in the Lok Sabha.

A proposal for setting up of Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board for recruiting Prasar Bharati employees and a proposal for framing Recruitment Regulations in respect of Prasar Bharati employees are under inter-ministerial consultation. Prasar Bharati recruitment can commence after these are approved.

Statement

Vacancies in All India Radio

A. Indian Broadcasting Programme Service (IBPS)

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Vacancy
1.	SAG (Senior Administrative Grade)	18	8
2.	JAG (Junior Administrative Grade)	97	93
3.	STS (Senior Time Scale)	265	231
4.	JTS (Junior Time Scale)	262	262
			(94 officers working on ad hoc basis)

Indian Broadcasting Engineering Service (IBES)

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Vacancy
1.	SAG (Senior Administrative Grade)	15	4
2.	JAG (Junior Administrative Grade)	94	48
3.	STS (Senior Time Scale)	275	100
4.	JTS (Junior Time Scale)	440	240

B. Administration

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No of Vacancy
1.	Deputy Director General(Security)	1	1
2.	Deputy Director Administration (AIR Stations)	14	11
3.	Deputy Director Administration (Hqrs)	8	3
4.	Hindi Officers	48	24

C. Other Group A Services

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No of Vacancy
1.	Announcer Grade I	20	20
2.	Music composer Grade I	2	2
3.	Instrumentalist Grade I	72	32
4.	News Reader cum-Translator Grade I	20	20

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No of Vacancy
5.	Director (Audience Research)	2	1
6.	Joint Director (Audience Research)	2	1
7.	Deputy Director (Audience Research)	6	6
8.	Audience Research Officer	54	12
9.	Translator cum Announcer (Indian Language) Grade I	1	1
10.	Translator cum Announcer (Foreign Language) Grade I	7	7
11.	Supervisor	15	14

D. News Service Division (NSD)

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Vacancy
1.	Director General (News)	1	0
2.	Additional Director General (News)	4	3
3.	Director	15	1
4.	Special Correspondent	7	0
5.	Deputy Director	42	12
6.	Asstt. Director	35	10

E. Civil Construction Wing (CCW)

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Vacancy
1	Chief Architect	1	1
2.	Senior Architect	2	1
3.	Superintending Engineer (Engineering)	3	3
4.	Superintending Engineer (Civil)	11	2
5.	Executive Engineer (Civil)	47	22
6.	Executive Engineer (Engineering)	16	8
7.	Architect	8	7
8.	Deputy. Architect	3	3
9.	Senior Financial Officer	1	1

Electronic media under PCI

*275. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Press Council of India (PCI) has desired that the electronic media may also be brought under the purview of the Council; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) The Chairman, Press Council of India (PCI) has addressed the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11.10.2011 inter alia for bringing electronic media under the purview of the PCI. Subsequently the Press Council of India, in its meeting held on 17.11.2011 has decided to hold further debate on the proposal of Chairman, PCI.

Status of muslim community

*276. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that, as per the Sachar Committee Report, muslim community is the largest minority in the country;

(b) if so, the status of muslim community in the field of education, employment and access to benefits of development during the last year, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the community lags behind the mainstream; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The status of access to benefits in education, employment, housing etc. for minorities including Muslims under different development programmes during last year is given in Statements-I to XV (See below).

(c) The Sachar Committee Report has indicated that the Muslim community lags behind the mainstream in social, economic and educational sectors.

(d) The reasons, as brought out by the Sachar Committee Report, are given in the Statement XVI.

Statement-I

The detail of scholarships awarded under the various Scholarship schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs to students belonging to the minority communities for the year 2010-11

States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme			Post-matric Scholarship Scheme			Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme			Fellowship under Mauland Azad Education Foundation		
	Total No. of beneficiaries	Muslim beneficiaries	Total Fund released (Rs. in Cr.)	Total No. of beneficiaries	Muslim beneficiaries	Total Fund released (Rs. in Cr.)	Total No. of beneficiaries	Muslim beneficiaries	Total Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of beneficiaries	Muslim beneficiaries	Total Fund released (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	225462	206896	42.85	42972	40418	35.24	1314	1214	338.96	69	57	
ArunachalPradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	3	2	
Assam	38259	37237	8.37	4730	4650	5.60	1908	1821	538.85	67	61	
Bihar	320107	319861	34.12	24709	24667	15.96	3133	3124	946.08	108	108	
Chhattisgarh	6976	5105	1.31	1396	1021	1.03	148	67	39.22	11	4	
Goa	0	0	0.04	523	158	0.21	79	16	20.39	5	0	
Gujarat	0	0	0.00	12290	11719	4.47	928	857	202.35	27	23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	24823	13514	2.41	2564	758	1.48	310	169	83.06	13	0	
Himachal Pradesh	1166	845	0.19	355	251	0.21	37	26	9.30	9	1	
Jammu & Kashmir	116571	112986	12.93	10766	9458	5.24	1443	1238	361.52	62	59	
Jharkhand	26107	25222	4.13	9825	8994	6.15	916	830	254.17	36	30	
Karnataka	314508	265121	33.16	43344	32291	12.35	1986	1626	530.25	55	50	
Kerala	563560	359919	42.69	60782	34152	9.98	4443	2144	1184.73	116	60	
Madhya Pradesh	61052	59940	6.89	7795	7425	3.31	814	745	209.99	31	30	
Maharashtra	545201	365441	40.98	44579	40762	20.09	2463	2022	548.52	138	77	
Manipur	0	0	0.00	1400	431	0.00	184	48	68.00	10	6	
Meghalaya	12846	117	1.63	256	64	0.19	224	19	66.23	12	0	
Mizoram	14053	73	2.25	3416	20	2.81	188	2	49.00	9	0	
Nagaland	4400	99	0.51	68	10	0.05	345	1	157.04	11	0	
Orissa	17909	12306	1.39	1049	964	1.03	191	141	53.42	9	6	
Punjab	279082	12871	25.66	27245	745	14.83	2541	89	712.41	134	5	

Rajasthan	121988	108034	10.85	10873	10002	4.66	1001	867	223.37	42	37	
Sikkim	2434	0	0.40	625	0	0.31	145	0	17.64	4	0	
Tamil Nadu	312415	166656	28.17	34107	16618 ¹	10.67	2118	962	556.99	68	29	
Tripura	1617	1611	0.12	329	321	0.17	73	67	21.20	4	3	
Uttar Pradesh	465812	460966	65.27	90386	87970	46.42	6962	6794	1796.90	251	243	
Uttarakhand	1132	1110	0.23	171	150	0.08	127	102	35.49	8	8	
West Bengal	913002	897346	76.53	87752	85239	25.77	6599	6461	1713.63	158	150	
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0.01	9	6	0.01	11	9	3.67	2	1	
Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	77	39	0.09	17	2	16.43	8	2	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	64	0.04	30	9	0.02	0	0	0.00	0	0	
Daman & Diu	113	100	0.03	22	17	0.02	1	1	0.30	0	0	
Delhi	30904	28634	3.03	866	801	0.38	385	304	80.24	17	13	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	6	6	
Puducherry	0	0	0.03	333	171	0.13	22	13	5.27	8	2	
Total	4421571	3462074	446.25	525644	420301	228.97	41056	31781	10875.68	1511	1073	51.98

Statement-II

*State-wise details of expenditure under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the candidates belonging to
minority communities for the year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Number of institutes	Number of beneficiaries	Fund released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar	-	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	50	3724875
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0	0
4	Assam	1	500	9374000
5	Bihar	1	500	8469500
6	Chandigarh	-	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	-	0	0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	-	0	0
10	Delhi	-	0	744750
11	Goa	-	0	0
12	Gujarat	1	50	630000
13	Haryana	1	100	1159000
14	Himachal Pradesh	-	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0	0
16	Jharkhand	1	200	3350000
17	Karnataka	-	0	1447500
18	Kerala	2	600	4844000
19	Madhya Pradesh	-	0	1179625

1	2	3	4	5
20	Maharashtra	1	2200	58199500
21	Manipur	1	30	775750
22	Meghalaya	-	0	0
23	Mizoram	-	0	655625
24	Nagaland	-	0	0
25	Orissa	2	70	723000
26	Punjab	-	0	1083250
27	Rajasthan	1	50	1932625
28	Sikkim	-	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	2	150	1495500
30	Tripura	1	40	1253900
31	Uttar Pradesh	4	225	5309250
32	Uttaranchal	1	30	348750
33	West Bengal	1	50	37031375
34	Lakshadweep	-	0	0
35	Pondicherry	-	0	0
TOTAL		22	4845	143731775

Statement-III

State-wise details of fund released by Ministry of Minority Affairs Under Multi-sectoral Development programme (MsDP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released during 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1	Uttar Pradesh	21106.29
2	West Bengal	23105.55
3	Haryana	1186.17
4	Assam	9611.71
5	Manipur	371.25

1	2	3
6	Bihar	12250.15
7	Meghalaya	1519.83
8	A&N Island	621.71
9	Jharkhand	5533.46
10	Odisha	1517.24
11	Kerala	641.63
12	Karnataka	2129.39
13	Maharashtra	2953.59
14	Mizoram	1456.78
15	J&K	-
16	Uttrakhand	2229.65
17	Madhya Pradesh	752.7
18	Delhi	48.75
19	Sikkim	568.879
20	Arunachal Pradesh	4319.499

Statement IV

State-wise Achievements under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in districts with substantial minority population for 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	PS Const.	UPS Const.	ACR Const	New PS Opened	New UPS Opened	Teachers Sanc-tioned	KGBV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	316	0	0	0	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	116	61	61	116	26	310	
4	Assam	60	0	2711	2219	0	0	
5	Bihar	0	0	3594	345	433	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Chhatisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Haryana	19	77	750	19	77	269	
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	21	0	7	21	
15	Jharkhand	226	331	2300	183	215	47	
16	Karnataka	52	0	806	52	89	0	
17	Kerala	0	0	1289	0	0	0	
18	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	274	1	4	14	
19	Maharashtra	174	28	1777	59	6	141	
20	Manipur	0	0	660	17	0	0	
21	Orissa	25	5	205	25	5	195	
22	Pondicherry	0	0	1	0	0	0	
23	Rajasthan	0	0	20	0	0	0	
24	Sikkim	0	0	40	0	0	0	
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	20	0	0	0	
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Uttar Pradesh	6	382	1710	6	385	5000	
28	Uttaranchal	0	0	23	0	0	0	

All KGBVs sanctioned for minority concentration districts had been operationalised no targets is fixed for 2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29	West Bengal	2784	182	17883	8781	1054	28418	
30	Jammu & Kashmir	14	33	0	3	3	18	
31	Meghalaya	96	0	280	96	60	372	
32	Mizoram	0	0	136	0	0	136	
33	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		3573	1103	34877	11922	2364	34941	

PS: Primary School, UPS: Upper Primary School, ACR: Additional Class Rooms KGBV: Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Statement-V

Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (60 ITIs) into Centres of Excellence under World Bank assisted VTIP in minority concentration districts for 2010-11

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievement
1	2	3
1	A & N Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.318
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	0.78
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman & Diu	0

1	2	3
10	Delhi	0.3821
11	Goa	1.96
12	Gujarat	0
13	Haryana	0.32
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.71
15	Jharkhand	2.2018
16	Karnataka	2.2283
17	Kerala	0.8405
18	Madhya Pradesh	0.1541
19	Maharashtra	5.3388
20	Manipur	0
21	Orissa	0
22	Pondicherry	0
23	Rajasthan	0.28
24	Sikkim	0.11585
25	Tamil Nadu	0
26	Tripura	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0
28	Uttarakhand	2.0805
29	West Bengal	1.8537
30	Jammu & Kashmir	0
31	Lakshadweep	0
32	Meghalaya	1.61
33	Mizoram	0
34	Nagaland	0
35	Punjab	0
TOTAL		21.17365

All KGBVs sanctioned for minority concentration districts had been operationalised no targets is fixed for 2010-11

Statement-VI

*State-wise details of Achievement under Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)
and Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) for 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM)			Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI)	
		Amount sanctioned	Madarasas	No. of teachers	Amount Released	No. of Institues
1	A & N Islands					
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.60	40	228		
3	Arunachal Pradesh					
4	Assam	10.39	486	1458		
5	Bihar					
6	Chandigarh					
7	Chhattisgarh	8.12	439	1306		
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli					
9	Daman & Diu					
10	Delhi					
11	Goa					
12	Gujarat				1.91	15
13	Haryana	0.38	6	18	2.01	12
14	Himachal Pradesh					
15	Jharkhand					
16	Karnataka	4.90	160	446	2.81	15

17	Kerala	14.90	724	1444	3.38	15
18	Madhya Pradesh	13.43	764	1172	2.53	12
19	Maharashtra	0.37	11	33	3.88	19
20	Manipur					
21	Orissa					
22	Pondicherry					
23	Rajasthan	5.47	220	460	1.03	7
24	Sikkim					
25	Tamil Nadu					
26	Tripura					
27	Uttar Pradesh	35.55	1758	3903	3.28	16
28	Uttaranchal	1.89	65	192	1.9	12
29	West Bengal					
30	Jammu & Kashmir	3.48	372	722	0.25	1
31	Meghalaya					
32	Mizoram					
33	Nagaland	-				
34	Punjab					
35	Lakshdweep					
Total		101.47	5045	11382	22.98	124

Statement-VII

Details of Department wise total recruitment and minority persons recruited as reported by DOPT for 2009-10

Name of the Organization	(68 Mins/Depts + 166 PSUs)	Total recruited	Minorities recruited (%)
Other Mins/Dept, Sub/ offices		16288	1339 8.22%
Pub Sector Banks & Fin. Institutions		40786	2930 7.18%
Para Military Forces		32865	2682 8.16%
Posts		7706	617 8.01%
Railways		25621	1705 6.65%
Public Sector Undertakings		22328	1322 5.92%
Total		145594	10595 7.28%

Note: Latest data available is for 2009-10 only

Statement-VIII

State-wise details of Physical and Financial Achievements for minorities under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Physical Achievement (Houses sanctioned)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1	A & N Islands	49	0.3307
2	Andhra Pradesh	38208	167.4464
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
4	Assam	29552	152.7285
5	Bihar	155118	471.8722
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1051	3.8315
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0
11	Goa	76	0.1305
12	Gujarat	4167	19.8244
13	Haryana	2656	10.8201
14	Himachal Pradesh	248	1.2521
15	Jharkhand	21305	60.9902
16	Karnataka	11857	51.9311
17	Kerala	9935	42.3182
18	Madhya Pradesh	4787	18.6032
19	Maharashtra	15641	95.4981
20	Manipur	481	1.9108
21	Orissa	8300	33.4089
22	Pondicherry	0	0
23	Rajasthan	9504	38.3697
24	Sikkim	886	3.67
25	Tamil Nadu	13053	47.4678
26	Tripura	2072	9.503

1	2	3	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	39886	179.0656
28	Uttaranchal	2882	13.8172
29	West Bengal	48252	191.0761
30	Jammu and Kashmir	304	0.6912
31	Meghalaya	58	0.2817
32	Mizoram	0	0
33	Nagaland	0	0
34	Punjab	1935	6.0799
35	Lakshadweep	0	0
TOTAL		422263	1622.9157

Statement-IX

State-wise details of Physical and Financial Achievements in respect of assistance to minorities under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1	A and N Islands	15	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	10838	3.46
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	42329	0
5	Bihar	20800	0.626
6	Chandigarh	581	0.1008
7	Chhattisgarh	0	1.5363

1	2	3	4
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0.0633
11	Goa	18	0
12	Gujarat	2959	0.0722
13	Haryana	4230	0.5914
14	Himachal Pradesh	427	0.0062
15	Jharkhand	7007	0
16	Karnataka	10869	0.4437
17	Kerala	8887	3.0668
18	Madhya Pradesh	10120	1.6326
19	Maharashtra	15216	3.3769
20	Manipur	0	3.8247
21	Orissa	5973	0.0148
22	Pondicherry	13	0.6083
23	Rajasthan	6546	0.0045
24	Sikkim	366	1.5275
25	Tamil Nadu	26543	0.0214
26	Tripura	2107	1.8055
27	Uttar Pradesh	45514	0.04
28	Uttaranchal	1068	5.691
29	West Bengal	17805	0.412
30	Jammu and Kashmir	24	1.8464

1	2	3	4
31	Meghalaya	222	0
32	Mizoram	87	0.2
33	Nagaland	0	0
34	Punjab	3661	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0
TOTAL		244225	30.9725

Statement-X

State-wise details of Physical and Financial (Micro Enterprises and Skill Training) Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for minority communities for 2010-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Physical Achievement (Micro Enterprises)	Physical Achievement (Skill Trg.)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1597	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	4211	3.46
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	160	0	0
5	Chandigarh	25	1864	0.626
6	Chhattisgarh	186	18	0.1008
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	216	1.5363
8	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9	Delhi	425	0	0
10	Goa	0	914	0.0633
11	Gujarat	2446	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
12	Haryana	160	3198	0.0722
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	216	0.5914
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0.0062
15	Jharkhand	86	459	0
16	Karnataka	529	2410	0.4437
17	Kerala	135	1144	3.0668
18	Madhya Pradesh	2953	5223	1.6326
19	Maharashtra	1949	7310	3.3769
20	Manipur	0	17	3.8247
21	Orissa	170	165	0.0148
22	Pondicherry	48	21	0.6083
23	Rajasthan	1213	501	0.0045
24	Sikkim	10	49	1.5275
25	Tamil Nadu	1056	792	0.0214
26	Tripura	186	32	1.8055
27	Uttar Pradesh	1253	5766	0.04
28	Uttaranchal	129	241	5.691
29	West Bengal	331	412	0.412
30	Meghalaya	3	0	1.8464
31	Mizoram	21	0	0
32	Nagaland	0	100	0.2
33	Punjab	2	0	0
34	A and N Island	4	6	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
TOTAL		15079	35288	30.9725

Statement-XI

State-wise details of operationalisation of anganwadi centres under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Blocks having a substantial minority population for 2010-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievement (Number of AWCs/ mini-AWCs operationalised)
1	2	3
1	A and N Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	106
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36
4	Assam	0
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	434
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	0
11	Goa	44
12	Gujarat	102
13	Haryana	229
14	Himachal Pradesh	1
15	Jharkhand	0
16	Karnataka	0
17	Kerala	819
18	Madhya Pradesh	0
19	Maharashtra	242
20	Manipur	999
21	Orissa	709
22	Pondicherry	

1	2	3
23	Rajasthan	631
24	Sikkim	9
25	Tamil Nadu	0
26	Tripura	657
27	Uttar Pradesh	66
28	Uttarakhand	1033
29	West Bengal	813
30	Jammu and Kashmir	0
31	Lakshadweep	3
32	Meghalaya	0
33	Mizoram	0
34	Nagaland	0
35	Punjab	0
	TOTAL	6934

Statement-XII

State-wise details of flow of benefits/funds to towns/urban agglomeration having a substantial minority population for 2010-11 (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Cost Sanctioned for Minority Concentration Districts/Towns	
		Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
1	2	3	4
1	A and N Islands		
2	Andhra Pradesh	552.37	474.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh		
4	Assam		7.10

1	2	3	4
5	Bihar	59.49	
6	Chandigarh		
7	Chhattisgarh		
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
9	Daman and Diu		
10	Delhi		
11	Goa		
12	Gujarat	301.95	22.14
13	Haryana		
14	Himachal Pradesh		
15	Jharkhand	339.79	5.69
16	Karnataka		107.90
17	Kerala		27.62
18	Madhya Pradesh	1031.06	131.82
19	Maharashtra	1086.44	896.33
20	Manipur		
21	Orissa		
22	Pondicherry		
23	Rajasthan		134.53
24	Sikkim		
25	Tamil Nadu		15.35
26	Tripura		
27	Uttar Pradesh	4344.74	668.65
28	Uttaranchal		
29	West Bengal	453.07	20.63
30	Jammu and Kashmir	402.29	87.15

1	2	3	4
31	Meghalaya		
32	Mizoram		
33	Nagaland	75.68	
34	Punjab		24.93
35	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		8623.66	2624.79

Statement XIII

*State-wise details of JNNURM- Flow of benefits/funds to cities/
towns having a substantial minority population for 2010-11 (Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP)		Integrated Housing slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	
		Total Project Cost	Project cost sanctioned in towns/ cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A and N Islands	0	0	15.15	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3393.65	0	1139.1	202.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	49.25	0	9.95	0
4	Assam	108.44	0	84.99	19.84
5	Bihar	709.98	11.57	431.85	98.37
6	Chandigarh	564.94	0	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	462.49	0	225.60	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	5.74	0
9	Dannar and Diu	0.00	0	0.69	0
10	Delhi	3259.75	3259.75	0.00	0
11	Goa	10.22	0	0.00	0
12	Gujarat	1737.55	0	381.78	25.76
13	Haryana	64.23	0	272.26	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	24.01	0	72.71	0
15	Jharkhand	530.38	263.58	217.93	39.79
16	Karnataka	841.48	0	398.13	107.06
17	Kerala	343.67	0	273.32	57.08
18	Madhya Pradesh	704.65	443.45	345.72	61.67
19	Maharashtra	6817.86	1001.62	1803.93	724.25
20	Manipur	51.23	0	43.38	0
21	Orissa	74.62	0	292.84	9.13
22	Pondicherry	135.98	0	17.03	0
23	Rajasthan	513.34	0	804.96	33.93
24	Sikkim	33.58	0	19.91	0
25	Tamil Nadu	2327.32	0	515.88	13.45
26	Tripura	16.73	0	43.64	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	2342.51	1454.42	1265.18	288.35
28	Uttaranchal	86.03	0	161.28	37.28
29	West Bengal	4003.38	394.93	1103.33	52.6
30	Jammu and Kashmir	162.39	113.3	147.60	28.96
31	Meghalaya	51.74	0	41.48	21.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Mizoram	91.32	0	39.27	0
33	Nagaland	134.50	134.50	90.13	87.74
34	Punjab	72.43	0	316.43	12.99
35	Lakshdweep	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL		29719.67	7077.12	10581.19	1922.09

Statement XIV

State-wise details of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for 2010-11

Flow of benefits/funds to districts having a substantial minority population

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project cost sanctioned for districts having a substantial minority population
1	2	3
1	A and N Islands	
2	Andhra Pradesh	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80.21
4	Assam	359.88
5	Bihar	21.07
6	Chandigarh	
7	Chhattisgarh	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
9	Daman and Diu	
10	Delhi	0
11	Goa	
12	Gujarat	

1	2	3
13	Haryana	26.55
14	Himachal Pradesh	
15	Jharkhand	72.88
16	Karnataka	62.86
17	Kerala	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	3.70
19	Maharashtra	382.42
20	Manipur	49.29
21	Orissa	3.82
22	Pondicherry	
23	Rajasthan	
24	Sikkim	3.10
25	Tamil Nadu	
26	Tripura	
27	Uttar Pradesh	64.80
28	Uttaranchal	0.52
29	West Bengal	2310.50
30	Jammu and Kashmir	10.28
31	Meghalaya	24.85
32	Mizoram	12.23
33	Nagaland	
34	Punjab	
35	Lakshdweep	
Total		3488.97

Note: Coverage of habitation in Districts having substantial minority population is 16,169.

Statement XV

State-wise details of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minorities for 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievement
1	2	3
1	A & N Islands	120.74
2	Andhra Pradesh	10679.90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	145.51
4	Assam	2106.50
5	Bihar	2387.64
6	Chandigarh	1531.68
7	Chhattisgarh	687.11
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.12
9	Daman and Diu	12.03
10	Delhi	2980.31
11	Goa	1011.28
12	Gujarat	2658.39
13	Haryana	4520.12
14	Himachal Pradesh	680.13
15	Jharkhand	1590.79
16	Karnataka	8270.14
17	Kerala	21539.13
18	Madhya Pradesh	3638.51
19	Maharashtra	12085.74
20	Manipur	219.82
21	Orissa	1917.27
22	Pondicherry	242.78
23	Rajasthan	3412.01
24	Sikkim	346.16
25	Tamil Nadu	12893.80
26	Tripura	281.72

1	2	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	12467.34
28	Uttarakhand	1636.27
29	West Bengal	6619.15
30	Jammu and Kashmir	1061.15
31	Meghalaya	695.39
32	Mizoram	629.79
33	Nagaland	440.66
34	Punjab	23848.57
35	Lakshadweep	33.03
TOTAL		143396.70

Statement-XVI

Status of Muslim Community

The following reasons have been brought out by the Sachar Committee in its Report for Muslim community lagging behind the mainstream

- (a) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (b) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (c) A community-specific factor for low educational achievement is that Muslims do not see education as necessarily translating into formal employment.
- (d) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.
- (e) While the participation of Muslim workers is relatively higher in production and sales related occupations, their participation was relatively lower in professional, technical, clerical and to some extent managerial work.
- (f) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.
- (g) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.

- (h) Muslims are relatively more vulnerable in terms of conditions of work as their concentration in informal sector employment is higher and their job conditions (contract length, social-security etc.), even among regular workers are less for Muslims than those of other socio-religious communities.
- (i) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.
- (j) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.
- (k) There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with a substantial Muslim concentration. About 40% of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.
- (l) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.

Blackmarketing of foodgrains

*277.SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of distribution of poor quality foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) and blackmarketing of foodgrains thereunder;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, State-wise;
- (c) the extent of losses suffered by Government as a result of such diversion;
- (d) whether the Supreme Court has issued certain directions in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to strengthen PDS and check blackmarketing of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Some complaints have been received in the Department of Food and Public Distribution about poor quality of wheat and rice issued for supply

under Public Distribution (PDS) / Targeted Public System (TPDS) in 2010-11, the details of which are given in the Statement-I (See below).

An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. State/UT Governments have been delegated powers to take action under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2010 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in the Statement-II (See below). Details of detention orders issued under The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2010 are given below:-

State	Detention orders issued
Gujarat	79
Tamil Nadu	120
Orissa	02
Maharashtra	02
Andhra Pradesh	01
Chhattisgarh	01
TOTAL	205

In the W.P. (C) No. 196/2001 - PUCL Vs Union of India and Others, Hon'ble Supreme Court has given directions from time to time regarding various aspects like proper storage of foodgrains, allocation to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, computerization of PDS, etc. However, no specific directions have been issued relating to poor quality and blackmarketing of foodgrains.

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

Statement-I

Details of the complaints received in the Ministry during the last one year (2010-11) regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains issued under Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

Year	State	Complaint	Action taken by the Government
1	2	3	4
2010-11	Bihar	<p>1. A complaint was received from Shri Shyam Rajak, Minister of Food and Consumer Protection, Government of Bihar regarding supply of inferior quality foodgrain from FCI depots of Phulwarisharif and Dighaghat under TPDS.</p> <p>2. A complaint received from Principal Secretary, Food and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Bihar addressed to Chairman & Managing Director, FCI in July, 2010 regarding supply of inferior quality of foodgrains in Fair Price Shops of Barharwa.</p>	<p>The complaint was got investigated and not found to be true. However, instructions were again issued to FCI that only fair average quality foodgrains are to be issued to State Government after joint inspection/sampling with State Government.</p> <p>The complaint was investigated and not found to be true.</p>

1	2	3	4
	Chhattisgarh	A complaint was received from Shri Abdul Razak Kureshi, State President, Nationalist Congress Party, Sarguja District of Chhattisgarh on 08.08.2010 regarding supply of sub standard rice mixed with broken grain under TPDS by State agencies.	The complaint was investigated by an officer of this Ministry who collected samples from Fair Price Shops and these were found slightly exceeding the limits for broken grains prescribed under quality specifications. But they were all within PFA Standards and not damaged. Still the State Government has been asked to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under TPDS, as per existing instructions in this regard.
	Maharashtra	A complaint was received from Vice President, North East District Congress Committee, Mumbai, Maharashtra in June, 2010 regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains under TPDS.	As the complaint was of general nature, this Department has informed the complainant about the detailed procedure followed by FCI and State Government at the time of issue of foodgrains from FCI godowns to be issued under TPDS. Afterwards no specific complaints about any individual cases have been received.

Statement-II

State-wise details of action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)

Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10253	Nil	Nil	Nil	144.96	Dec. - A
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3	Assam	332	29	20	10	Nil	Aug. -B
4	Bihar	65	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Oct. -C
5	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August -D
6	Delhi	66	15	28	4	Nil	Dec.
7	Goa	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.-E
8	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	Dec.
9	Harayana	167	49	5	Nil	361.62	Oct.
10	Himachal Pradesh	22353	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.62	Nov.
11	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13	Karnataka	2016	138	Nil	2	317.78	Oct.
14	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	Dec.
15	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16	Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	Nil	1139.46	Nov.
17	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	Dec.
18	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	Nov.
19	Mizoram	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	Nov. -F
20	Nagaland	2	26	Nil	Nil	0.39	Sept.
21	Orissa	60155	6	258	Nil	5.29	Nov. - G
22	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	Dec.
23	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.
25	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	Dec.
26	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	Oct
27	Uttarakhand						Not Reported

28	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	Sept.
29	West Bengal	222	100	20	Nil	281.41	Dec.
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
31	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	Oct.-H
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil	35	Dec.
33	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July-I
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec-J
35	Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	Oct.
TOTAL		204783	10906	4539	161	10500.741	

A. - Except Sept., 2010

B. - Except Feb., Apr., May, 2010

C. - Except Mar., 2010

D. - Except Jan., Feb., Jun & July, 2010

E. - Except Nov., 2010

F. - Except July & Aug., 2010

G. - Except Oct. 2010

H. - Except Aug., 2010

I. - Only July, 2010

J. - Except July, Sep., Oct., Nov., 2010

Updated as on 23.02.2011

Allocation of coal to Haryana

†*278. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal being supplied to Haryana for power generation every year;
- (b) the demand of coal for this purpose every year;
- (c) the quantity of 'A' and 'B' grade coal out of this and the prices thereof;
- (d) the increase in coal prices during the last five years; and
- (e) whether there is any possibility of a decrease in coal prices?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) While projecting the annual demand of coal during formulation of Annual Plan, the Planning Commission/Ministry of Coal assess the sector-wise demand for the Country. Such demand is not assessed State-wise. Supply of coal to power stations is made either through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with an agreed Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) or through Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) based on the allocation made by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for plants commissioned after 31.3.2009. The trend of supply of coal to power stations of Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL) during the last two years and in the current year, till October, 2011 are as under:

(Figures in thousand Tonnes)

Year	Contract quantity	Quantity Supplied	% Materialization
2009-10	9960	10502	105%
2010-11	13100	13004	99%
2011-12 (Apr-Oct '11)	7569	8551	113%

(c) The quantity of A Grade and B Grade coal out of the quantity supplied to HPGCL during last 2 years & the current year is as under:

(Figures in thousand Tonnes)

Quantity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr-Oct '11)
Grade- A	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grade-B	98	74	16

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The present notified prices of Grade A and Grade B coal effective from 27.02.2011 are as under:

Type of Coal	Pithead Notified Price of ROM Grade A Coal (Rs./Tonne)	Pithead Notified Price of ROM Grade B Coal (Rs./Tonne)
Long-Flame	4100	3990
Non Long-Flame	3690	3590

(d) During the last five years i.e. from the Year 2006-07 to 2010-11, revision in raw coal price has taken place on three occasions i.e. on 12.12.2007, 16.10.2009 and 27.02.2011. In the price revision effective from 12.12.2007, the average percentage increase in price was 10% and in the price revision effective from 16.10.2009, the average increase was 11%.

In the last price revision effective from 27.02.2011

- (i) There has been no increase in price of raw coal for Grades other than Grade A and Grade B for supply to consumers in the Regulated Sector (Power Sector, Fertilizers and Defence).
- (ii) There has been 30% increase in price of coal for Grades other than Grade A and Grade B for supply to consumers in the Non-Regulated sector.
- (iii) The Prices of Grade A and Grade B of coal produced by the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) including North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) have been increased and brought at par and are also same for supply to all the sectors of consumers. The increase ranges from 73% to 187% varying from subsidiary to subsidiary.
- (iv) The prices of coal for Grades other than A & B produced by the collieries of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) have been brought to the level of prices of equivalent grades of coal produced by the Korba and Raigarh field of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL).
- (e) At present, no downward revision in coal price is envisaged.

Levy of taxes on minerals

†*279. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to reconsider the existing policy of levying excise and sales tax on major minerals by the Central Government and imposition of surcharges on them by the State Governments which results in doubling the tax liability for mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to declare major minerals included in the first schedule as unimportant minerals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the draft Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 approved by Government on 30.9.2011, the Central Government may levy and collect a cess not exceeding two and one half per cent on major minerals on the basis of customs and excise duty, *inter alia* for funding expenditures of independent authorities to be set up for mineral sector, promoting scientific mining research and development, capacity building of technical regulators, promotion of information technology in mining sector, and detection and prevention of illegal mining. The draft Bill also provides that State Governments may levy and collect a cess on major minerals and minor minerals not exceeding ten per cent of the royalty for capacity building of State regulatory bodies, setting up of Special Courts and for curbing illegal mining.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, the draft Bill proposes that prior approval of the Central Government shall be necessary only in the matters pertaining to coal minerals, atomic minerals and beach sand minerals.

Comprehensive scheme for J & K

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is deficient in power and people suffer for want of it, especially during winters; and

(b) whether Government would devise a comprehensive scheme to cover the hinterland of the State such as Tulail, Machil, Keran, Gurez, Karnah, Marh, Mahoor, areas in Rangarh, Basohli, Billawar, etc. through solar system?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The State of Jammu & Kashmir is reported to be deficient in power by about 23% to 32%.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides solar systems under its Remote Village Electrification (RVE) and Solar Energy schemes. Under the RVE scheme, un-electrified remote census villages and remote un-electrified hamlets of these villages, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective are electrified / illuminated through renewable energy sources. Under this scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned electrification / illumination of 440 villages and 20 hamlets through solar lights. Out of this, 160 villages have been completed and 280 villages are under implementation. This apart, 28672 nos. solar lanterns, 23080 nos. solar home lights, 5596 nos. solar street lights, 39 nos. solar water pumps and standalone SPV power projects of 253.85 kWp capacity have been installed in various parts of the State. Further, the Ministry has sanctioned 20,000 nos of solar home lighting systems for all districts of Jammu & Kashmir. 15150 solar lanterns are also being distributed to Gujjar & Bakerwals community of the State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Allocation of coal between small and big consumers

†2016. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the prescribed objectives for e-auction of the coal has been achieved;

(b) whether small consumers and industries are facing a lot of difficulties due to dominance of the big consumer industries in e-auction leading to shortage in coal supply;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any meeting of coal linkage committee has been held for reasonable and uniform allocation of coal between small and big consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) the steps taken by Government to ensure the supply / allocation of the coal in sufficient quantity to small industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) In view of participation of large number of bidders in E-auction being conducted by Coal India Limited (CIL), the objectives of E-auction have been achieved to a large extent. As per the prevalent scheme of Spot E-auction, any Indian buyer can participate in this scheme where all the intending buyers get an equal opportunity. In 2011-12 (till November 2011), 21,325 bidders were successful in Spot e-auction and 85.4% of the total offered quantity of 28.2 million tonnes of coal was allocated. Forward E-auction is only for the consumers for their own use and for meeting their long term requirements. The operation of this scheme is the same as that of Spot E-auction and all intending consumers get an equal opportunity to participate in this scheme also. In 2011-12 (till November 2011), 187 bidders were successful in Forward E-auction and 62.1% of the total offered quantity of 7.75 million tonnes of coal was allocated.

(b) and (c) As per the prevalent scheme of both types of e-auction, all the bidders- whether small or large, have an equal opportunity to participate for procuring their requirement. As such, the possibility of dominance of big consumers/industries over small consumer/industries is not there.

(d) and (e) The Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) periodically recommends coal allocation to all consumers in the Power, Cement and Sponge Iron Sectors irrespective of their being big or small.

(f) As per the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of October 2007, the requirements of small industries are met through the following channels of coal distribution:

- i) Fuel Supply Agreements where there was valid linkage prior to introduction of NCDP;
- ii) State nominated agencies, for which an annual quantity of 8 Million Tonnes has been earmarked by CIL; and
- iii) Spot and Forward E-auction, whereby about 10% of annual production of CIL is auctioned every year.

Mines operating without environmental clearance

2017. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are coal mines under Government that are functioning without environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government plans to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As per information given by Coal India Limited (CIL) as on 30.11.2011, there are about 218 mines in CIL (ECL-91, BCCL-103, CCL-20, and MCL-4) which are pre 1994 / legacy mines. These mines did not require any environmental clearance and were being operated on renewal of lease basis. These running mines, consequent to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 2006 notification, have come under the category of violation. CIL has immediately initiated action to obtain the required Environmental Clearances (EC) and are under different stages of approval.

After promulgation of EIA Notifications 2006, with affirmative nod from the MoEF, all these pre 1994 / legacy mines are now clubbed into clusters for obtaining fresh ECs. After prolonged deliberations, MoEF has principally agreed to the cluster concept of old legacy mines and all are being processed accordingly for obtaining ECs.

Actions have been initiated for getting ECs for all 218 mines. In ECL, all 91 such mines are clubbed into 13 clusters for obtaining EC. The proposals for 11 clusters have been submitted to MoEF. TORs (Terms of Reference) have been received for 10 clusters and EIA/ Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for these are under preparation. All 103 old and legacy mines of BCCL grouped into 17 clusters and TORs have been received for 16 of them. In CCL also there are about 20 old operating mines and actions have already been initiated for getting ECs for all. Some of them are in the final stages of getting EC approval from MoEF. In MCL, there are only 4 such mines and actions have been already initiated for getting ECs.

Allocation of captive coal mines to steel PSUs

2018. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) why the steel PSUs are not allocated sufficient captive coal mines;

(b) whether steel PSUs are losing their profitability because of lack of captive coal mines;

- (c) if so, whether coal mines would be allocated to PSUs on preferential basis; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Ministry of Steel has been allocated Tasra and Sitanala coal blocks for captive mining. The production from Tasra coal block has commenced while that from Sitanala coal block is yet to commence.

In addition to this two blocks namely Mahal and Tenughat-Jhirki were allocated to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) another PSU of Ministry of Steel. Subsequently RINL has surrendered these block due to difficult geo-mining conditions.

(b) SAIL's profitability is adversely affected due to volatility in price of imported coal. RINL's cost of production is higher due to non-availability of indigenous coal.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are entitled for allocation of coal blocks under all the routes of allocations. Under Government Dispensation route only public sector companies are entitled for allocation of coal blocks and no private sector company is eligible for allocation.

Allocation of coal blocks

‡2019. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has been unable to achieve its production target for many years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any case of irregularity in the allocation of coal blocks has come to the notice of Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the investigation carried out in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Raw coal target and production of Coal India Limited during the 2005-06 to 2010-11 are given below:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in million tonnes)

Year	Target	Actual	Difference
2005-06	343.00	343.39	0.39
2006-07	363.80	360.91	-2.89
2007-08	384.51	379.46	-5.05
2008-09	405.00	403.73	-1.27
2009-10	435.00	431.26	-3.74
2010-11	460.50	431.32	-29.18

There was no deficiency in coal production against target during the year 2005-06. However, there was shortfall in production during subsequent years as under :

In the financial year 2006-07 there was a shortfall of 2.89 Million Tonne mainly due to :

- (i) Interrupted/irregular supply of explosives.
- (ii) In Rajmahal, coal production was constrained due to huge accumulation of coal stocks.

In the financial year 2007-08, there was a shortfall of 5.05 Million Tonnes mainly due to the following reasons :

- (i) Production suffered mainly in Rajmahal OC project due to lack of exposure of coal due to delay in shifting of Bhoraichak village.
- (ii) Law and Order problem in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (iii) Large number of projects got delayed on account of delay in forestry clearances.

In the financial year 2008-09, there was shortfall of 1.27 Million Tonne due to the following reasons :

- (i) Number of projects got delayed due to delay in environment and forestry clearances.
- (ii) Law and order problem mainly in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (iii) Delays in outsourcing & procurement.

In the financial year 2009-10, there was shortfall in production of 3.74 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Law and order problem in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (ii) Number of projects got delayed on account of delay in forestry clearances.

In the financial year 2010-11, there was shortfall in production of 29.18 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Non consideration of proposals of Environmental Clearance due to embargo of CEPI in some of the coalfields
- (ii) Delay in Forestry clearances
- (iii) Law & order problem in Jharkhand & Orissa
- (iv) Excessive Rainfall in WCL & NEC areas
- (v) Delay in possession of acquired land
- (vi) R&R Problems
- (vii) Delay in finalization of 4 OB removal contracts due to legal problem at NCL.

(c) No Sir.

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

Discrimination in allocation of coal blocks

2020. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal blocks and linkages in the State are required for a number of power projects that are coming up in Odisha;

(b) whether it is also a fact that power developers coming in the State are being discriminated in the allocation of coal blocks or coal linkages; and

(c) if so, the details of coal blocks allocated to different companies within the mineral rich States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The State Governments including Odisha, from time to time, request for allocation of

coal blocks and linkages of coal. A total of 54 applications for 67,704 MW capacity have been received/are pending for the grant of coal linkages/Letter of Assurance (LoA) for the power plants proposed to be set up in the State of Odisha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The details of coal blocks allocated endues wise within the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Odisha are given as under:

State	Power Sector	Tariff based competitive bidding	Steel Sector	Commercial Mining Sector	Coal to Liquid (CT) Sector
Chattisgarh	15	2	14	8	-
Jharkhand	18	2	21	10	-
Orissa	17	4	8	2	2
West Bengal	10	-	4	6	-
Total	60	8	47	26	2

**Agreement between India and
Turkey in coal sector**

2021. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Turkey have agreed for cooperation in coal sector;
- (b) whether India has offered technical cooperation to develop coal and lignite deposits and coal washeries in Turkey;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether any agreement for development of coal sector was signed during the recent visit to Istanbul, Turkey; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India has offered technical co-operation for (i) developing coal and lignite deposits in Turkey (ii) coal beneficiation (iii) capacity creation and (iv) skill development of miners.

(d) and (e) No formal agreement has been signed between India and Turkey for co-operation in coal sector, during the 22nd World Mining Congress and Expo 2011 held in Istanbul, Turkey.

Benchmarking by CIL

2022. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) will benchmark its produce to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal from January, 2012 and has intimated its decision to all mining subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has strongly advocated the switch over to new system as India is the only country among major coal producing nations which has yet to adopt GCV benchmark;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether power sector has raised any objection to this move; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the directives of the Government of India, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) will switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based system of grading and pricing of non-coking coals to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based system w.e.f. 1st January, 2012 and has intimated this decision to all its subsidiary coal companies for compliance. With the GCV based system the actual heat value of coal can be measured in a lab using Bomb-Calorimeter.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has decided that coal sector should switch over to GCV based system, as this is an international practice of trading of coal which has been recommended for adoption by a number of high level committee including the integral Energy Policy Committee. This system will ensure a high degree of consistency in quality of coal supplies and result in high consumer satisfaction.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. No formal objection has been received in this regard.

Establishment of colleges by CIL

2023. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is planning to establish four medical colleges and one engineering college in mining areas of the country;

(b) whether CIL is also establishing a medical college at the mining area of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) CIL proposes to establish 5 Medical Colleges in different mining areas of subsidiaries of CIL and there is no proposal to establish any Engineering College.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to establish Medical College by CIL in any mining area of Andhra Pradesh as CIL does not operate in those areas.

Coal projects approved by Group of Ministers

†2024. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding held up coal projects were reconsidered in the meeting of Group of Ministers; and

(b) if so, the names of the States along with the projects which have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) in its 5th Meeting held on 20.09.2011 considered the Environmental and Developmental issues on account of which coal projects are held up and decided to do away with the "Go" & "No-Go" concept and that all cases will be taken up on merits by the relevant Committee in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for according forestry clearances.

Coal production

2025. SHRI T.M.SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal production in the country has come down recently;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIL is unable to meet the requirement of many power projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) During April-November 2011, the all India coal production was 309.78 Million Tonnes as compared to 323.06 Million Tonnes during the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) and (d) Based on the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) determined by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is concluded by the Coal India Limited (CIL) coal companies with the concerned power utilities and coal supplies are made accordingly. The coal dispatches by CIL during 1st April, 2011 till 30th November, 2011 (Provisional) was 192.55 MT as against the pro rata ACQ of 215.01 MT, indicating materialization of about 89%. During the current year, coal supplies from CIL were severely affected due to heavy rains affecting transportation and wagon loading during second quarter of the year.

Production and demand of coking coal

‡2026. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coking coal existing in the country at present and the quantity of demand thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is huge difference in the production and demand of coking coal; and

(c) if so, the plan Government is formulating to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the Inventory Geological Resources of Indian Coal prepared by Geological Survey of India, as on 1.4.2011 the estimated quantity of Coking Coal resources is 33.47 billion tonnes. The demand for Coking Coal for the year 2011-12 has been assessed at 46.67 million tonnes as per Annual Plan 2011-12.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per the Annual Plan 2011-12, the gap between demand and indigenous availability of Coking Coal is 26.29 million tonnes. The gap between demand and supply of Coking Coal has to be met primarily through imports. CIL, however, has initiated / proposing to take a series of steps to increase production of Coking Coal including:

- (i) identification of a few high capacity green field underground mines for developing with state-of-the-art technology with Public - Private partnership on risk-gain sharing basis.
- (ii) restarting mining in a few abandoned mines in ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology forming Joint-Ventures with reputed mining companies.
- (iii) initiatives by Coal Videsh, CIL to acquire Coking Coal mines abroad.

De-allocation of coal blocks

2027. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of coal blocks de-allocated during the last ten years, year-wise and block-wise;
- (b) the reasons for de-allocation of each of the above blocks;
- (c) whether there are any public sector companies in the de-allocated list;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there are any plans before the Ministry for re-allocation of the de-allocated blocks; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The details of the coal blocks de-allocated during last 10 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Public/Private Sector	Name of Block allocated	Date of allocation	Date of de-allocation	Reasons for de-allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Garuda Clays Ltd.	Private	West of Umaria	24.05.04	Sept., '06	In view of the tardy progress of the development of block and also company's unwillingness to develop West of Umaria coal block, Ministry of Coal decided to de-allocate the West of Umaria coal block.
2.	Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.	Private	Panchbahani	06.09.05	Sept., '06	Company has not taken any action to develop the Panchbahani coal block and also conveyed their willingness to surrender Panchbahani coal block. Ministry of Coal decided to de-allocate the Panchbahani coal block.
3.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	Public	Jainagar	02.08.2006	2008	GMDC surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.

4.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Public	Kasta (East)	03.03.2005	May, 2009	Due to close monitoring by the Govt., the allocattee surrendered the block.
5.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Private	Datima	05.09.2008	27.04.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
6.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Private	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	17.05.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
7	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Public	Agarzari	25.07.2007	28.06.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
8	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Public	Mahal	09.12.2005	07.03.2011	The company surrendered the block due to difficult geo-mining conditions.
9	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Public	Tenughat-Jhirki	10.09.2008	07.03.2011	-do-
10	Bhatia International Ltd.	Private	Warora West (North)	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Public	Ansettipalli	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
12	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Public	Punukula-Chilaka	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
13.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Public	Pengedappa	29.05.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
14.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Limited	Private	Bhandak(West)	27.11.2003	31.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
15.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Chhati-bariatu	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
16.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Kerandari	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

17.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Chhati Bariatu (South)	25.07.2007	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
18.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Brahmini	25.01.2006	14.06.2011 .	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
19.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Public	Chichro Pastimal	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
20.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Public	Banhardih	02.08.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
21.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Public	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
22.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	Public	East of Damagoria (Kalyanshwari)	27.02.2009	21.10.2011	West Bengal Power Development Corporation has surrendered the block

(e) and (f) Representations have been received from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (TVNL) and Government of Jharkahnd requesting for revocation of de-allocation orders issued by the Ministry of Coal in respect of coal blocks allocated to above entities. No decision in this regard has been taken so far.

Theft and black marketing of coal

2028. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale theft and black marketing of coal in various coalfields of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) what are the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check theft and black marketing of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Theft and black marketing of coal are carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage of coal.

(b) Law & Order is a State subject, hence primarily, it is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft/black marketing. The following measures are taken to prevent theft and black marketing of coal by the coal companies:

- (i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.
- (ii) Wall fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round-the-clock has been done around the coal dumping yards.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including Over Burden dumps.
- (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Interaction and liaison with District Officials at regular intervals and holding meetings with District Collector & District Administration every month.
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to check theft.

- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) Management has been taking action for filling/dozing/scaling/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in passed manner.

Black marketing of coal

†2029. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards black marketing of coal by some companies amidst acute shortage of coal in the country;
- (b) whether Government has initiated a probe into the allegations of involvement of the companies in such activities;
- (c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to cancel the allocation of coal blocks to the companies which have been found to be involved in such activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Few complaints regarding black marketing has been received in Coal India Ltd. (CIL). Further Complaints pertaining to diversion of coal in respect of 35 Fuel Supply Agreements (FSA) consumers in Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL); 7 cases in Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL) and 8 cases in Southern Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) have been registered by Central Bureau of Investigation CBI) in the last three years. As per information furnished by CIL 3 cases of SECL have been Closed and investigation in other cases is under progress.

(c) and (d) No instances of black marketing of coal by coal Block allocated companies have come to the notice of the Government. However, an instance of diversion of coal from Chotia Coal Block meant for captive consumption in sponge iron to the captive power plant has been reported. In order to enquire into the allegations against M/s Prakash Industries Ltd., an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted under the supervision of Ministry of Steel. The Committee has submitted its report wherein diversion of coal as above is reported. After examination of findings of

IMC, a show cause notice has been issued to M/s Prakash Industries Ltd. Asking the company to show cause as to why Chotia coal block allotted to the company be not de-allocated. M/s Prakash Industries Ltd. has filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Chhattisgarh challenging the report/findings of inter Ministerial Committee. The High Court has stayed the effect and operation of IMC Report. The matter is, hence, sub-judice.

Fire in Kathuria coal washery

2030. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of fire had taken place at coal stock of Kathuria Coal Washery under Kathuria region of CCL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of loss incurred by CCL due to the fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), an incident of fire had occurred at Coal Stock of Kathara Washery of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) in the month of June, 2010. An immediate action was taken by CCL to prevent fire by using an extinguishing chemical namely 'soil segment' and the fire was immediately controlled.

As per the annual Coal Stock measurement report of CIL as on 1.4.2011 and Bi-Annual Coal Stock measurement report of 1.10.2011 of Kathara washery, there were five (5) raw coal heaps and out of these, three (3) heaps of raw coal have been reported under fire/heating and to recover the coal from these heaps, CCL has taken corrective measures/action and recovered approximately 20,500 tonnes of coal and this process is still continuing.

(c) According to the reports, no sizeable coal has been lost in Kathara washery due to timely corrective measures/action taken by the CCL.

Coal production

†2031. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of annual coal production in the country is not being achieved by the Coal India Limited;

(b) if not, the years during 2005-06 to 2010-11 in which productions were as per the target;

(c) whether Government has found out the reasons for the deficiency in the production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Raw coal target and production of Coal India Limited during the 2005-06 to 2010-11 is given below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Target	Actual	Difference
2005-06	343.00	343.39	0.39
2006-07	363.80	360.91	-2.89
2007-08	384.51	379.46	-5.05
2008-09	405.00	403.73	-1.27
2009-10	435.00	431.26	-3.74
2010-11	460.50	431.32	-29.18

(c) and (d) There was no deficiency in coal production against target during the year 2005-06. However, there was shortfall in production during subsequent years due to reason as stated hereunder:-

In the financial year 2006-07 there was a shortfall of 2.89 Million Tonne mainly due to

(i) Interrupted/irregular supply of explosives.

(ii) In Rajmahal, coal production was constrained due to huge accumulation of coal stocks.

In the financial year 2007-08, there was a shortfall of 5.05 Million Tonnes mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Production suffered mainly in Rajmahal OC project due to lack of exposure of coal due to delay in shifting of Bhoraichak village.
- (ii) Law and Order problem in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (iii) Large number of projects got delayed on account of delay in forestry clearances.

In the financial year 2008-09, there was shortfall of 1.27 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Number of projects got delayed due to delay in environment and forestry clearances.
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- (iii) Delays in outsourcing & procurement.

In the financial year 2009-10, there was shortfall in production of 3.74 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Law and order problem in BCCL, CCL & MCL
- (ii) Number of projects got delayed on account of delay in forestry clearances.

In the financial year 2010-11, there was shortfall in production of 29.18 Million Tonne due to the following reasons:

- (i) Non consideration of proposals of Environmental Clearance due to embargo of CEPI in some of the coalfields
- (ii) Delay in Forestry clearances
- (iii) Law & order problem in Jharkhand & Orissa
- (iv) Excessive Rainfall in WCL & NEC areas
- (v) Delay in possession of acquired land
- (vi) R&R Problems
- (vii) Delay in finalisation of 4 OB removal contracts due to legal problem at NCL.

Acquiring coal mines by CIL

†2032. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to Government's policies, the Coal India Limited (CIL) failed to acquire coal mines at international level;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) the policies due to which CIL has been failed, so far; and
- (d) the amount of capital invested in foreign coal mines by CIL upto September, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The powers vested with CIL by virtue of being a Maharatna Company empowers the Board to approve investment of specified amount of capital in overseas coal assets. As a matter of fact, CIL, floated an expression of interest for selection of strategic partners from four countries namely Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and USA in July, 2009. After evaluation some of the proposals were short listed and due diligence activities were carried out for 3 brown-filed coal assets from listed companies one each in Indonesia, Australia and USA in May-June 2010. At the time of submitting final and binding bid in May 2011 it was decided to seek guidelines from Ministry of Coal (MoC), whether CIL should invest in unlisted coal assets belonging to listed companies and what would be the minimum internal rate of return (IRR%) of investment overseas. This led to most of the acquisition activities being kept on hold for few months which have been again restarted after receipt of reply from Government/ MoC in November, 2011 to proceed with unlisted companies and preferably pursue opportunities with minimum IRR of 12%.

The Government had earlier approved formation of a Special purpose Vehicle (SPV) "International Coal Ventures Limited" (ICVL) with the participation of CIL/SAIL/RINL/NMDC & NTPC for acquisition of coal resources abroad. ICVL is also actively pursuing acquisition of one coal asset in Australia and one coal asset in Indonesia. Proposals received from several countries are being reviewed and due diligence is in progress. ICVL is also participating in bidding process for acquisition of equity in some undeveloped coal assets. However, no acquisition has been made so far.

(d) CIL till date has acquired prospecting license for two coal blocks in Mozambique through a wholly owned subsidiary Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) formed in Mozambique with the normal capital of USD 1000.

Coal block allocation

2033. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal blocks have been identified for allocation to Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) Ltd., a State PSU of Odisha;

(b) what principle is followed for allocating coal blocks of one State to other States; and

(c) what are the reasons for allocating coal block located in Odisha to the PSUs of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh in view of the fact that these States have adequate coal reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No coal blocks have been identified for allocation to Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC), a State PSU of Orissa.

(b) and (c) Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/ State Governments and applications are invited from the State Governments/Central Govt, for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining where there is no restriction of captive use. Under this arrangement, allocations are determined on the basis of, inter-alia, preference to the States which have not been allocated any coal blocks earlier, priority to the host States in order to encourage value addition within the coal bearing State, past performance of applicants in developing coal blocks, proximity of coal blocks to the proposed end use projects, recommendation / support of State Government concerned etc. There are no specific guidelines for allocation of coal/lignite blocks to Govt. PSUs (both Central and State) for commercial mining or to meet their own requirements.

Infrastructure for measurement of calorific value in packed food

2034. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in India the adequate physical infrastructure such as nutrition labs to give detailed nutrient content and calorific values of packed food as demanded by the law were not available;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India functioning under the administrative supervision of Ministry of Health has laid down the labelling regulation which inter alia provides for mandatory information on nutrient content and calorific value on pre-package food.

Compensation for loss due to misleading advertisements

†2035. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that neither compensation in case of loss caused due to misleading advertisements is possible nor there is any effective law for stopping such advertisements completely; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to deal with such misleading advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, consumer complaints can be filed in the appropriate Consumer Fora against 'unfair trade practices' adopted by any trader or service provider. The practice of making any statement, whether orally or in writing or by visible representation, which falsely represents that the goods are of a particular standard, quality, quantity, grade, composition, style or model, and misleading advertisement are also covered under the definition of 'unfair trade practices'. Hence, compensation can be claimed in Consumer Fora in case of loss caused by any unfair trade practice. Further complaints against misleading advertisements can be made under the following legislations:-

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Administered by Ministry of Health)
- (ii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1955 (Administered by Ministry of Health)
- (iii) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (Administered by Ministry of Health)
- (iv) The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (Administered by Ministry of Health)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(v) Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (Administered by Department of Consumer Affairs)

The Advertisements aired on private satellite TV channels are regulated under the Advertising Code prescribed in rules framed under Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995. The misleading Advertisements in print media, which are violative of 'Norms of Journalistic Conducts' are being adjudicated by the Press council of India under Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The Food Safety and Standards Authority also provides for penal action against misleading advertisement pertaining to food products.

The Department of Consumer Affairs is seized of the issue of misleading advertisements and its ill effects on the consumers. A meeting of officials of various Ministries dealing with the subject, eminent journalists, NGOs and consumer activists was held on 4th August, 2011. Meeting deliberated on various ways and means to tackle the issue.

Storage facilities

2036. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government does not have sufficient godowns for storage of foodgrains, with the result that large quantity of foodgrains get spoiled in the open;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to build new godowns for storage of foodgrains;
- (d) whether Government has received any complaint that warehouses meant for storage of foodgrains are being used for storage of other items;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India has a storage capacity of 333 lakh MTs in Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) capacities both owned and hired with a capacity utilization of 74% as on 01.10.2011. The storage capacity with state agencies as on 1.10.2011 was 295 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of 628

lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains against the Central stock of 517 lakh tonnes as on 1.10.2011. Some quantity of foodgrains gets damaged/non-issuable due to various reasons like floods, pests, rodents, natural calamities etc.

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

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State wise capacity requirement and locations were identified. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this as on 15.10.2011 tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 69 lakh tonnes by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.4 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 4 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Complaints were received regarding leasing out of godowns to Rajasthan State Breweries Corporation Ltd. The complaints were closed and no officials were held responsible as the godowns were leased out as per the policy of FCI to rent out godowns when the stock level is low. The godowns have since been vacated with effect from 10.04.2010.

Rotting of foodgrains in FCI depots

2037. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 10,688 lakh tonnes of foodgrains rot in ill-managed FCI depots and buffer stock exceeds hundreds of millions of tonnes, while millions of Indians go hungry because of incorrigible PDS;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Sir, As reported by Food Corporation of India (FCI), the foodgrains accrued as non-issuable (damaged) with the FCI during 2010-11 was 6346 tons which is 0.014% of off take of the stocks from the FCI godowns.

The stock position of foodgrains in Central Pool as on 1.11.2011 was 557.54 lakh tons comprising of 260.83 lakh tons of rice and 296.71 lakh tons of wheat. This is against the buffer norm of 212 lakh tons comprising of 140 lakh tons of wheat and 72 lakh tons of rice for the current quarter. Considering the higher level of requirement of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes and future requirements under the proposed National Food Security Act, the current stocks are not considered too high.

Strengthening and streamlining the TPDS is a continuous process. Pilot schemes on computerization of TPDS and Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities had been taken up. Government of India has requested all States/UTs to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS.

(c) For safe and scientific storage of foodgrains to avoid damages in Covered and Cover & Plinth (CAP) storage, Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments/UT Administration and Food Corporation of India from time to time to take required measures. Such instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI have been reiterated on 6.7.2011. 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 and to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc.

Procurement of foodgrains by MNCs

2038. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational companies (MNCs) are procuring rice and wheat in the country at higher prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any restriction on the quantity to be procured by such companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government proposes to limit the quantity of foodgrains procured by such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) As per the existing procurement policy of Government of India, procurement is open ended. All quantities of wheat, rice and coarse grains conforming to FAQ specifications brought by farmers at specified procurement centres are purchased by Food Corporation of India and State Agencies concerned at Minimum Support Price. The farmers are free to sell their produce at Government procurement centres or to private agencies, whichever is advantageous to them. There is no restriction at present on procurement of wheat & rice from farmers by any organization.

(f) No, Sir.

Alarming situation of food security

2039. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian food security situation continues to be alarming, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index, 2011 which ranks the country at 67 out of 81 countries of the world with the worst food security status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's Global Hunger Index for 2011 was 23.7 while our neighbouring countries China and Pakistan ranked 5.5 and 20.7 respectively and even Rawanda, Nepal and Sudan all did better than India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve food security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a report on Global Hunger Index (GHI) in October, 2011. In this report Index has been actually calculated for 122 countries wherein India has been ranked as 67th out of 81 countries finally included in the calculation. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is based on three equal weight indicators which are (A) under nourishment reflected by the proportion of under nourished as a percentage of the population, (B) child under weight—reflected by the proportion of children younger than the age of five who are under weight, (C) child mortality—reflected by the mortality rate of children younger than the age of five. It is clear from the constituents of GHI that it is indicative of undernourishment and not hunger and that also specially in children under the age of five. The Index does not reflect the number of hungry or lack of availability of food or access to food to the people in the society. So it is not a proper index for reflecting the situation of Indian food security and cannot be even used to compare the same with the rest of the countries. Furthermore, the 2011 GHI report itself mentions that GHI is based on past data for the year 2004 to 2009 and data for proportion of under-nourished is as per the years 2005 to 2007. The report does not take into account what has happened between 2009 and 2011. Therefore food security situation in India cannot be evaluated on the basis of GHI ranking alone. These shortcomings or limitations of the GHI has been communicated to the IFPRI in a meeting held on 19th October, 2011 where they made a presentation on the report to all concerned departments at Krishi Bhavan in Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

The score of India on GHI 2011 is 23.7 which was 24.1 in GHI 2010. The scores of China, Pakistan, Rawanda, Nepal and Sudan are 5.5, 20.7, 21.0, 19.9 and 21.5 respectively. But as cited above, because of the serious limitations of the GHI, and it not being related to hunger or non-availability or non access of food, it is not correct to say that the food security situation in the aforesaid countries is better than India.

The improving situation can be gauged from the fact that the procurement of wheat and rice has been constantly increasing in the last few years and has been at record level this year. The total stocks of Rice and Wheat in the Central Pool as on 1st November, 2011 is 557.54 lakh tones against buffer norms of 212.00 lakh tons. Not only more stocks have been available in the country, but these

have been distributed to needy and poor by additional allocations made for Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)/Below Poverty Line(BPL)/Above Poverty Line(APL) families as under :

- 36.08 lakh tons of foodgrains in January 2010 at MSP based/derived prices for distribution to AAY/BPL/APL families for two months.
- 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains in May 2010 for BPL/AAY/APL families @ 8.45 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- 27.41 lakh tons of foodgrains in August 2010 to ensure a minimum of 15 kg. of foodgrains per family per month to 21 States/UTs where it was less than that quantity.
- 3.65 lakh tons of foodgrains in August, 2010 to ensure 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month in 4 North Eastern(NE) States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States where it was less than that quantity.
- 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September 2010.
- 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in January, 2011.
- 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains in January 2011 for APL families @ Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in May 2011.
- 50.00 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated on 30.06.2011 raising thereby monthly allocation of foodgrains for APL families to 15 kg. per family per month from June 2011 to March 2012 in 20 States/UTs and 35 kg per family per month in 4 NE States, Sikkim and 2 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where allocations was less than that quantity.
- 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated for 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States during July to October 2011.

The improvement in Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS) is a continuous process and recently a lot of steps have been taken by Government of India and State/UT Governments to improve the Public Distribution System as below:

- Scheme on computerization of TPDS on pilot basis approved to be implemented in 3 districts each of 4 pilot State i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi is being implemented.
- Pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of TPDS commodities approved for Chandigarh UT and State of Haryana is also under implementation.
- Integrated Information System for Foodgrains Management (IISFM) aims at putting an online management system in place to give information about foodgrains management in FCI and is also being implemented.

To further ensure food security in the country, Government is proposing a National Food Security Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices for people to live a life with dignity. This proposed Bill will increase the coverage of TPDS upto 75% of the rural population, with atleast 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the total urban population, with atleast 28% population belonging to priority households under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The proposed draft Bill provides that the Central Government may, from time to time, prescribe the guidelines for identification of priority households and general households, including exclusion criteria, for the purposes of their entitlement under the Act. The Bill also contains provisions for nutritional support to pregnant women & lactating mothers and children as well as entitlements for special groups such as destitute, homeless, emergency and disaster affected persons, persons living in starvations etc.

Besides the allocation and distribution of foodgrains at highly subsidized rates to the population of Below Poverty Line(BPL) and other families under Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY) every month, Government also provides foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) category at subsidized rates depending upon their availability in the Central Pool. Government is also implementing food based other welfare schemes like Mid-day-Meal(MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Annapoorna Scheme, Village Grain Banks Scheme, etc. India has adequate buffer stocks of food grains in Central Pool for allocations under the aforesaid schemes/programmes and also has a sound public distribution system. Hence, the position of the Country shown in the Global Hunger Index is not at all justified.

Allocation of foodgrains for APL families

2040. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families is made;

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains allocated to them; and

(c) the number of families provided foodgrains under this?

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 food grains is made for 11.52 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families. Presently, the monthly allocation of food grains ranges between 15 kg and 35 kg for APL family in different States/UTs. The annual allocation of foodgrains to APL families during 2011-12 is 211.87 lakh M.Ts.

Scrutiny of PDS

2041. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), was also given the task of examining the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms of reference for this purpose; and

(d) by when the report is likely to be presented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in February, 2011 to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizer to the intended beneficiaries.

The terms of reference of the Task Force were extended to the reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS) in July 2011, so as to include the following:

- i. Identify and suggest required changes in the existing systems, processes and procedures, IT frameworks and supply chain management;
- ii. Recommend institutional mechanisms to implement the IT strategy for PDS; and

- iii. Examine and suggest an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene to intended beneficiaries with the use of Aadhaar numbers (Unique Identification numbers), Aadhaar enabled transactions and Aadhaar authentication infrastructure.

The Task Force has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 02.11.2011.

Subsidy for APL and BPL families

2042. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is giving rice and wheat subsidy for more APL and BPL families for the current year, due to drought and floods in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the actual demands pending from each State in this regard; and
- (d) by when action would be taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Food subsidy is not provided directly for the families affected by drought and floods in any State. However, Government makes additional allocations of subsidised foodgrains, over and above the normal allocations under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to State Governments on their requests to meet additional requirement of foodgrains for families affected from natural calamities like drought, floods etc.

(b) The details of State-wise additional allocations of foodgrains made for drought and floods relief etc. during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

(c) and (d) A request for allotment of 1.00 lakh tonnes of rice for drought relief has been received from Government of West Bengal which is under consideration.

Statement-1

*Additional Ad hoc Monthly Allocation of Foodgrains for APL Category under TPDS
to Drought Affected States for October 2009 to May 2010*

(In Thousand Tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	October 09 to 09 December			January 10 to May 10			Total (Oct 09 to May 10)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	35.785	17.893	53.678	35.785	17.893	53.678	286.280	143.144	429.424
2	Assam	8.857	4.428	13.285	8.857	4.428	13.285	70.856	35.424	106.280
3	Bihar	12.215	6.108	18.323				36.645	18.324	54.969
4	Himachal Pradesh	2.477	1.238	3.715	2.477	1.238	3.715	19.816	9.904	29.720
5	Jharkhand	6.540	3.270	9.810	6.540	3.270	9.810	52.320	26.160	78.480
6	Karnataka	14.501	7.251	21.752				43.503	21.753	65.256
7	Madhya Pradesh	20.639		20.639	20.639		20.639	165.112	0.000	165.112
8	Maharashtra *	22.386	11.193	33.579	22.386	11.193	33.579	179.088	89.544	268.632
9	Manipur	0.803	0.402	1.205	0.803	0.402	1.205	6.424	3.216	9.640
10	Nagaland	0.593	0.297	0.890				1.779	0.891	2.670
11	Rajasthan	25.354		25.354	25.354		25.354	202.832	0.000	202.832
12	Uttar Pradesh	63.159		63.159	63.159		63.159	505.272	0.000	505.272
	TOTAL	213.309	52.080	265.389	186.000	38.424	224.424	1569.927	348.360	1918.287

* Allocation to Maharashtra from November 09 in view of the already made additional allocation of 50000 tons of wheat and 52000 tons of rice for October, 09 at MSP based issue price

Statement-II

Allocation of foodgrains for floods/drought made to States/UTs during last three years & current year

(In Tons)

Year(S)	State/UT	Quantities Allocated	
		Rice	Wheat
2008-09	Assam	10000	-
	Uttar Pradesh	-	10000
	Bihar	75000	50000
	Andhra Pradesh	2000	-
	Orissa	40000	-
	Puducherry	2500	-
	Tamil Nadu	20000	-
2009-10	Assam	25000	-
	Andhra Pradesh	10000	-
	Karnataka	25000	20000
	Uttar Pradesh	3000	-
2010-11	Assam	20000	-
	Uttar Pradesh	18000	-
2011-12	Uttar Pradesh	8000	10000
	Bihar	50000	50000

Availability of foodgrains in Maharashtra

2043. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families being benefited under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is sufficient quantity of foodgrains available with the State Government for distribution;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government is taking for providing sufficient foodgrains through PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less.

As per these estimates, the total number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Further, as per these estimates, the accepted number of BPL families in Maharashtra is 65.34 lakh, including 24.64 lakh AAY families. Allocation of foodgrains to these 6.52 crore accepted number of BPL/AAY families, including those in State of Maharashtra, are 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 central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 15 kg and 35 kg per family per month. Further, additional allocation of foodgrains is made from time to time depending upon availability of stocks and requirements/requests received from States/UTs.

Government of Maharashtra has reported that with the regular and additional allocations sanctioned by Government of India, the State Government is receiving sufficient foodgrains to cater to the needs of people covered under TPDS as per allocation norms.

Black marketing of food grains

2044. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of persons arrested in black marketing of food grains during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop the black marketing of food grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the years 2008 and 2009 as reported by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are given in the Statement-I and III (See below) for the year 2010 thereon details are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No.277 (Part (a) to (f)]

The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments Union Territory Administrations during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below:

Name of the State	2008	2009	2010
Gujarat	16	31	79
Tamil Nadu	141	112	120
Orissa	01	02	02
Maharashtra	-	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	04	-	01
Chhattisgarh	-	-	01
Total	162	147	205

In order to check hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities the Government of India has taken the following steps:

1. In January, 2011 Video Conferences were held by Cabinet Secretary/Secretary with Chief Secretaries of all States/Union Territories reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential commodities at affordable prices and if required use State intervention and facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities.
2. A Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter alia* setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister Gujarat with Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency, reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long term goals. The Working Group on Consumer Affairs has since submitted its report on 02.03.2011 for a decision by the Government.
3. Minister of State (Independent Charge), Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution had convened meetings of the Ministers of Food/PD/ Consumer Affairs of States/Union Territories on Zonal basis in February, 2011 *inter-alia*, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers.
4. To enable the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice and paddy. At present stock limits are permitted for pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds; for a period upto 30.09.2012 and in respect of rice and paddy upto 30.11.2012 for the 7 States/UTs *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Andaman & Nicobar Islands who had sent their request specifically opting for continuation of stock limits in respect of Paddy and Rice.

Statement-I

Details of Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year, 2008 - Information received from States / UTs

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. Lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	17235	29	6	-	86.12	December
2	Assam	1419	14	19	Nil	2.37	December *
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
4	Bihar	16	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	September
5	Chhattisgarh	225	1	32	1	102.03	March
6	Delhi	153	135	119	4	61.7	December
7	Gujarat	31098	20	142	Nil	253.15	December
8	Goa	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9	Haryana	46	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	December

10	Himachal Pradesh	25634	13	49	Nil	15.52	December \$\$
11	Jammu & Kashmir	422	376	94	Nil	Nil	September
12	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
13	Karnataka	3396	74	1	4	580.95	December
14	kerala	87305	12	2	Nil	12.98	December
15	Madhya Pradesh	14921	52	107	Nil	405.15	April
16	Maharashtra	2551	3376	2595	Nil	2365.92	December
17	Manipur	99	4	3	3	0.16	December
18	Meghalaya	70	1	2	1	0.05	December
19	Mizoram	61	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.49	July **
20	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21	Orissa	2001	22	117	Nil	17.51	November
22	Punjab	20632	22	9	4	3.08	November
23	Rajasthan	450	13	170	4	18.12	July
24	Sikkim	1	2	2	Nil	0.01	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tamil Nadu	20268	2525	1127	761	683.33	November
26	Tripura	35	12	9	Nil	2.69	December
27	Uttaranchal						Not Reported
28	Uttar Pradesh	39474	1047	1734	Nil	1410.49	December
29	West Bengal	176	142	5	Nil	58.83	December
30	A & N Islands	291	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December ***
31	Chandigarh	6	9	Nil	Nil	2.01	December
32	D & N Haveli	13	2	Nil	Nil	5.49	December
33	Daman & Diu						Not Reported
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
35	Pondicherry	633	81	81	8	7.07	December
Total		268775	8001	6425	790	6095.22	

* - Except January & February

** - Except April, May & June

\$\$ - Except - October

*** - Except - Sept. & October

Updated as on 31.3.2009

Statement-I

Details of Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year- 2009 by States/UTs

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No.of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. Lakh)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7873	43	Nil	1	233.31	December
2	Assam	2382	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	December \$
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	November
4	Bihar	17	8	Nil	Nil	1.69	December
5	Chhattisgarh	751	36	90	66	858.27	December
6	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.31	December
8	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December *
10	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jammu & Kashmir						Not Reported
12	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14	kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December ***
15	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November **
18	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
19	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21	Orissa	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		December
25	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December

26	Tripura	66	2	'2	Nil	0.65	December
27	Uttaranchal	Not Reported					
28	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30	A & N Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December
32	D & N Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33	Daman & Diu						Not Reported
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35	Pondicherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
TOTAL		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* - Except - August & September

** - Except August & October

*** - Except October

\$ - Except August

Updated as on 7.4.2010

Demand and production of sugar

2045. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL :

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL :

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

- (a) the domestic demand and production of sugar in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the quota of sugar allocated to Gujarat under PDS during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase the quota of sugar to States specially for Gujarat, in view of current retail prices of sugar; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to bring down the retail prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Based on the first advance estimates of sugarcane production released by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation in September, 2011, the production of sugar is provisionally estimated at about 246 lac tons as against the estimated domestic demand of about 220 lac tons in the country during the current sugar season 2011-12. Statement showing estimated sugar production during 2011-12 sugar season by the sugar producing States is given in the statement (See below).

(b) The following quantities of levy sugar has been allocated to Gujarat for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS):

(Qty. in 000¹ Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sugar season	Quantity allocated
	(October-September)	
1	2008-09	79.66*
2	2009-10	75.44
3	2010-11	75.98
4	2011-12 (upto January, 2012)	26.08

*includes special festival quota allocated to all States/UTs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The prices of sugar in the domestic market depend upon various factors namely, quantum of sugar produced, carried over stocks, domestic demand, international sugar prices and market sentiments etc. It is the endeavour of the Government to make adequate sugar available at reasonable price through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

Statement

Estimates of sugar production for the sugar season 2011-12.

(Quantity in lac tons)

Sl. No.	States	Estimates of Sugar production
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.87
2	Bihar	3.76
3	Gujarat	13.04
4	Haryana	4.05
5	Karnataka	37.06
6	Maharashtra	85.78
7	Punjab	2.95
8	Tamil Nadu	19.59
9	Uttar Pradesh	62.35
10	Uttarakhand	3.70
11	Others	3.50
	TOTAL	246.65

Construction of godowns

†2046. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether recommendations have been received from M.Ps. regarding construction of state of the art godowns of FCI;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken; and

(c) whether the recommendations of MPs have been incorporated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No specific requests are available, for construction of state of the art godowns for FCI. However, there have been requests from various quarters for construction of modern storage capacity for FCI.

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

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State-wise capacity requirement and locations were identified. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee often years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this as on 15.10.2011 tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of 69 lakh tonnes by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.4 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 4 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs.

Delay in crushing of sugarcane

†2047. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the crushing of sugarcane is delayed in the year 2011-2012 than its scheduled time;

(b) if so, the time by when the crushing of sugarcane was started in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the percentage of the sugar mills which had started the work of production in the above States in October, 2011 and whether the delay in sugar production would have an adverse impact on total annual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The sugar mills commence crushing operations on different dates in different States. The Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh informed that the sugar mills had started the crushing operation in their States on 12.10.2011, 01.10.2011 and 22.10.2011, respectively.

(c) The percentage of sugar mills which started production in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in October, 2011 were 15%, 23% and 1.92% respectively. The respective State Governments have informed that there would be no adverse impact on total annual production of sugar in their States.

Construction of silos

†2048. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has entered into an agreement with Adani Group, which is a private sector company, for construction of silos for storage of food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the experience that Adani Group holds in construction and maintenance of silos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. However a service agreement was signed in June 2005 between Food Corporation of India (FCI) a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Department of Food and Public Distribution and M/s Adani Agro Logistics Limited for the establishment and operations at selected locations, both in producing/procurement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and in the distribution/consuming areas, a chain of facilities comprising large integrated storage Depots in the form of horizontal storage or vertical silos(metallic or concrete), fully equipped with appropriate weighment and testing facilities, automatic quality control devices, mechanized conveyor systems, arrangements for unloading/loading and bulk transportation of foodgrains between the depots. The facilities were to be created on Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis.

(b) The agreement *inter-alia* envisaged creation of a system of silos of 2 lakh Metric Tonne (MT) storage capacity at Moga in Punjab as the base depot and of 25,000 MT storage capacity each at Chennai, Coimbatore and Bangalore as the field depots in Circuit-I. It further envisaged creation of silos of 2 lakh MT storage capacity at Kaithal in Haryana, as the base depot and 50,000 MT at Navi Mumbai and 25,000 MT at Hooghly as the field depots in Circuit-II.

The project is under operation now.

(c) As per RFQ (Request For Qualification) document, the applicant was required to have experience in the following categories which had different weightages for short listing :

Category-I: Experience in development of Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT), Build-Own-Lease-Transfer (BOLT), Build-Own-Operate (BOO) or other privatization projects as shareholder, where financial closure has been achieved.

Category II: Experience of execution of turnkey EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) contracts or design or build contracts with a minimum contract value of Rs. 1000 million each.

Category III: Experience in Bulk material handling systems or projects relating to handling, storage and transportation of foodgrains or similar other bulk commodities.

Category IV: Experience in execution of construction works/projects relating to bulk grain handling systems, including project management, operation and maintenance of mechanized handling systems and equipment of similar magnitude and nature.

M/s Adani Agro Logistics Limited was shortlisted on the above based criteria.

Assessment of sugar production

†2049. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that an assessment of the country's sugar production in the sugar year, 2011-12 has been made;

(b) if so, the quantum of sugar production for the entire year;

(c) the quantity of sugar assessed for consumption during 2010-11; and

(d) the quantity in percentage by which the assessed consumption is in excess of that for 2009-10?

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

(b) Based on the first advance estimates of sugarcane production released by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in September, 2011, the production of sugar in the country is provisionally estimated at about 246 lac tons for the current sugar season 2011-12.

(c) The Central Government has released a quantity of 207.69 lac tons of sugar for domestic consumption during the sugar season 2010-11.

(d) There was not much difference in the quantity of sugar released for domestic consumption during 2009-10 sugar season as the quantity released stood at 208.78 lac tons.

Required level of procurement under NFSB

2050. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) what is the procurement level of foodgrains required to cover the population under the proposed National Food Security Bill (NFSB), as suggested by Government;

(b) by when this level of procurement would be completed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to speed up the procurement process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) It is estimated that 610 lakh tonnes of wheat & rice would be required to cover beneficiaries under the proposed National Food Security Bill

(NFSB). 341.97 lakh tonnes of rice and 281.44 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured from 2010-11 crop, aggregating to 623.41 lakh tonnes.

(c) The following steps have been taken to speed up the procurement process:

- (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.

Export of sugar

2051. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed export of sugar although there is less availability of sugar in the domestic market;
- (b) if so, whether it would not affect the prices of sugar in domestic market; and
- (c) the details thereof and the reason for allowing export of sugar in the current year?

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

(b) The prices of sugar in the domestic market are influenced by various factors like raw material costs, production, supply, demand, international prices and market sentiments. As such it would not be possible to indicate the impact of one factor on domestic prices.

(c) The Government has allowed export of sugar to ensure liquidity for sugar mills and timely payment of cane price to sugarcane farmers after considering requirement for domestic market.

Import of pulses

2052. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether, despite proper harvest during the current year, Government is planning to import pulses putting an additional financial burden of Rs. 400 crores on the exchequer;

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

(c) the duration for which the said import is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has permitted import of pulses at zero duty under Open General Licence (OGL). Government does not import pulses. However, a scheme is in place since November 2008 for supplying imported pulses to the State Governments for distribution under PDS @1 kg. per family per month. The aim of the scheme is to ensure the availability of pulses at subsidised rates to the vulnerable sections of the population. Under the Scheme, the Central Government reimburses subsidy @Rs.10 per kg. on the quantity of imported pulses supplied to the State Governments. Five designated agencies, viz., PEC, STC, MMTC, NAFED and NCCF, import pulses and supply to the State Governments. These agencies have been permitted to import 5 lakh tonnes of pulses in 2011-12. During April-November 2011, the designated agencies have entered into import contracts of approximately 1.65 lakh tonnes of pulses as compared to approximately 3.4 lakh tonnes during the same period last year.

(c) The PDS Subsidy scheme for pulses was conceived as a one-time measure. On periodical review, the scheme has been extended. Currently, the scheme is valid upto 31.3.2012.

Allocation of foodgrains to M.P.

†2053. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of foodgrains by the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh is not in proportion to the number of BPL beneficiaries in the State;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of BPL beneficiaries in the State and the details of allocation of foodgrains by the Central Government to them during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains is made on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by the States/Union Territories (UTs), whichever is less. Accordingly, allocation of foodgrains is made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of 41.25 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in Madhya Pradesh. As against the 41.25 lakh BPL and AAY families accepted for allocation in the State, as per information received from the State Government, it has issued 68.69 lakh ration cards.

The annual allocation of foodgrains to BPL including AAY families during the last three years has been 17.33 lakh M.Tons.

Considering the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and requests received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Government of India has made the following additional allocations for BPL/AAY families in the State during 2010-11 and 2011-12:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2010-11

- i. 3.16 lakh tons of foodgrains in September 2010 and January 2011 for BPL families. 2011-12
- ii. 3.16 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families in May 2011.
- iii. 2 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families in July 2011.
- iv. 2.03 lakh tons of food grains for additional BPL families and 0.75 lakh tons for additional AAY families in 18 poorest/ backward districts of Madhya Pradesh during August to October 2011.

Stock of foodgrains

2054. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the current stock of foodgrains in the country;
- (b) whether the said stock is adequate to meet the anticipated internal demand of foodgrains in the country including those for the welfare schemes being run by Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof indicating the anticipated demand of foodgrains for the current year;
- (d) whether Government proposes to lift the ban on export of foodgrains; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure adequate availability of essential foodgrains and to check price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1.12.2011 was 547.19 lakh tons comprising of 270.63 lakh tons of rice and 276.56 lakh tons of wheat. The current level of stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool is adequate to meet the anticipated requirement of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes (OWS) during the current year as per existing level of allocations.

Under the TPDS, allocations of foodgrains are made to States/Union Territories(UT) @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. The monthly allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL)

families at present is between 15 kg and 35 kg per family in different States/ UTs. The allocation of food grains are made for other welfare schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, etc. on the basis of assessed requirements under these schemes. On the above basis, the requirement of food grains for TPDS and OWS upto March 2012 is estimated at around 276 lakh tons.

(d) and (e) Government has allowed, *vide* Notifications dated 9th September 2011, export of non-basmati rice and wheat on private account from privately held stocks under Open General License. This has been done considering the sufficient availability of stocks in the Central Pool on account of record procurement in the current year of non-basmati rice and wheat and the temporary constraint of storage space.

The Government has made allocation of a quantity of 612.07 lakh tons of rice and wheat under TPDS and OWS during the current year, thus making substantial quantity of foodgrains available through the Public Distribution System at subsidized prices. This includes additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of rice and wheat made in May 2011 to BPL families, 50 lakh tons to APL families in June 2011 and 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated for BPL and AAY families in 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States.

Enactment of NFSA

2055. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act to assure food security to all;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made therein;
- (c) the likely impact of the proposed scheme on the present food based welfare schemes; and
- (d) the time-frame fixed for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The President of India in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009, inter-alia announced that the Government proposes to

enact a new law - the National Food Security Act - that will provide a statutory basis for a framework which assures food security for all.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the President of India, Government prepared a draft National Food Security Bill based on comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders and recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council. States/Union Territories and Central Ministries/Departments were requested for their comments on the draft Bill. The draft Bill was also placed on the website of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (<http://fcamin.nic.in>) seeking comments/ suggestions.

The draft Bill provides for food and nutritional security, in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices, for people to live a life with dignity. The draft Bill inter alia contains provisions for right to receive foodgrains at subsidized prices by persons belonging to priority households and general households under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children as well as entitlements for special groups such as destitutes, homeless, emergency and disaster affected persons, persons living in starvation etc. A three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism - at District, State and National level - has been proposed to redress grievances relating to delivery of entitlements and related issues. Provisions have also been made for disclosure of records relating to PDS, social audits and setting up of Vigilance Committees in order to ensure transparency and accountability, besides provision of penalty on public authorities. The draft Bill proposes not to preclude the Central Government or the State Governments from continuing or formulating other food based welfare schemes.

Based on the Comments/suggestions received, draft National Food Security Bill has been revised, which will be placed before the appropriate authority for its approval, before introduction in Parliament.

Impact of futures/forward trading

2056. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

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

(a) whether the Department of Consumer Affairs/Forward Markets Commission (FMC) conducted a study during 2010 to ascertain the percentage of small and marginal farmers benefited from futures/forward trading in the country;

(b) if so, what were the terms and reference of the study and the details of the commodities covered under the study; and

(c) whether the Department/FMC has submitted their study report and if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Sir. A study was assigned to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in May, 2010 to examine the percolation of benefits of Commodity futures market among small and marginal farmers.

(b) The terms of reference of the study were as under:

- Suggestions for improving the percolation of benefits from the commodity futures market to small and marginal farmers and increasing their participation in the commodity futures market platform.
- To ascertain the percolation of the economic benefits of the commodity futures market to small and marginal farmers and to ascertain the extent of direct and indirect benefits that have accrued to these farmers as a result of the commodity futures market;
- To suggest measures for improving the percolation of economic benefits of the commodity futures markets and their use by small and marginal farmers for improving their livelihood;
- The availability of price information emanating from the commodity futures market to small and marginal farmers;
- The use of price information by small and marginal farmers in their sowing, pre harvest and post-harvest decisions;
- The extent of use of the commodity futures market as a platform for risk management by small and marginal farmers;
- The direct and indirect benefits that have accrued to small and marginal farmers as a result of the operation of the commodity futures market;

Nine commodities were covered under the Study: Cotton, Coffee, Jeera, Turmeric, Pepper, Cardamom, Rubber, Chilli and Maize.

(c) The NABCONS has since submitted its Report to the Forward Markets Commission. The findings and suggestions/recommendations are given in the statement.

Statement

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. This general awareness about the forward markets is, however, not leading, in all cases, to effective participation of the SF / MF in these markets. The main reason for this is inadequate understanding about its working, *i.e.* how to participate. Nevertheless, 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 (commexes) 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. The selling of the crops was done mostly at the price, whatever that be, that was offered by the traders. Since the SF / MF generally have a low holding power for the harvested crop/s, they were not able to defer their sales after harvesting in expectation of better prices in the future.

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 and they somehow believe that trading in the futures market is not a profitable proposition. This may be primarily because of the inadequate understanding about the dynamics of futures prices. As a result, their participation is mostly for speculative purpose based on instinct or technical advice given by brokers on TV / Newspapers. 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. Besides, such Boards were not there in all the markets that were covered under the study. In the Sangli Market Yard, there is a live price ticker electronic board displaying the spot and future prices of commodities in the different markets.

Such display is also made by Commodity Exchanges like NCDEX at Coffee Board Offices in the concerned Districts.

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.

Suggestions / Recommendations made in the Report of NABCONS

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 GOI'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, co-operatives 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 arrange 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 CAP ART 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 / MF

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.

Rotting of foodgrains

2057. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of foodgrains like wheat and rice that are rotten due to insufficient storage space;
- (b) whether there is an inadequate storage facility for storing foodgrains;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to create more storage facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that no stock of wheat and rice got damaged due to insufficient storage space. However, 1346.33 tons of foodgrains accrued as-damaged/ non-issuable in FCI during 2011-12 (upto 1.11.2011) due to various reasons. Region-wise detail of foodgrains accrued as damaged is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) No Sir. The FCI has a storage capacity of 333 lakh tons in Covered and Cover & Plinth (CAP) storage both owned and hired as on 1.10.2011. The storage capacity with State agencies as on 1.10.2011 was 295 lakh tons including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus a total of 628 lakh tons of storage capacity was available for storage of central stock of foodgrains against the central pool stock of 517 lakh tons as on 1.10.2011.

(d) Due to increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under CAP, the Government formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs. A capacity of about 151 lakh tons is planned to be

created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations.

Statement

Details of Region-wise and commodity-wise stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) during the year 2011-12 (upto 1.11.2011)

(Figures in tons)

Sl.No.	Region	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	West Bengal	0	355	355
2	Assam	428	14	442
3	Rajasthan	30	0	30
4	Uttar Pradesh	11	0	11
5	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	4.07	4.33
6	Tamil Nadu	0	28	28
7	Gujarat	171	0	171
8	Maharashtra	305	0	305
TOTAL		945.26	401.07	1346.33

Blacklisting of companies

2058. SHRI MANGALAKISAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to blacklist the companies identified by the Director General, Competition Commission of India (CCI) in its case No.43/2010 on Modular Operation Theatres;

(b) the preventive steps Government proposes to take to prevent these companies from fleecing the public exchequer by indulging in bid rigging, cartelization, over invoicing and other fraudulent means in several States of the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to hand over the case to CBI regarding CCI findings in case of Safdarjung Hospital Sports Injury Centre;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The case is under adjudication in the Competition Commission of India which is a quasi judicial body. Companies found indulging in bid rigging, cartelization and other fraudulent means thereby adversely affecting the Competition would be dealt with appropriately under the relevant provisions of the Competition Act. The Competition Act has sufficient provisions to penalize companies indulging in bid rigging and cartelization.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

Inactive companies

2059. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that list of inactive companies in the county have gone up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to ensure that only companies which have a long vision to perform are registered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per present policy of the Ministry, companies, which have not filed their annual Returns and Balance Sheets for last three consecutive years or more are identified as 'dormant companies'.

The details of dormant companies are as under:

As on 31.03.2011 - 1,74,400

As on 07.12.2011 - 1,56,474

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation in promotion

2060. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;
- (b) if so, the details of promotion made during the last five years in all categories;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the promotion made during last five years in all categories are as under:

Year	General	SC	ST
2006-07	52	8	3
2007-08	48	6	4
2008-09	34	10	3
2009-10	83	13	1
2010-11	53	16	1

- (c) Doesn't arise.
- (d) Doesn't arise.

Fraudulent companies

†2061. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that many companies, after getting just a registration number from the Registrar of Companies are active in the business of obtaining money under various schemes by alluring people, particularly in rural areas, on false promises of returns;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified such companies; and

(c) whether Government is taking stern action against such companies and helping the people out in getting their refund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Some complaints have been received against a few companies. However, regulation of collection of money by companies under various schemes does not fall within the ambit of the Companies Act, 1956. In order to detect possible violations of the Companies Act, 1956, inspection has been ordered under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of these companies.

Merger of sugar mills

†2062. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission for the merger of Basti Sugar Mill with Phenil Sugar Mill has been sought from the Delhi Stock Exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has received complaints regarding interest of shareholders and various other types of irregularities in this merger; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is difference between sugar stocks really kept by the sugar mills with the bank and the actual records thereof which clearly means that there has been a large scale manipulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Transferor Company i.e. Basti Sugar Mill has complied with the requirements of clause 24(f) of the Listing Agreement of SEBI by writing a letter to the Delhi Stock Exchange before filing the Scheme to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(b) A complaint has been received by the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi (Appeal No 909 of 2011 in Company Application No 71 of 2011) on which the court vide order dated 18-05-2011 granted liberty to the complainant to file objection at the time of second motion stage and further directed him to forward his objections to Regional Director and Registrar of Companies so that they can consider

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the same while filing their replies at the time of second motion stage. As per these directions of the Court, a complaint has been received by the Regional Director (Northern Region) on 28.11.2011.

(c) The Department of Food & Public Distribution (Directorate of Sugar) has informed that the information on the sugar stocks kept by the sugar mill operators with the bank is not maintained by that Directorate.

Earthquake monitoring centres in Assam

2063. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam is under seismic zone 5 category;

(b) whether there is a branch of the Earthquake Operational Centre under the India Meteorological Department (IMD) in the State;

(c) whether Assam and other North Eastern States are covered under the National Seismological Network which has 55 centres in the country and operates under IMD; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Presently there, are seven seismic observatories functioning in Assam, located at Dhubri, Jorhat, Silchar, Lekhapani, Tezpur, Guwahati and Dibrugarh under India Meteorological Department (IMD).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the national seismological network seismic observatories are located at Lekhapani in Assam, Agartala in Tripura, Shillong and Tura in Meghalaya and Imphal in Manipur and Gangtok in Sikkim. Recently, all the above mentioned six observatories have been upgraded with state-of-the-art broadband systems with VSAT communication systems. In addition to the above observatories, 15 more new stations have also been established at Dhubri, Jorhat, Silchar, Tezpur, Guwahati and Dibrugarh in Assam ; Ziro, Itanagar, Tawang and Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh; Kohima and Mokochong in Nagaland; Belonia in Tripura; and Aizwal, Sahia in Mizoram.

Commissioned programmes of DD in NER

2064. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of production under the commissioned programmes of Doordarshan in the North Eastern Region (NER) during the last three years including current financial year;

(b) the details of producers who have applied for and have been selected alongwith each production which received funds under commissioned programmes of Guwahati Doordarshan and other Kendras in NER during that period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of criteria followed towards selection of producers and directors for the commissioned programmes under the Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that no programme was commissioned during 2009-10 in DD North Eastern Region. However, 363 producers were assigned programmes during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(b) The detail of programmes assigned to producers State-wise and Kendra-wise is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Kendra	No. of Proposals/ Producers	Approved Proposals/ Producers
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam, DDK, Guwahati	300	220
2.	Mizoram, DDK, Aizawl	18	18
3.	Tripura, DDK, Agartala	27	16
4.	Assam, DDK, Dibrugarh	30	15

1	2	3	4
5.	Manipur, DDK, Imphal	39	30
6.	Arunachal Pradesh, DDKm Itanagar	25	17
7.	Nagaland, DDK, Kohima	12	12
8.	Assam, DDK, Silchar	19	14
9.	Meghalaya, DDK, Shillong	17	13
10.	Meghalaya, DDK, Tura	28	08
11.	Sikkim, DDK, Gangtok	No Commissioning	

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per Guidelines of Commissioned Programme approved by Prasar Bharati Board, only empanelled producers are assigned programmes for commissioning on the basis of their experience and performance during presentation of their proposals before the Evaluation-cum-Selection Committee members.

Violation of programme and advertising codes

2065. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several television channels have been found violating the Programme and Advertising Codes during the last few months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (b) The details of action taken by the Ministry in the year 2011 in respect of violation of Programme Code and Advertising Code, as laid down in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder, are given in the statement.

Statement

The details of action taken by the Ministry for violation of Programme Code and Advertising Code

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of Show Cause Notice issued	Reasons for issue of Show cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1	Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaanor Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
2	Star Plus	26.08.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Tere Liye' containing remarks against a particular community	A Warning dated 28.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
3	News Live	12.01.2011	Telecast of a news item defaming an individual.	Appropriate action as per the Rules will follow.
4	Ten Cricket	25.01.2011	The Channel violate the Rule 71(C) of Advertising Code while showing live telecast of cricket match between South Africa and India	The Channel assured that no advertisement by way of sudden eruption on the main screen during the telecast of the programme, would be carried.
5	Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days.

1	2	3	4	5
6	ESPN	16.03.2011	Telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.	The matter has been considered with the representative bodies of the broadcasters for following the prescribed principles.
7	Star Cricket	16.03.2011	Telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.	-do-
8	India TV	19.04.2011	Telecast of programme "TV PER SAKSHAT LAXMI" showing superstition.	An Advisory dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel
9	Bindass	19.04.2011	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	A Warning dated 03.08.2011 issued to the channel.
10	TLC	19.04.2011	Telecast of different programmes such as 'Get Out', "Bridget's Sexiest Beaches" etc. showing obscene content.	An Advisory dated 9.8.2011 issued to the channel.
11	Sony TV to the channel	20.04.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus child denigrating content	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued Mahasangram' showing indecent and
12	Bindass	05.05.2011	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	A Warning dated 28.07.2011 issued to the channel

13	Channel [V]	05.05.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
14	PEOPLE TV	19.05.2011	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 issued to the channel
15	Bindass	27.05.2011	Telecast progammme 'Meri Toh Lag Gayi Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent.	A Warning dated 20.9.2011 issued to the channel
16	News 9	01.06.2011	Telecast progammme 'Sheyla's Size Problems' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent.	An Order dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
17	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	Under Consideration
18	FX channel	18.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier1' 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visulas	Under Consideration
19	NDTV Good Times	26.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals	Under Consideration
20	Star World	27.07.2011	Telecast of programmes 'Dexter', 'the Bold and the Beautiful', 'Las Vegas', 'Two and a half man' and 'How I met Your Mother' showing obscene visuals	Under Consideration

1	2	3	4	5
21	Fox Crime	28.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	Under Consideration
22	Channel [V]	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	Under Consideration
23	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	Under Consideration.
24	Star Cricket	13.09.2011	Telecast of advertisements in apparent violation of Rule 7 (10) of the Cable Rules, 1994	The Channel removed the objectionable logo of a forthcoming tournament, for which Show Cause was issued.
25	MTV	14.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8 -Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	Under Consideration
26	Sony	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	Under Consideration
27	Times Now	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	Under Consideration
28	FTV	03.11.2011	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Ligerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	Under Consideration

29	Sahara Samay	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	An order issued on 22.11.2011 asking the channel to run an apology scroll for 3 days. The channel has complied.
30	P7	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	-do-
31	All Channels	No SCN	To follow Rule 6 (1) (n) of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 to telecast films or films' promos or trailer etc along with CBFC Certificate	An Advisory dated 06.01.2011 issued to all TV channels and IBF to To follow Rule 6 (1) (n) of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 to telcast films or films' promos or trailer alongwith CBFC Certificate
32	Sony TV	No SCN	Telecast of tele-serial 'Maan Rahe Tera Pittah' containg content towards persons with disabilities.	An Advisory dated 20.04.2011 was issued to the channel.
33	Sahara One	No SCN	Telecast of tele-serial 'Shorr..... Goongi Kankoo Ki Bolti Kahani' containing content towards persons with disabilities	An Advisory dated 20.04.2011 was issued to the channel.
34	All channels	No SCN	To modify the advertisements/ promos of the programmes relating to persons with disabilities.	An Advisory dated 20.04.2011 was issued to all the channels to comply with Rule 6 (1) (a) & (l) of the Programme Code.

1	2	3	4	5
35	All channels	No SCN	Certain programmes telecast by TV channels have shown ill-treatment and cruelty to animals.	An Advisory dated 25.04.2011 was issued to all the channels to comply with Rule 6 (1) of the Programme Code.
36	Zee Telugu	No SCN	Telecast of reality show 'Konda Veeti Raja and Kotalo Rani' appeared to insult adivasis and their culture	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
37	Allchannels	No SCN	Telecast of quiz-based game show	An Advisory dated 29.09.2011 issued to all TV channels, NBA and IBF
38	Allchannels	No SCN	Telecast of Programme apparently encouraging superstition and blind belief-Rule 6(1) (j) of the Cable Television Netwroks Rules, 1994.	A Letter-cum- Advisory dated 29.11.2011 issued to all TV channels, NBA, IBF and EMMC.
39.	Various TV channels	:	Advertisement of Axe Effect deodorant	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has issued direction to the advertisers to modify/withdraw the advertisement.
40.	-do-	:	Advertisement of Set Wet deodorant	-do
41.	-do-	:	Advertisement of Zatak deodorant.	-do
42.	-do-	:	Advertisement of Amul Body Warmer	The matter was taken up with ASCI. The advertisement was withdrawn

43.	-do-		Misleading advertisements of Divyarishi's Kuber Kunji, Badha Mukti Yantra, Shani Shubh Yantra, Sai Darshan Pendant, Maha Dhan Laxmi Yantra	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has advised the channel to stop the telecast.
44.	-do-		Advertisement of Yatra.com showing Customs Department in bad light.	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has advised for modification of the advertisement.
45.	-do-		Advertisement of Wego scooty, showing dangerous pillion riding.	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has advised for modification of the advertisement.
46.	-do-	-do-	Advertisement of Mcdowell's No. 1 Platinum Soda" - The No. 1 Spirit of Leadership	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was asked to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. The complaint has been upheld and advertisement withdrawn from 25.7.2011.

TRAI recommendations on TRP

2066. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to examine the TRP system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether TRAI has given any recommendations in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the stakeholders agreed to the new system;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Keeping in view certain deficiencies in the existing system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRP) and after consultation with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, the Government had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the former Secretary General, Federation of India Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to examine several crucial issues concerning Television Rating Points (TRP) and make recommendations thereon. The Committee submitted its Report to the Ministry on 25th of November, 2010. Major recommendations of the Committee relate, *inter-alia*, to

- (i) self regulation of TRPs through the Industry led body i.e. Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC);
- (ii) BARC should have a 12 member Board;
- (iii) There should be High Powered Committee (HPC) within BARC to guide BARC in the area of research, design and analysis;
- (iv) There should be an increase in the sample size from 8000 people meter homes to 30,000;
- (v) Industry should pay a certain percentage of their relevant turnovers to BARC on an annual basis to fund the expansion of sample size;

- (vi) There should be transparency in the selection of rating agency;
- (vii) There should not be any cross-holding between the rating agencies and the broadcasters, advertisers and the advertising agencies to avoid conflict of interest;
- (viii) The TRP measurement process should consist of four stages and each one of these stages should be separately commissioned to distinct agencies to achieve unbiased and reliable results;
- (ix) The guidelines set out in the TRAI Report of 2008 on the key eligibility conditions of rating agencies should be followed.

As the recommendations of the Committee are to be acted upon by the Industry, the report was sent to the Indian Broadcasting Foundation for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) TRAI had recommended, *inter-alia*, that Government's direct involvement in the rating exercise may not be desirable. TRAI, therefore, recommended that self-regulation through an industry body with Government exercising oversight through its nominee in such industry led body. It also recommended that in the event of the industry-led body, namely, Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC), not becoming operational, Government may consider entrusting this work to Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

(e) to (g) Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) has been incorporated by the industry. The Broadcast Audience Research Council has initiated the process to put in place a system for the purpose and is likely to start publishing rating reports by July, 2013.

Dues of doordarshan

2067. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several companies owe Doordarshan in crores of rupees;
- (b) if so, the details of dues which have not so far, been recovered from producers/ad companies, company-wise as on 31st October, 2011 with interest thereof; and

(c) what legal steps are being taken to recover the dues immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan owes crores of rupees from several companies. Company-wise details of outstanding dues are given as the statement-I, II, III and IV (See below).

(c) The following steps have been taken by Prasar Bharati/DG:Doordarshan to recover the outstanding dues:

1. Reminders have been/are being issued to defaulting agencies to liquidate their outstanding dues.
2. Bank Guarantees have been/are being encashed in case of defaulting agencies. Their accreditation status has been/is being frozen and these have been/are being put on advance payment.
3. Legal Notices have been/are being issued.
4. Arbitration/Court cases proceeding are already in place.

Statement-I

*The Details of Outstanding Dues against Old / Dead
Agencies as on 31/10/11*

Sl.No.	Name of Agency	Principal Amount	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Amithabachan corp.	0	850527	850527
2	Anandi Films(Producer)	1500000	1123253	2623253
3	Adwork Shop	22100	56232	78332
4	Anims Connex	114342	120045	234387
5	Aashin Comm.	23950	21760	45710
6	Ajay Links	61200	160977	222177
7	Akshar Advtg., Bangalore	12750	28453	41203

1	2	3	4	5
8	Alakh Advertising, Mumbai	74446	146904	221350
9	Aries Advertising, Chennai	132600	288816	421416
10	Aadhi Soori Video Films	220500	319939	540439
11	ARMS Advertising, Mumbai	573769	902829	1476598
		549100	948445	1497545
		681994	811927	1493921
12	Art Commercial, Mumbai	343400	679574	1022974
		51000	105965	156965
		1453770	3365320	4819090
13	Ace Media	149250	200031	349281
14	Ashwamedh	66750	90403	157153
15	Audio Video Center	1000	3687	4687
16	Bag Films	98685	14545	113230
17	Bates India Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata	0	15744	15744
18	B.S.G Frames	0	6152	6152
19	Basic 4	3315	3724	7039
20	Baseline Advertising	8340002	14180747	22520749
21	Biostadt india	5170	9764	14934
22	BBTV Thailand	22210	29716	51926
23	Clarion Advtg Services	0	272247	272247
24	Chaitali	0	4609	4609
		34425	58915	93340
		39100	100942	140042
		206550	394736	601286

1	2	3	4	5
25	Cencer Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	0	5865	5865
26	Chandni Films	90704	86119	176823
27	Clea Advertising, Mumbai	142800	276017	418817
		142800	277776	420576
		1059275	2067284	3126559
28	Chiranjeevi	60429	64760	125189
		42075	44941	87016
29	Continental Advertising	173246	338893	512139
30	Creative Unit, Mumbai	0	11781	11781
		61200	129448	190648
		1132200	2175233	3307433
		400350	838381	1238731
31	Creator Audio Vedio	18864	20616	39480
32	Creative Video, Bhopal	828748	1460666	2289414
		96156	160460	256616
		38675	61986	100661
33	Creative Vision	36390	46260	82650
34	Classic Productions	10000	23113	33113
35	Cue Com. Mumbai	7025080	13141046	20166126
		84800	156454	241254
36	Cavin Kare, Chennai	8160	0	8160
37		0	17703	17703
38	Diamond Media	70608	78736	149344

1	2	3	4	5
39	Daily Alsafa	1500	6275	7775
40	Delcom Advertising	1573775	2410030	3983805
41	Down Mad	43350	112777	156127
42	Enterprise Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.	0	28205	28205
43	Efficient	136000	310362	446362
		241550	572996	814546
44	Film Kriti (Producer)	359750	289128	648878
		6000	5813	11813
45	Filler Ad, Thiru.	1208859	1896358	3105217
46	Fountain Head, Chennai	369750	518495	888245
47	Film City, Mumbai	4695350	9088811	13784161
		90000	3684837	3774837
48	Green Signal, Chennai	4068250	5929848	9998098
49	Gayatri Telefilms	41160	48770	89930
50	Global Village TV	15300	29096	44396
51	Hemalatha Enterprise	0	825	825
52	Hinduision	0	1214	1214
53	Hindustan Media	18000	25319	43319
54	Innovation	187000	360421	547421
		127500	244273	371773
		129200	263062	392262
		854250	709426	1563676
		676600	1651215	2327815
		7763050	15531430	23294480

1	2	3	4	5
55	ICDS	423586	5048	428634
56	Insight Advtg. & Comm.	238850	514008	752858
57	Interact Vision	0	12316	12316
		0	2550	2550
58	Indian Magic Eye	1103	1227	2330
59	Jaishree Pictures	0	230	230
60	Kitex Ltd.	0	819	819
61	Kohinoor Movie Makers	0	133	133
62	Kanara Ads, Chennai	97070	943077	1040147
		246000	581677	827677
63	Karishma Advertising	0	181366	181366
		0	204	204
64	Kashmir Audio Visual	5000	9615	14615
65	K.T.Series	54000	52193	106193
66	Kunal Ads, Ahmedabad	1119867	1845035	2964902
67	Karam Chand Appliances	9057731	o	9057731
68	Lekha Advertising	20400	51706	72106
69	Link World, Lucknow	453900	1197065	1650965
70	L.R. Swamy	0	21938	21938
71	Mahesh Kamat	753250	1183777	1937027
72	Magnetic Creations	400	494	894
73	Media Cafe/ Media Care	119000	178018	297018
		141861	221084	362945

1	2	3	4	5
		1058075	1414034	2472109
		3350435	4906936	8257371
74	MIN SJE	140250	1671	141921
75	Minim Audio	46040	46182	92222
76	Mandi Parisbad	12000	143	12143
77	Market Missionary	979837	2472503	3452340
78	Madras Advtg.	520200	1165917	1686117
79	Market Pulse	0	16181	16181
80	Marutt Travels	0	181	181
81	Monica Films	4250	11259	15509
82	Mauve Crimson (Regd.)	153000	403895	556395
		153000	384780	537780
83	MediaVision Advtg.	35700	68218	103918
84	Media Crest	494	1380	1874
85	Multi Media	4250	11035	15285
86	Mid Day	1920	2262	4182
87	Mass marketing & Advtg.	0	162920	162920
88	N.K. Communications	1245250	1429545	2674795
		9180	10532	19712
		163115	191682	354797
		192984	212261	405245
		354620	409087	763707
89	National Advertising	31875	59019	90894

1	2	3	4	5
90	Nexus	0	1403	1403
91	Octogen Advtg. & Mktg.,Chennai	210375	226067	436442
		3556695	3918176	7474871
92	Orchid	14280	17786	32066
93	OM Sai Films	165000	179143	344143
94	One Up Ads	356150	792779	1148929
95	P.K. Entertainment	28050	30187	58237
		0	78434	78434
		759220	836771	1595991
96	Padmalava Telefilms	0	98318	98318
97	Polaris	28000	39755	67755
98	Public Zen Communicat	0	3596	3596
99	Payiangular Entertainers.	0	200	200
100	Pen A Trait Communication	0	2709	2709
		0	40572	40572
101	Popular Entertinent	1886050	3770655	5656705
		204000	402795	606795
102	Pratibka Advtg.	0	3825	3825
		0	4957	4957
103	Profaid, Madras	1952750	3413781	5366531
		3940500	7614689	11555189
		2351862	5286223	7638085
		38250	69330	107580

1	2	3	4	5
		40800	73778	114578
		209100	374929	584029
		183600	393626	577226
104	PSL	122400	308170	430570
105	Rashi Seeds	3420	3713	7133
106	Radio TV	99450	256736	356186
107	Rasik Pub.	36600	357908	394508
108	Ruperisian	20000	31392	51392
109	RTVC	15404895	35571118	50976013
110	M/s Raqia Advertising	83752	40481	124233
111	Rural Advtg. & Market Serves	34638	38167	72805
112	Sagar Video & Ads.	2854	3343	6197
113	Salvia	21490	1362	22852
114	Sajjala Creation, Hyderabad	685528	982837	1668365
115	Sapat International	28968	40648	69616
116	Sasi Advertising, Chennai	86626	174706	261332
		19125	29861	48986
		726975	1347221	2074196
		31450	50610	82060
		0	266592	266592
117	Shubh Telefilms	11359	11629	22988
118	Sudharati Advtg.	40900	106246	147146
119	Sitara Vision, Mumbai	108800	239973	348773
		6154195	12635867	18790062

1	2	3	4	5
120	Sista Saatchi & Saatchi Advtg.	0	14153	14153
121	S.N. Arts	0	3081	3081
122	SITE (Lucknow)	18900	225	19125
123	Spellbinder	0	1607	1607
		652800	888304	1541104
		6902000	10638886	17540886
		76500	120314	196814
		42840	55200	98040
		0	1454	1454
124	Sree Comm.	0	126034	126034
125	Sravia Advtg.	0	23627	23627
126	Star Advtg.	0	2678	2678
127	Starline Communication	0	419	419
128	Sunrise Media	93925	175712	269637
		6658050	9578788	16236838
129	Suyojan Management Films	141999	224046	366045
		408000	645849	1053849
		651277	1113375	1764652
130	Survideo	1753125	3005664	4758789
131	Snip Entertainment	12	4	16
132	Sweet Melody, Kolkata	371,450	768,745	1140195
				23634655
		8,312,775	15,321,880	
		592,875	1,048,721	1641596

1	2	3	4	5
133	Sweet & Sound, Kolkata	591,600	1,156,918	1748518
		9,464,114	17,049,990	26514104
		95,200	221,124	316324
		170,000	416,882	586882
		545,700	1,056,938	1602638
134	T.V. Today Network	603440	1132427	1735867
135	Tara Sinha Associate	0	20555	20555
136	Today Vision	870000	1637827	2507827
137	Telematics Vision	12174	39086	51260
138	Telestar (P) Ltd.	1944245	3204346	5148591
		30600	58683	89283
		133450	217185	350635
		2033625	3777696	5811321
		81600	129353	210953
		25500	52889	78389
139	TSME	1113075	2329138	3442213
140	The Press Syndicate Ltd.	127500	272544	400044
		0	2429	2429
		76500	189464	265964
		84150	185428	269578
		251600	563907	815507
		767550	1476571	2244121
141	The Group Advtg.	0	5695	5695

1	2	3	4	5
		1055700	1629263	2684963
		157080	177929	335009
142	Trinkiya Grey	154700	384525	539225
		0	12572	12572
143	TSA New Delhi	0	14505	14505
144	Twin Ad	1518440	2547406	4065846
145	Unit I Production	7433550	15052576	22486126
		106250	207023	313273
		408000	795832	1203832
146	Unique Channel	300000	341803	641803
147	UPID	1624630	19362	1643992
148	Video Ad	0	23261	23261
149	Vanguard Vision	162750	208038	370788
		1181550	1926385	3107935
		3015138	4053015	7068153
150	Vishesh Advertising	0	15096	15096
		102000	221569	323569
		91800	228155	319955
		0	78336	78336
151	Vision Time India, Thiruvananthapuram	1499350	3696693	5196043
		97279	158678	255957
		1188081	3276527	4464608
152	View Finders	12000	19028	31028

1	2	3	4	5
153	Western Advtg. & Mktg.	15300	39197	54497
		91800	241639	333439
154	Youth INCA	0	63840	63840
		175660281	305465813	481126094

Statement-II

*The Details of Outstanding Dues against Advertising
Agencies as on 31/10/11*

Sl.No.	Name of Agency	Principal Amount	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ad factor Advtg	0	12298	12298
		0	6197	6197
2	Ad media	866352	47534	913886
3	Apex Advertising, Mumbai.	30	0	30
4	Adbur Advtg.	0	144584	144584
		0	0	0
		0	8752	8752
		2307713	215360	2523073
		971294	48850	1020144
5	Alliance Advtg & Mktg. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	0	279803	279803
		330020	3092	333112
		110500	201396	311896
		0	241	241
		689099	0	689099

1	2	3	4	5
		0	23226	23226
6	Bubna Advtg.	187510	35680	223190
7	Brahamaputra TV Network	305	321	626
8	Bisawa Creations	187513	164966	352479
		75008	0	75008
9	Capital Advertising	44200	105198	149398
10	Carat Media	289689	345983	635672
11	Chaitra Advt. (Chaitra Leo Burnett), Chaitra Advertising/TLG/ Starcom	17143868	4866134	22010002
		150	164	314
		23800	41199	64999
		45900	398730	444630
		60342	79799	140141
		73129	11209	84338
		1	22073	22074
		5430929	2334803	7765732
		553155	5080	558235
		0	0	0
12	Contract Advertising	30600	61064	91664
		15725	31716	47441
		225250	459994	685244
		175100	375192	550292
		163200	302556	465756
		47600	129035	176635
		0	1989	1989

1	2	3	4	5
13	Current Advtg.	6973344	3962565	10935909
14	Euro RSG, Mumbai	246881	4917117	5163998
		450	1991	2441
		56652	53248	109900
		646000	1391402	2037402
		397800	892037	1289837
		216122	404536	620658
		900612	1240457	2141069
		201391	394043	595434
15	Everest Brand/Everest Advtg.Solution	113439	28305	141744
		0	2737	2737
		0	3110	3110
		0	1530	1530
16	Fortune Advtg. Services	91800	233633	325433
		140636	0	140636
		0	6697	6697
		0	120	120
17	Frequency, Kolkata	0	138919	138919
		0	129825	129825
18	Grey Worldwide	4471	6625	11096
		0	6224	6224
		0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
19	Good Work Comm	0	0	0
		0	0	0
		186338	0	186338
		75473	698	76171
		0	0	0
		0	129825	129825
20	Goldmine	1074710	478403	1553113
		845325	0	845325
21	Happenings	1473009	1853812	3326821
22	Interface, New Delhi	3647070	1766910	5413980
		145202	49812	195014
		404312	277435	681747
		194666	53116	247782
		119538	18880	138418
		38162	21679	59841
		0	6797	6797
		0	2840	2840
23	Inter Publicity	703351	838584	1541935
		92308	65897	158205
		75536	65672	141208
24	Jelitta Publicity	33663	7244	40907
		0	544	544
		0	1432019	1432019

1	2	3	4	5
		0	816	816
25	Karishma Advtg.	0	204	204
		0	181366	181366
26	Lintas	4007898	10283936	14291834
		343150	133904	477054
		10625	20399	31024
		203004	172823	375827
		1058292	226814	1285106
		401891	186011	587902
		77031	172649	249680
		552667	402329	954996
		516311	369103	885414
		14987	35186	50173
		7640	3138	10778
27	Lotus Marketing	1273701	487184	614554
28	Market Matters	1374607	545113	1919720
		3070310	1933973	5004283
		315765	241789	557554
29	Madison	25016022	5731303	30747325
		72232	110310	182542
		138485	58088	196573
		380770	255486	636256
		88133	68240	156373

1	2	3	4	5
		89441	106026	195467
		11251	1437	12688
		0	1356036	1356036
		0	25583	25583
30	McCann Erickson	13	3575649	3575662
		118575	367032	485607
		847025	1718846	2565871
		440300	841391	1281691
		1119614	1605947	2725561
		70763	166155	236918
		0	1195956	1195956
		36720	59516	96236
		606147	0	606147
		0	1502378	1502378
31	Mudra Communications/ Optimum media	203347	6376250	6579597
		68813	107833	176646
		12750	29686	42436
		6800	13845	20645
		0	5653	5653
		299857	161181	461038
		153030	357398	510428
		29750	66947	96697
		451970	832898	1284868

1	2	3	4	5
		0	2292	2292
		208758	200436	409194
32	Mahamaya Advtg.	57304	21831	79135
33	Modern Advtg.	2850152	111150	2961302
34	Mode Advtg.	1912605	327665	2240270
35	Media House Mktg.	34383	12174	46557
36	Nimbus	233934363	0	233934363
		421905	24199836	24621741
37	Neeraj Comm	656852	9521	666373
38	Ogilvy & Mather Advtg.	69445	110069	179514
	(O & M Advtg.)	330480	457827	788307
		0	0	0
		41650	56747	98397
		5970	3104	9074
		0	7382	7382
39	Publicity Parlor	0	253	253
40	Prachar Comm.	5044472	4758857	9803329
		11105	4454	15559
		56253	13944	70197
		0	108970	108970
		0	181356	181356
		19081	11416	30497
41	Pressman Advtg.	47754	53060	100814

1	2	3	4	5
42	PerfectIO Advertising	30750	48774	79524
43	PSI	72000	102725	174725
		153000	204588	357588
44	Pratisaad Communication	125916	70530	196446
45	Percept	19661830	1815322	21477152
		810981	76647	887628
46	Purnima Advtg.	731289	74327	805616
		14262	2378	16640
		0	3060	3060
47	R.K. Swamy	20653047	3889881	24542928
		68683	22915	91598
		54400	72375	126775
		0	4437	4437
		0	203850	203850
		0	0	0
		50629	1334	51963
		593001	59218	652219
		0	7694	7694
		0	27470	27470
		0	329833	329833
48	Rediffusion	11656246	11549601	23205847
		156232	271221	427453
		393414	375872	769286

1	2	3	4	5
		346868	98796	445664
		0	19900	19900
		1273416	1515192	2788608
		1248595	797023	2045618
		708051	1384613	2092664
		206423	94298	300721
		1900053	2759138	4659191
		2042207	1380786	3422993
		0	36440	36440
49	Result India, Mumbai (Mind Share)	35001772	46479770	81481542
		3713894	2923434	6637328
		1592313	939592	2531905
		26392	202976	229368
		1940565	446233	2386798
		9662699	1479147	11141846
		325611	7115	332726
		1948699	416655	2365354
		1201096	1051141	2252237
		1810890	662192	2473082
		473	73034	73507
		8369	2845	11214
		21858700	5203433	27062133
50	Radeus Advtg.	10184224	2246121	12430345
		5	0	5

1	2	3	4	5
		0	5049	5049
51	Reasonable Advtg	168538	33789	202327
52	Situation Advtg.	18734	16890	35624
		205700	322673	528373
		30420	18997	49417
		0	55300	55300
		0	48538	48538
		0	13110	13110
53	Standard Publicity	187510	23490	211000
		0	1038	1038
54	Shradha Suman Creative Arts	2044989	52442	2097431
		929747	477696	1407443
		5522612	0	5522612
		900048	49425	949473
		63264	0	63264
55	Smriti Films	17000	115	17115
56	TBWA-Anthem	82620	83892	166512
		329047	689115	1018162
		50903	0	50903
		66938	152467	219405
		64260	113368	177628
		0	41746	41746
57	T. Sarkar	0	5813	5813

1	2	3	4	5
		133875	269903	403778
		0	4543	4543
58	Times Media	68000	137350	205350
59	Technomark tv network pvt. Ltd.	629795	0	629795
		0	408	408
60	Three Brothers	77277	51851	129128
		270014	799	270813
		0	32385	32385
61	Premier	375020	1027	376047
		532745	37789	570534
		176111	5460	181571
62	Pam Advtg.	14064	836	14900
63	TukTuk Advtg.	3546465	326401	3872866
64	FCB Ulka Advertising/ Lode Star	356269	1105828	1462097
		214200	479726	693926
		60131	51218	111349
		408000	871891	1279891
		0	0	0
		3623	953	4576
		114485	101993	216478
		0	47921	47921
		0	6197	6197
65	UTV	0	2423520	2423520

1	2	3	4	5
		0	13264	13264
66	Jupiter advertising services	2976	6352	9328.00
		507084506	202012151	709096657

Statement-III

*The Details of Outstanding Dues against Government
Agencies as on 31/10/11*

S.No.	Govt. Agencies	Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	AGM. BSNL, Guj. circle	45259	0	45259
2	Custom Department	0	3213	3213
3	Comm & SEC, Rural	678056	0	678056
4	DAVP	2079519	21119	2100638
5	Bank of Baroda	225	277	502
6	Dy. Dir. Legal Metrology	151478	0	151478
7	Dir. of Information	140503	4759	145262
8	Directorate of Adult Education	25448	0	25448
9	Directorate of I.T.	0	2025	2025
10	DY. Muni Comm	683	0	683
11	Gujarat State Seeds Corp.	430	0	430
12	Gujarat State Aids Control Society	8515	0	8515
13	Gujarat Women Eco	5293	0	5293
14	Guj. Council Primary	2308	0	2308
15	GEDA	473131	0	473131

1	2	3	4	5
16	Income TAX Office	52236	11417	63653
17	ISRO, Ahmd.	200208	0	200208
18	Ministry of Home Affairs	56700	0	56700
19	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	293625	0	293625
20	Ministry of Women & Child	1080060	0	1080060
21	Prohibition Deptt.	0	608	608
22	RBI	2784571	0	2784571
23	Collector Bhavnagar	200000	0	200000
24	Collector Navsari	243542	0	243542
25	Collector Mehsana	159790	0	159790
26	Tourism Corpro	669752	0	669752
27	LIC of India	68354	40085	108439
28	Petroleum Conservation & . Reserch Asso.	1131678	0	1131678
29	Postal Life Insurance	23164	0	23164
30	Director AGRI	7610	0	7610
31	National Films Division Corpro. (NFDC)	1103800	0	1103800
32	Director, Animal Husbandry	143950	0	143950
33	Insurance Regulatory Dev. Authority	831382	0	831382
34	The Banking Codes & Standard Board of India	85125	0	85125
35	Bank of Baroda	4964	0	4964
36	Dir. Orissa Tourism	481346	0	481346
37	United Bank of India	49635	0	49635

1	2	3	4	5
38	Panchayati Raj	2060221	0	2060221
39	DAVP	1056210	0	1056210
40	Director of Income Tax	40800	0	40800
41	Gen. Manager, NALCO	215546	0	215546
42	C.T.D. Orissa	42089	0	42089
43	RBI	238248	5963	244211
44	Chairman, Paradeep Port	25000	0	25000
45	Director, SIET	1118790	0	1118790
46	Chief Gen Manager, OSCB	19440	0	19440
47	Chief Gen Manager, SBI	209014	0	209014
48	Director, Social Welfare/Director Mission Shakti (Aparijita Sarangi)	222750	0	222750
49	Ministry R.D. Orissa	9000	0	9000
50	Collector, Nawrangpur	4500	0	4500
51	Dir A.H.V.S	1103810	0	1103810
52	Min. of Women & Child Welfare	630034	15768	645802
53	DIR SRC	11995	0	11995
54	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1677	1388	3065
55	BSNL	10731	9450	20181
56	Dte. Health & Fly Welfare Dept.	1062191	0	1062191
57	DAVP	185963	-	185963
58	DTE. Of H & FWS(NRHM)	16530	0	16530
59	JSYS	321060	0	321060

1	2	3	4	5
60	The Banking Codes & Standard Board of India	112506	0	112506
61	Kar. St. Aids Prev. Society	3330555	0	3330555
62	Kar. St. Pollution Control Board	62287	0	62287
63	KAR. RD. DEV. CORPN.	1669	0	1669
64	K.S.R.T.C.	5326	0	5326
65	Min. of Agr. & Co - Operation	734	0	734
66	Min. of Water Resources	39180	0	39180
67	Minority Development Corpn.	50000	0	50000
68	RD & PR (KRWSSA) Bangalore	185136	0	185136
69	Silk & Textiles	10000	0	10000
70	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	420	0	420
71	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers	4187	4251	8438
72	BMRCL	42000	0	42000
73	BBMP	609408	0	609408
74	RBI	6419460	0	6419460
75	Department of Information, Bangalore	42190	0	42190
76	Min. of Women & Child Development	1350072	0	1350072
77	Insurance Regulatory Authority	1116788	0	1116788
78	Indian Ins. Horticultural Research	22060	0	22060
79	Commisionatate of Agriculture	41362	0	41362
80	Department of Kannada & Culture, Bangalore	165810	0	165810
81	DAVP	596772	638582	1235354

1	2	3	4	5
82	Dept. of Health, Bhopal	13000	20496	33496
83	Director of Agriculture, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development. M.P	607500	37164	644664
84	MP. Purv Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd, Jabalpur	27000	1974	28974
85	The additional Director (Advt.) Jansampark, Bhopal	162000	11842	173842
86	State Bank of India, LHO, Bhopal	46439	18382	64821
87	Min. of Health & Family Welfare	256500	325664	582164
88	Regional Office for Health & Family Welfare	178200	206924	385124
89	SBI Local Branch Head Office	7439	6540	13979
90	CGM MP Circle BSNL	82608	75641	158249
91	CRI Coimbatore	147295	140587	287882
92	Indian Oil Corp.	336600	398078	734678
93	LIC, Mumbai	1910900	1006230	2917130
94	M.P. Kala Parishad	7500	15656	23156
95	M.P. Maddhyam	1166889	1281722	2448611
96	Rajya Shiksha Kendra	323251	226999	550250
97	M.P. State Aids Control Society	444880	380432	825312
98	Ministry of Adult Education	1950	2425	4375
99	Rural Development	267000	287716	554716
100	Rajya Mahila Aayog	2475	2904	5379
101	Directorate Public Relation	4725	5943	10668
102	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	8100	8032	16132

1	2	3	4	5
103	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers	164640	168966	333606
104	RBI	2027529	89476	2117005
105	Appex Bank, Bhopal	9918	7979	17897
106	National Films Division Corpo. (NFDC)	224400	263964	488364
107	Apprenticeship Training From Board of Apprenticeship Training (W.R.)	54000	5578	59578
108	TN- Co Optex	11461	0	11461
109	BSNL Chennai Telephone	1673628	0	1673628
110	BSNL Telecom circle	371268	0	371268
111	BSNL TN Circle	268138	0	268138
112	TN Tourism Dev. Corpn.	186473	0	186473
113	Dte. of Small Savings	18183	0	18183
114	New India Assurance	37768	0	37768
115	Dte. of Public Health	18540	0	18540
116	DAVP	1508927	0	1508927
117	Plan India	191090	0	191090
118	Indian Bank	20056	0	20056
119	TN Elec. Board	27365	0	27365
120	Arignr anna Co-operative	50628	0	50628
121	TTDC	658431	0	658431
122	LIC	0	108505	108505
123	TN Raffle Department	0	5611	5611
124	Tansacs	32676	0	32676
125	TN Agro Industries	0	3251	3251
126	TN Co. op. milk Producer	0	5226	5226

1	2	3	4	5
127	RBI, Mumbai	1376557	0	1376557
128	The Press Syndicate	0	3088	3088
129	Dte. of Small Savings	18183	0	18183
130	Punjab State Lottery	545185	399158	944343
131	NTPC	32130	30110	62240
132	DAVP	289275	262,356	551631
133	National Films Division Corpo. (NFDC)	156000	187033	343033
134	National Films Division Corpo. (NFDC)	156000	1859	157859
135	DPEP	153000	1823	154823
136	DAVP	2037504	24,283	2061787
137	Election Commission	2063940	24598	2088538
138	BSNL	7947	95	8042
139	Dir. of Health services	33391	398	33789
140	IEC Beauru	1722518	20529	1743047
141	Secretary, RBI	117375	1399	118774
142	RBI, Mumbai	1350072	16090	1366162
143	Direc. Vector born disease	26952	321	27273
144	LIC	970885	11571	982456
145	Mission Director. LK.O	0	0	0
146	UP Aids Control Society, LKO	84995	1013	86008
147	UP SC Dev. Corp.	14	0	14
148	North Central Railway	10	0	10
149	Texmo Industries	0	0	0
150	Director (MEDIA) Min. of W/C Dev.	945042	11263	956305
151	SBI (Mr. R.C. Arora, Vice President)	135000	1408	136408

1	2	3	4	5
152	Dy. Chief Elec. Officer	269890	0	269890
153	Maharashtra Assembly	2432115	0	2432115
154	Project Director, Thane	629744	0	629744
155	RCF	33196	0	33196
156	Board of Apprentis	45002	0	45002
157	RBI	4060143	0	4060143
158	Meda	2031622	0	2031622
159	Ycmou	3586	0	3586
160	Bcsbi	140633	3916	144549
161	HPCL	3266	3588	6854
162	Water Conservation	216000	250641	466641
163	Ministry of Women & Child	1350072	0	1350072
164	Pune Festival	276896	195596	472492
165	National Films Division Corpo. (NFDC)	6600006	12077925	18677931
166	DGIPR	1845889	0	1845889
167	Commi. of Agriculture, Pn	297810	0	297810
168	Dir. of Information	1103280	0	1103280
169	DAVP	52751	0	52751
170	Deptt. of Agriculture	1920	0	1920
171	Kirshi Vigyan Kendra, Pulwara	10420	0	10420
172	The Dy. Director. Bureau of Indian Standards	95472	0	95472
173	The Administrative Officer Cancer Society	22211	0	22211
174	Srinagar Municipality	13500	0	13500
175	Deptt. of Sheep Husbandary srinagar	10420	0	10420
176	Deptt. of PWD Chadoora Budgam	69300	0	69300

1	2	3	4	5
177	J & K Waterways and Lakes Dev. Authority	162000	0	162000
178	Deptt. of Water Works	52750	0	52750
179	Horticulture Deptt.	36632	0	36632
180	J & K Bank	206000	0	206000
181	Directorate of Rural Development	59752	0	59752
182	The Director Tourism, Srinagar	25755	0	25755
183	L1C India	140887	0	140887
184	Probject Dir. RCH, jammu	10569	0	10569
185	Chief Engineer PDD J & K Govt.	225000	0	225000
186	The Joint Chief Electoral Officer	44122	0	44122
187	Hotel Grand Palace	5000	0	5000
188	Chief Post Master GPO	82875	0	82875
189	The Director Fire & Emergency Services	21000	0	21000
190	South Malabar Grammena bank	0	4644	4644
191	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0	1594	1594
192	Canara Bank	95404	64013	159417
193	Hindustan petroleum	3339	2223	5562
194	LIC India	128868	153016	281884
195	Syndicate Bank Corp.office	0	752	752
196	State Bank of India,LHO	0	12842	12842
197	State Bank of Travancore	0	40341	40341
198	DAVP	67700	0	67700
199	National Films Division Corpo. (NFDC)	14293	0	14293
200	Andhra Pradesh Government	843795	0	843795
201	Andhra Bank	16854	0	16854

1	2	3	4	5
202	BSNL	12473917	0	12473917
203	CWG Organizing	205797740	0	205797740
204	Canara Bank	1158150	0	1158150
205	coir board	9939	0	9939
206	Chattisgarh	413625	0	413625
207	Institute for Steel Development Authority	117554	0	117554
208	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	551500	0	551500
209	Indian Oil Corp.	17173197	0	17173197
210	IRDA	22402527	0	22402527
211	LIC India	2506284	0	2506284
212	National Insurance & Co.	1012554	0	1012554
213	ONGC	0	0	0
214	PNB	787867	0	787867
215	PCRA	5095860	0	5095860
216	SBI	4022090	0	4022090
217	Tourism Corpro of Gujarat	5377125	0	5377125
218	Utaranchal Tourism Dev. Board	1613138	0	1613138
219	Merchantile	55150	0	55150
220	Min. of Health & TB Vision	6601455	0	6601455
221	Min. of I & B	3951773	0	3951773
222	National Thermal Power Corporation	27575	0	27575
223	The Banking Codes & Standard Code of India	6281585	0	6281585
Grand Total		383163550	19688298	402851848

Statement-IV

Outstanding Dues Statement of Defaulting Agencies under Arbitration Interest Upto 31-10-11

Sl.No.	Agency Name	Principal Outstanding dues (in Rs.)	Interest (In Rs.)	Interest Charged for Delay	Total Interest	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	M/s. Aaliya Production Pvt. Ltd.	6695289	9819935.00	3141191	12961126	19656415
2	M/s. Advance Network	21342950	15807556.00	26589223	42396779	63739729
3	M/s. Amateur	2290404	1168664.00	1773369	2942033	5232437
4	M/s. Aarambh Advtg. & Marketing Ltd.	245450115	291230989.00	178048841	469279830	714729945
5	M/s. Cinema Vision	8844129	15361761.00	3632877	18994638	27838767
6	M/s. Creative Eye	162187926	141095279.00	92200503	233295782	395483708
7	M/s. Creative Channel Advertising & Marketting Pvt. Ltd.	154600504	80251753.00	140214186	220465939	375066443
8	M/s. Channel Eight	22621581	29098516.00	2453357	31551873	54173454
9	M/s. Fame Communication (M/s Cinevista)	113703230	99902508.00	82480012	182382520	296085750

10	M/s. Film Craft	298984159	419944504.00	282089506	702034010	1001018169
11	M/s. Guruji Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	67252669	82152525.00	62624211	144776736	212029405
12	M/s. Globol Entertainers	15973760	12537106.00	14684043	27221149	43194909:
13	M/s. G.N. Communications	4348550	6364443.00	1473563	7838006	12186556
14	M/s. Joslin Communication Pvt. Ltd.	10424175	14120371.00	10460445	24580816	35004991
15	M/s. Kinnescope (India) Pvt. Ltd.	42610098	99843584.00	21599234	121442818	164052916
16	M/s. Market Movers	30527975	27810568.00	27311246	55121814	85649789
17	M/s. Media Asia Pvt. Ltd.	11536175	21777115.00	11021788	32798903	44335078
18	M/s. Multi Channel	191804104	188634945.00	366351094	554986039	746790143
19	M/s. Numero Uno	136396275	110357212.00	70927931	181285143	317681418
20	M/s. Nimbus Communication	62800600	13441198.00	56956703	70397901	133198501
21	M/s. Neerja Films	14973844	20544391.00	13580456	34124847	49098691
22	M/s. Plus Channel	101225884	37330964.00	101578095	138909059	240134943
23	M/s. Prime Time IP Media Services Ltd.	44108310	34292465.00	42124040	76416505	120524815
24	M/s. Pritish Nandi	18793596	20145229.00	17044762	37189991	55983587

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	M/s. Shree Madhav Poly Product . & Trading Pvt. Ltd	115615532	93179839.00	116017811	209197650	324813182
26	M/s. Starcon India Pvt. Ltd.	277654236	256346459.00	265163599	521510058	799164294
27	M/s. World Media Ltd.	13300069	14203756.00	12062434	26266190	39566259
28	M/s A & A Films	18727350		14269215	14269215	32996565
29	M/s A.B. Visual Productions Pvt. Ltd.	1417225	2008118.00	309091	2317209	3734434
30	M/s Admore	83312	160304.00	18170	178474	261786
31	M/s Anand Advertising	14526395	6509825.00	21784618	28294443	42820838
32	M/s Advision Multi Media	8640025		6586658	6586658	15226683
33	M/s Art advertising Agency		2885775.00	0	2885775	2885775
34	M/s Asian Ad Age	9028216		6818035	6818035	15846251
35	M/s Audio Advertising Agency	1603265	6503130.00	193622	6696752	8300017
36	M/s Balaji Telefilms	15175076	42993290	186882	43180172	58355248
37	M/s Brahma Vision Pvt. Ltd.	2573046	3327126.00	561171	3888297	6461343

38	M/s Concept Communication Pvt. Ltd.	26614175		30851297	30851297	57465472
39	M/s Corum Communications Pvt. Ltd.	2812392	2833195.00	3503701	6336896	9149288
40	M/s Drishti India Ltd.	29283563	44065375	36842333	80907708	110191271
41	M/s Delcom Advtg. Agency(court case at Guwahati)	1745236	3053741.00	380629	3434370	5179606
42	M/s Eternal Dreams Ltd.	876000	1192872	191052	1383924	2259924
43	M/s First Option Telefilms Pvt. Ltd.	16655325	8185198.00	19737016	27922214	44577539
44	M/s Fame & Fortune Media Service	2246000	2536327	489843	3026170	5272170
45	M/s Filmana	330450	309606.00	72070	381676	712126
46	M/s F.S. Advertising Ltd.	5863382	11333693	1278780	12612473	18475855
47	M/s Future Communication Pvt. Ltd.	2979775		2250302	2250302	5230077
48	M/s Global Vision	10560541		7211692	7211692	17772233
49	M/s Hansavision Pvt. Ltd.	6261500	7519741.00	1365607	8885348	15146848
50	M/s Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd.	8875111	101855096	1935625	103790721	112665832
51	M/s IB & W Communications Pvt. Ltd.		185485.00	0	185485	185485

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52	M/s Indradhanush T.V. Pvt. Ltd.	2817707	7351456	614530	7965986	10783693
53	M/s Isha Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	182061	375030.00	39707	414737	596798
54	M/s Lehar Publicity Service	8143121		0	0	8143121
55	M/s L R Enterprises	16138875	3861973.00	16977212	20839185	36978060
56	M/s Maya Entertainment	24942539		22879142	22879142	47821681
57	M/s Magic Box	11526835	26739277.00	279328	27018605	38545440
58	M/s Maa Communications Bozell Pvt. Ltd	6350517	16190035	310305	16500340	22850857
59	M/s Megna Vision Advertiser	9745050	25038380.00	476173	25514553	35259603
60	M/s M G Advertising Services	352113	678207	25738	703945	1056058
61	M/s Multi Broadcast Media	16344600		18946750	18946750	35291350
62	M/s Omega Mass Media Pvt. Ltd.	8466377		6393738	6393738	14860115
63	M/s Paras Marketing	1691159		1277149	1277149	2968308
64	M/s Pinky Advertising Co. Pvt. Ltd.	15136320		11430824	11430824	26567144
65	M/s Preranna Films	4411514	5867582	962133	6829715	11241229
66	M/s Prominent Advertising Services	8808621	17606566	1921124	19527690	28336311
67	M/s Prabha Films	8637750	2507577	9086440	11594017	20231767
68	M/s Pas International	87747540	163523035	3206992	166730027	254477567

69	M/s Radha Publicities	1300000		981749	981749	2281749
70	M/s Response India Ltd.	111250	290968	24263	315231	426481
71	M/s Sagar Enterprises	337650	49943608	73640	50017248	50354898
72	M/s Star Gazer Advertising Agency	3773350		2849603	2849603	6622953
73	M/s Time Shop Advertising &	10496661		7926992	7926992	18423653
74	M/s Tracer Advertising &	4767892		5526967	5526967	10294859
75	M/s Translink Television	23931760		18073068	18073068	42004828
76	M/s Travancore Advertisers	1417620	1615303	0	1615303	3032923
77	M/s Triton Communications		5377778	0	5377778	5377778
78	M/s Universal Communication	24385314		0	0	24385314
79	M/s Uranus Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	4676634	3771114	7182413	10953527	15630161
80	M/s United Teleshopping Mktg.	51000	213897	11123	225020	276020
81	M/s Vigyapan (India) Pvt. Ltd.	300000		226558	226558	526558
82	M/s Ventures Direct Television	1200214	1619204	261762	1880966	3081180
83	M/s V. K. Advertising	1602277	1925462	349450	2274912	3877189
84	M/s W. D. Consumer Product Pvt. Ltd.	1700000		0	0	1700000
TOTAL		2694437820	2738717984	2318756802	5057474786	7751912606

Depiction of violence, obscenity and vulgarity

2068. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the depiction of violence, obscenity and vulgarity through television programmes and advertisements on various television channels including Doordarshan channels is increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such instances reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon during the said period, channel-wise;

(c) the details of existing mechanism to regulate objectionable contents in channels; and

(d) whether Government proposes to improve/ modify the existing code of conduct to regulate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) So far as Doordarshan is concerned, it follows a definite programme and commercial code which prohibits any violence, obscenity and vulgar scenes. In regard to private satellite TV channels, details of action taken during the last 3 years in cases of programmes and advertisements showing obscenity, vulgarity and violence in violation of Programme and Advertising Codes contained in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act-1995 and Rules framed thereunder, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) All programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are to be strictly as per the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed thereunder. The Ministry has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast by private satellite TV channels so as to observe any violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes. The Ministry has also set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to consider the cases of violation and recommend appropriate course of action as per the said Act. At present there is no proposal to modify the existing code.

Statement

*Details of action taken against private satellite TV channels for showing violence,
obscenity and vulgarity during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Reason for issue of Show Cause Notice	Date of issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
A. Year 2008				
1	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed <i>vide</i> Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
2	Star News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed <i>vide</i> Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
3	India News	Telecast of News item based on MMS depicting sexual ictivities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
4	All TV channels	Advertisement of 'Frenchi-X'	No SCN	Advisory dated 15.05.2008 issued to all the TV channels prohibiting the telecast of the said advertisement.
5	All TV channels	Advertisement of product of 'Lux-Cosy Undergarment'	No SCN	Advisory dated 10.06.20008 issued to all the TV channels prohibiting the telecast of the said advertisement.
6	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene News item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	An Advisory dated 23.03.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
7	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	No violation observed. MATTER CLOSED.

8	ETV Bangla	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
9	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
10	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Advertisement has been modified.
11	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Warning dated 25.11.2008. Matter closed.
12	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. Matter closed.
13	Discovery	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Advertisement has been withdrawn. MATTER CLOSED.
14	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.	23.09.2008	No action taken as the programme has already been stopped. MATTER CLOSED.
15	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
16	News 24	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Warning dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
17	Colors	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 2'	28.11.2008	Advisory dated 03.06.2009 issued to the Channel. MATTER CLOSED.
18	India TV	Telecast of a news item titled 'Ye Bachchon Ka Khel Nahi' denigrating children.	12.12.2008	India TV Channel represented to NCPDR and they being satisfied with the Channel requested this Ministry not to proceed the matter further. As such, the matter was not processed further. MATTER CLOSED.
B. Year 2009				
1.	MTV	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	31.03.2009	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. MATTER CLOSED.

2.	MTV Channel	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	02.06.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days.The channel complied with the direction. MATTER CLOSED.
3	Indiavision Channel	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	No SCN	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
4	Asianet	News item regarding act of suicide committed by a nun at Thiruvananthapuram.	No SCN	An advisory dated 23.06.2009 issued to the Channel.
5	India TV	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna' being aired on Star Plus Channel	No SCN	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
6	Aaj Tak	Telecast of news item based on the show 'Sach Ka Saamna' being aired on Star Plus Channel	No SCN	An Advisory dated 24.08.2009 issued to the channel.
7.	9X TV	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	27.07.2009	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	NDTV Imagine	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	28.07.2009	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
9.	Bindass	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	29.07.2009	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED
10.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	29.07.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
11.	VH-1	Telecast of the programme 'Saturday Night Live' showing indecent visuals	19.08.2009	A Warning dated 08.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
12.	Bindass	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	26.08.2009	A warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
13.	Sony	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se Mujhe Bachao'	26.08.2009	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.

14.	FTV.com India	Telecast of obscene visuals	11.09.2009	An order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days.
15.	Colors Channel	Telecast of the reality show, 'BIG BOSS Season -3'	26.10.2009	A warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel. MATTER CLOSED.
C. Year-2010				
1.	Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	A letter has been sent to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M.The channel complied with the above direction.
2.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	03.02.2010	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the above direction. MATTER CLOSED.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	TV 5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	25.02.2010	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the above direction. MATTER CLOSED.
4.	NDTV	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
5.	FOX History Channel	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	Jai Hind TV	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	13.05.2010	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel for prohibition of the channel from its transmission/ re-transmission for 7 days. The channel filed a writ petition in the hon'ble

				Madras High Court and obtained a favorable verdict. The Ministry has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Madras High Court.
8.	Hungama	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indecent content :	06.07.2010	No violation established.
9.	Star Plus	Telecast of serial "Tere Live" containing vulgar remarks likely to be offensive against a particular community.	26.08.2010	A warning dated 28.02.2011 has been issued.
10.	Imagine TV	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	No SCN	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them, <i>inter-alia</i> , to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction.
11.	Colors	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" for being against good taste and decency, obscene and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	09.12.2010	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after

1	2	3	4	5
				11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January 20011.
12.	Colors	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' - for showing excessive violence, denigrating women and being not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	29.12.2010	The channel has agreed to drop the programme.
13.	Imagine TV	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaanon Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'	30.12.2010	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
D. Year-2011				
1	Bindass	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	22.02.2011	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days.

2	Bindass	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	19.04.2011	.A Warning issued to the Channel on 3.8.2011.
3	TLC	Telecast of different programmes showing obscenity and vulgarity.	19.04.2011	An Advisory issued on 9.8.2011.
4	Sony TV	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	20.04.2011	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
5	Bindass	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	05.05.2011	Warning issued on 28.07.2011 to the channel.
6	Channel [V]	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	05.05.2011	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel.
7	PEOPLE TV	Telecast programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	19.05.2011	An Advisory issued to the channel on 19.08.2011
8	Bindass	Telecast programme 'Meri To Lag Gay Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene an indecent	27.05.2011	A Warning issued on 20.9.2011
9.	News 9	Telecast programme 'Sheyla's Size Problemsi' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent. The visuals appear to degrade and denigrate women.	01.06.2011	An order issued on 23.9.2011 for apology scroll.
10	Sony Pix	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	11.07.2011	Under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5
11	FX channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	18.07.2011	-do-
12	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals.	25.07.2011	-do-
13	Star world channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	27.07.2011	-do-
14	Fox crime channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	28.07.2011	-do-
15	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Axe Effect deodorant	No SCN	The matter was taken up with ASCI. ASCI has issued direction to the advertisers to modify/withdraw the advertisement.
16	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Set Wet deodorant	No SCN	-do-
17	Various TV channels	Advertisement of Zatak deodorant.	No SCN	-do-
18	Channel [V]	12.092011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content.	Under Consideration
19	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals.	-do-.

20	MTV	14.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8 - Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	Under Consideration
21	Sony	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	-do-
22	Times Now	29.09.2011	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	-do-
23	FTV	03.11.2011	Telecast of programmes "Designers in high definition", 'Chantellie Ligerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie' which were obscene.	-do-
24	Sahara Samay	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals.	Order issued on 22.11.2011 for apology scroll. The channel has complied.
25	P7	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals.	-do-

Unscrupulous use of TRP

2069. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that advertisers are unscrupulously using TRP rating as a tactical tool to play one broadcaster off against other, so as to buy space cheaper for the advertisements;

(b) if so, the details of such practice;

(c) whether it is a fact that the whole thing is happening because of weekly TRP rating by TAM; and

(d) why the Ministry does not intervene in this and ensure that TRP rating is done once in a month, so that advertisers do not play one broadcaster off against other and thereby the channels reduce their aggressiveness in content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) At present, generation of Television Rating Points (TRPs) falls exclusively in the domain of the private industry. However, keeping in view certain deficiencies in the existing system of generation of Television Rating Points (TRP) and after consultation with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, the Government had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the former Secretary General, Federation of India Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to examine several crucial issues concerning Television Rating Points (TRP) and make recommendations thereon. The Committee submitted its Report to the Ministry on 25th of November, 2010. Major recommendations of the Committee relate, *inter-alia*, to

(i) self regulation of TRPs through the Industry led body *i.e.* Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC);

(ii) BARC should have a 12 member Board;

(iii) There should be High Powered Committee (HPC) within BARC to guide BARC in the area of research, design and analysis;

(iv) There should be an increase in the sample size from 8000 people meter homes to 30,000;

- (v) Industry should pay a certain percentage of their relevant turnovers to BARC on an annual basis to fund the expansion of sample size;
- (vi) There should be transparency in the selection of rating agency;
- (vii) There should not be any cross-holding between the rating agencies and the broadcasters, advertisers and the advertising agencies to avoid conflict of interest;
- (viii) The TRP measurement process should consist of four stages and each one of these stages should be separately commissioned to distinct agencies to achieve unbiased and reliable results;
- (ix) The guidelines set out in the TRAI Report of 2008 on the key eligibility conditions of rating agencies should be followed.

As the recommendations of the Committee are to be acted upon by the Industry, the report was sent to the Indian Broadcasting Foundation for appropriate action. The Broadcast Audience Research Council has commenced preparatory activity for the purpose and is likely to start publishing rating reports by July, 2013.

Defamation case against Times Now

2070. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an International voice has joined the chorus of Indian media associations criticising the award of Rs. 100 crores in damages against Times Now in a defamation case;

(b) if so, the reaction off the Ministry thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an award of damages of this magnitude will have a chilling effect on the operations of the media in the country; and

(d) whether Government is considering a cap on damages awarded for defamation, as per the global trend in democratic countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) The issue arises out of a legal process and a judicial pronouncement made by a court of Law. In view of this, the matter falls outside the purview of the Government.

Objectionable content in print and electronic media

2071. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mechanism to regulate objectionable contents and depiction of violence, Obscenity and vulgarity in both electronic and print media;

(b) whether Government proposes to modify the guidelines on the code of conduct to regulate both the media;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) In so far as Doordarshan is concerned, its Programme and Advertisement Code ensures that no content which offends good taste and decency is allowed to be telecast.

In respect of private satellite TV channels, although there is no pre-censorship of the programmes/news aired on these channels, the programmes/news aired on these channels have to conform to the Programme Code prescribed under the Cable Television Network(Regulation) Act 1995 and rules framed there-under. The Ministry has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) which works round the clock and monitors the content aired on around 300 private satellite TV channels. An Inter-Ministerial Committee(IMC) has also been constituted to take suo-moto cognizance or look into specific complaints regarding violation of the Programme Code and Advertising Code contained in the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. As part of the self-regulatory mechanism, the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), Advertising Standards Council of India(ASCI) and News Broadcasters Association(NBA) have set up bodies to monitor content.

As regards regulatory measures for print media, the Press Council of India(PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the twin objectives to preserve the freedom of press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspaper and news agencies in India and also to inculcate the principles of self-regulation. Accordingly, the Council has formed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' under section 13(2) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics of journalism. These norms should be adhered to by print media. The

complaints of contents in print media, which are violative of 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct', are adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act 1978. The Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist, as the case may.

(b) to (d) In view of the reply given above, the question does not arise.

Revamping of TRP system

2072. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Amit Mitra Committee set up by the Ministry has made wide ranging suggestions to revamp the Television Rating Point (TRP) system, which is widely seen as faulty and unrepresentative;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has decided to settle the long pending overhaul of country's TRP system;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government also proposes to set up the Broadcast Audience Research Council and increase the number of people meters and consumer sample size; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) The TRP Committee headed by Dr. Amit Mitra, the then Secretary General of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, submitted its report to the Ministry on 25th of November, 2010. Major recommendations of the Committee relate, *inter-alia*, to

(i) self regulation of TRPs through the Industry led body i.e. Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC);

(ii) BARC should have a 12 member Board;

(iii) There should be High Powered Committee (HPC) within BARC to guide BARC in the area of research, design and analysis;

(iv) There should be an increase in the sample size from 8000 people meter homes to 30,000;

- (v) Industry should pay a certain percentage of their relevant turnovers to BARC on an annual basis to fund the expansion of sample size;
- (vi) There should be transparency in the selection of rating agency;
- (vii) There should not be any cross-holding between the rating agencies and the broadcasters, advertisers and the advertising agencies to avoid conflict of interest;
- (viii) The TRP measurement process should consist of four stages and each one of these stages should be separately commissioned to distinct agencies to achieve unbiased and reliable results;
- (ix) The guidelines set out in the TRAI Report of 2008 on the key eligibility conditions of rating agencies should be followed;

Since the recommendations of the Committee are to be acted upon by the industry, the report was sent to the Indian Broadcasting Foundation for appropriate action. The Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) has been incorporated as a company under Companies Act, 1956 and it has commenced the preparatory activity for TRP generation and is likely to start publishing rating reports by July, 2013.

Newspaper publishers

2073. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of daily newspapers being published in the country;
- (b) the details thereof language-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry conducts any survey on the readership of the newspapers and periodicals; and
- (d) if so, their status report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) There are 11,900 daily newspapers registered in the country as on 30.11.2011.

- (b) The details are given in the Statement (See below).
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of registered daily newspapers (State and Language-wise)

State/U.T's	Angika	Assamese	Banjara	Bengali	Bhoj-puri	Bilingual	Bodo	Chinese	Dogri	English	Garo	Garhwali	Gujarati	Hindi	Hmar	Jaintal	Kamar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	47	0	16	0	4	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	331	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	183	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	488	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	38	0	0	343	35	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	183	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	88	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	17	0	0	2
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0	0	1	0	78	0	0	0	85	0	0	25	180	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	816	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	18	0	0	0

Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	99	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	629	0	1	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1	1	27	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	1704	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	206	0	0	
West Bengal	0	0	0	121	0	2	0	3	0	48	0	0	0	63	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	47	1	1s4	2	266	3	3	1	1004	1	2	374	5114	1	1	2
State/U.T's	Kannada	Karbi	Kashmiri	Khasi	Konkani	Lushai	Mait- hili	Malaya- lam	Mani- puri	Mara- thi	Mizo Lushai	Multi- lingual	Nagaa	Nepali	Oriya	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	799	0	23	0	1	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	4	0	0	0	2
Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	40	3	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	149	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ttasanchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL	656	2	1	4	2	2	5	361	19	821	41	58	1	13	150	2	
State/U.T's	Punjabi	Rajasthani	Santhali	Sanskrit	Simite	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Tenyidie	Thankhul Naga	Urdu	Vaiphei	Zokan	Total			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12			
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	861	0	0	154	0	0	1225			
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7			
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	104			
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	416			
Chandigarh	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42			

Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	192
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Delhi	20	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	166	0	0	860
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	434
Haryana	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	200
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	79
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	230
Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	4	0	0	59	0	0	845
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	377
Maharashtra	0	0	0	1	0	7	7	1	0	0	65	0	0	1280
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	873
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Orissa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	199
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Punjab	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	277
Rajasthan	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	673
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	497	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	592
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	0	2237
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	240
West Bengal	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	275
TOTAL	158	4	2	10	1	17	534	878	1	1	1	1167	1	1	1	1	11900

**Conversion of DD, Berhampur transmission
centre into a production centre**

2074. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Witt the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to convert the Doordarshan transmission centre at Berhampur, Odisha into a production centre;

(b) if so, the steps taken therefor;

(c) the number of production centres of DD functioning presently in that State;

(d) the number of radio stations functioning in that State including FM service and their detailed status;

(e) whether any organization has applied for the license to launch the FM radio services in that State;

(f) if so, the names of the organization and their locations; and

(g) whether any private organization conducts radio services in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with DD to convert the Doordarshan transmission centre at Berhampur, Odisha into a production centre.

(c) There are three production centres of DD presently functioning in Odisha.

(d) Presently 13 numbers of radio stations are functioning in the State of Odisha-including FM service. Details are given in the statement-I (See below). In addition, 05 private FM radio stations are also functioning the State of Odisha.The details are given in the statement-II (See below).

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Cabinet, in its meeting held on 07.07.2011 has approved the proposal of the 'Ministry of I&B to approve of the 'Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III). Cabinet has also cleared the proposal of the Ministry for conducting ascending e-auction, as followed by Department of Telecommunications for the auction of 3G and BWA spectrum, mutatismutandis, for award of license of FM Chanel, as recommended by the GoM on Licensing Methodology for FM Phase-III.

FM phase-III policy extends FM radio services to about 227 new cities in addition to the present 86 cities, with a total of 839 new FM radio channels in 294 cities. Phase-III policy will result in coverage of all cities with a population of one lakh and above with private FM radio channels.

(g) The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of AIR Radio Stations in Odisha

1. Existing Radio Stations :

Sl. No.	Stations	Details of the existing facilities		Status	
		Transmitter	Studio		
		AM(MW/SW)	FM		
1.	BARIPADA		5kW	MP	Working satisfactory
2.	BERHAMPUR		6 KW	MP	Working satisfactory
3.	BHAWANI PATNA	200 KW MW		Type-I	Working satisfactory
4.	BOLANGIR		6 KW	MP	Working satisfactory
5.	CUTTACK	300 KW MW 1 kWMW	6 KW	Type-IV	Working satisfactory
6.	DEOGARH		100 W	—	Working satisfactory
7.	JEYPORE	100 KW MW 50 kW SW		Type-I	Working satisfactory
8.	JORANDA	1 kWMW		MP	Working satisfactory
9.	KEONJHAR	1 kWMW		MP	Working satisfactory
10.	PURI		3 KW	MP	Working satisfactory
11.	ROURKELA		6 KW	MP	Working satisfactory
12.	SAMBALPUR	100 KWMW		Type-I	Working satisfactory
13.	SORO	1 kWMW		MP	Work. as Relay station

2. **New FM Radio Stations under implementation:**

Sl.No.	Place	Power of transmitter being installed	REMARKS
1	Rairangpur	1 kw FM (Relay)	Technically ready.
2.	Angul, Baligurha, Nuapara, Paradeep, Pariakheimundi Rayagada, Sundergarh	100 Watt FM (Relay) at 7 places	Equipment under procurement

Statement-II

Sl.No.	City	Name of the company	Channel Identity
1	Bhubneshwar/Cuttak	Reliance Broadcast Network Ltd.	BIG-FM
2	Bhubneshwar/Cuttak	Eastern Media Ltd.	Radio-chocolate
3	Bhubneshwar/Cuttak	South Asia FM Ltd.	S. FM
4	Rourkela	Reliance Broadcast Network Ltd.	BIG-FM
5	Rourkela	Eastern Media Ltd.1	Radio-Chocolate

Preservation of speeches and film archives of patriots

2075. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the concerned department of the Ministry has scientifically preserved the original speeches and the film archives of our great patriot leaders and moments of freedom fighting when our nation became independent;

(b) the number of schools and colleges as on date where original films and speeches of the said personalities and moments have been demonstrated to familiarise the young generation about the glorious freedom history; and

(c) whether any target has been set by the Ministry in this regard for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(i) **Doordarshan:**

Doordarshan Archives preserves and restores the programmes/recordings of freedom fighters and patriots which were recorded from time to time by its various Kendras.

(ii) **All India Radio:**

The original audio speeches of Prime Ministers, Presidents and some great patriotic leaders are preserved in the Sound Archives of All India Radio.

(iii) **Films Division:**

Films Division (FD) has made many documentary films on freedom fighters/ national leaders which include their speeches wherever recorded. Films Division has also made a series of films on freedom struggle held from 1857 to 1947. These films have been digitalized in the high definition format.

(iv) **National Film Archive of India:**

National Film Archive of India (NFAI) also preserved some of the documentary footages of great patriotic leaders and moments of freedom struggle.

(b) Documentary films on freedom fighters/freedom movement are shown by FD at schools and other educational institutes, as and when requests are received. Between 2006 and 2010, Films Division organized 46 such film screenings.

(c) No, Sir.

Advertisement on death and birth anniversaries

†2076. SHRI BALVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

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

(a) whether Government issues the advertisements on the death and birth anniversaries of the former Prime Ministers and national leaders through its various Ministries/Departments;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of such advertisements issued during each year of the last three years and the current year, and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to govern such advertisements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The client Ministries/Departments take their own decision in the matter.

Digitizing Cable TV System

2077. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the socio-economic implications of Government's ordinance for digitizing cable TV system; and

(b) to what extent it would inflict an additional burden on cable TV operator and customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) With the digitization of cable TV system, the service providers will be able to carry large number of TV channels in their network, as compared to those presently carried by analog cable TV system. Besides, the digital cable TV network has enhanced capability to carry additional innovative services like triple play with broadband, value added service and interactive services such as video-on-demand, gaming etc. With the addressability, the broadcaster would be able to carry on their business transaction on auditable and verifiable subscriber bases instead of negotiated bases. With the provisions of addressability the consumer will be able to choose the channels of their choice on a-la-carte basis and pay only for the channels subscribed. This will enable the consumers to budget their bill as per choice and affordability. 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 to

the market size. It will also ensure increased service tax revenue through enhanced deployment of triple play including broadband and other value added services that are possible in the addressable digital Cable TV system.

(b) For implementation of Digital Addressable Cable TV System, the cable operators (MSOs/LCOs) may be required to upgrade their distribution network. The MSOs may be required to upgrade their headend equipment whereas the LCOs may be required to upgrade their cable network, in case the existing cable network does not support the services offered in the digital addressable systems.

To facilitate the implementation of the digital addressable system, TRAI in its recommendation dated 5th August 2010, has recommended various fiscal incentives such as tax holidays, reduction of custom, duties on headend equipment and STBs to zero. Besides, TRAI has also recommended for granting of Right of Way (RoW) permission for laying of cables by the cable operators, on non exclusive basis. As far as consumers are concerned STB will be required for reception of channels as well as other services. In this regard TRAI in its tariff order dated 21st July, 2010 for addressable systems made it mandatory for the cable TV operators to offer the STB on rental, hire-purchase and outright purchase basis so that the consumer may choose the offer most suitable/ affordable to him.

Inter-ministerial committee to prevent misleading advertisements

2078. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is mulling an inter-ministerial committee to strengthen the laws and regulations to prevent misleading advertisements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of complaints received by Government on misleading advertisements;

(d) the present status of the complaints; and

(e) the details of guidelines framed by Government to put checks on misleading advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Inter-Ministerial Committee set up by the

Government to look into cases of violations of Programme and Advertising Codes laid down in the Cable Television Networks(Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder, has been re-constituted on 11.11.2011 to include Joint Secretary of the Department of Consumer Affairs in view of the provisions of the Advertising Code having a bearing on issues concerning consumers.

(c) to (e) Rule 7 (5) of the said Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved. The Ministry also issued an Advisory to all the Channels on 13.5.2010 to follow in letter and spirit the provisions of the said Rule 7 (5). Recently, some instances were brought to the notice of the Ministry that some TV channels were showing advertisements of products purportedly having special or miraculous or supernatural properties. The matter was referred to the Advertising Standards Council(ASCI), the private self-regulating body of advertising industry. ASCI informed that the complaints in cases of advertisements, namely, Divyarishi's Kuber Kunji, Badha Mukti Yantra, Shani Shubh Yantra, Sai Darshan Pendant and Maha Dhan Laxmi Yantra, have been upheld by their Consumer Complaints Council (CCC). Accordingly, the Ministry has advised the Indian Broadcasting Foundation and the News Broadcasters Association that TV channels may be advised by them not to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.

**Legislation for regulating publications
and TV channels**

2079. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent comments of the current Chairman of the Press Council of India regarding regulation of the contents of newspapers and TV channels and objection raised by the editors and proprietors of various publications and TV channels thereon;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce fresh legislation for regulating the contents of publications and TV channels and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed to bring the electronic media within the ambit of the Press Council of India which currently has no jurisdiction over the electronic media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a), (b) and (d) The Chairman, Press Council of India (PCI) has written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister raising the issue of need to strike a balance between the freedom of media under Article 19 of the Constitution to perform its functions properly and for it to act with sense of responsibility. The Chairman has also proposed to bring electronic media under the jurisdiction of PCI by way of amendment of the Press Council Act, 1978. Besides, he has also suggested to amend the Act for vesting the PCI with more powers, such as power to impose fine, authority to stop Government advertisements, order suspension/cancellation of registration of newspapers and accreditation of the editor or journalist.

However, PCI, subsequently in its meeting held on 17.11.2011 has decided to hold further debate on the proposal of Chairman, PCI.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to introduce fresh legislation for regulating the contents of publications and TV channels. As per the existing mechanism, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation, have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics of journalism. The complaints of contents in print media, which are in violation of 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' are received and adjudicated by PCI under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. The Council can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist, as the case may be.

Regarding electronic media, the telecast of programmes by private satellite TV channels is regulated by Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder and all such programmes are to be strictly as per the programme code prescribed in the Act. Whenever any violation takes place, action is taken as per the said Act.

**Equivalent salary and allowances to
Prasar Bharti employees**

†2080. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is contemplated to provide salary, allowances and other facilities equivalent to Government employees to all the employees working under the Prasar Bharati Board and if not, the reasons therefor: and

(b) whether the employees working in Doordarshan and Akashwani have apprised the Government of their grievances and if so, by when a decision would be taken on their memorandum by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) On the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, the Cabinet has decided that all the employees come on the cadres of AIR and Doordarshan, who were regularly recruited upto 05.10.2007 will be Government employees on 'deemed deputation' till retirement with all facilities at par with Central Government employees. The employees recruited after 05.10.2007 shall be Prasar Bharati employees. A Bill to further amend the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, containing these provisions, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 08.12.2011. On the issue of pay and facilities of Prasar Bharati employees, the employee associations of Doordarshan and Akashwani represented before the Standing Committee on Information Technology examining the Amendment Bill. The Standing Committee has recommended to the Government to fix the pay scales and other facilities/perks in such a way so that the apprehensions of employees are set to rest and anomalies and legal complications are avoided. The Government has accepted these recommendations of the Standing Committee.

In the draft Recruitment Regulations pertaining to Prasar Bharati employees recruited after 05.10.2007 that are at present in inter-ministerial consultation stage, the pay-scales of Prasar Bharati employees have been kept at the same level as are applicable to the Government servants on 'deemed deputation' to Prasar Bharati in the relevant grade in order to maintain parity among the employees working in the Organization.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Registration of Sikh marriages

2081. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved a legislation towards making a separate law to register Sikh marriages under the Anand Marriage Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Modern modes of muslim divorce

2082. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the modern modes of muslim divorce such as a triple talaq through e-mail, SMS and telephone pose a new problem;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during the last five years; and

(c) the initiatives taken by Government to address the problem?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise as no information is available.

Enhancing allocation for providing infrastructure facilities to judiciary

2083. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation under the Centrally sponsored schemes to support the State Governments for providing infrastructure facilities to the judiciary has been increased five folds from ? 110 crores to ? 543 crores during the financial year 2011-12; and

(b) whether the allocation for Odisha has been enhanced commensurate to this increase in the budget provision?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir. The allocation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary has been increased from Rs.110 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.542.90 crore in 2011-12.

(b) The allocation for Odisha Government has also been enhanced from Rs.5.23 crores in 2010-11 to Rs.23.96 cores in 2011-12. The grant allocated has already been released to the State Government.

Electoral Registration Officers in restricted army areas

2084. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electoral Registration Officers are not being nominated in restricted areas of armed forces to register the names of armed forces personnel posted there in electoral rolls;

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

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) An Electoral Registration Officer is appointed for every Constituency under section 13B of Representation of the People Act, 1950. Every Military Camp lies within a constituency. The registration as electors of Armed Forces Personnel, posted/residing in the Military Camp is done by the Electoral Registration Officer of the concerned constituency. However, section 20(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 specifies one such category of individuals called service voters who have "service qualification", and mentioned in sub-section (8) of the said section. The provision does not make differentiation of members of the armed forces of the Union on the basis of their posting within India and posting outside India. Therefore, all members of the Armed Forces of the Union, irrespective of their place of posting, have been given the option to get enrolled in the last part of electoral roll of the constituency in which their native place falls and vote by postal ballot or through proxy voting. They also have the option to register themselves as general electors in their place of posting, if they so wish.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Plan to reduce pendency of court cases

†2085. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of constant increase in the number of pending cases in courts and if so, the number of pending cases in courts, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to reduce the number of pending cases in courts; and

(c) the extent to which cooperation from various States is being sought for disposal of cases by using Hindi and other regional languages along with or in place of English?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per the information received from the Registry of the Supreme Court, 56,383 matters (32,080 Admission matters and 24,303 Regular matters) were pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.10.2011. Of these, 20,334 matters are less than one year old and are, thus, not in arrears. The balance 36,049 are arrears.

State-wise pendency in High Courts and Subordinate Courts as on 30.09.2010, is given in the statement (See below).

(b) In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in Courts, Government has taken a number of measures as mentioned below:

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

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

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- II. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) to provide a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15. A grant of Rs. 1325.90 crore has already been released to the States. With these grants, the States can, inter-alia, set up morning/ evening/ shift/ special magistrates' courts, appoint court managers, establish ADR centres and provide training to mediators/ conciliators, organise more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants can also be utilized for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintenance of heritage court buildings.
- III. In order to computerise the justice delivery system, Government is implementing e-Courts Project for the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and up-gradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of Rs. 935 crore. The target is to computerize 12,000 Courts by 31st March, 2012 and 14,249 Courts by 31st March, 2014.v
- IV. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to the common man at the grass-root level. So far, 151 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by the States out of which 47 are functional. A provision of Rs. 150 crore has been made during 2011-12 for providing financial assistance to the States as per the norms of approved scheme.
- V. A pendency reduction drive has been launched from July-December, 2011 by the Department of Justice. Chief Justices have been requested to initiate a campaign mode approach towards clearing petty cases and long pending cases. During the campaign cases relating to women, senior citizens and other marginalized groups will be given priority for disposal. With the availability of funds under TFC grant for morning/evening/ shift courts and Lok Adalats, many of these cases can be disposed off. Courts are also to use plea bargaining for criminal cases and ADR for civil cases for quicker disposal.

(c) Article 348 (2) provides for authorisation of the Hindi language or any other language used for official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Courts.

Under Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official Language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of judgments etc. made by the High Court for that State.

Statement

Pendency of cases in courts in the contrary

A. Statewise pendency of cases in High Courts as on 30.09.2010

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases			Criminal Cases			Pendency at the end of 30-09-10	Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 30-09-10	
		Opening Balance as on 01-07-10	Institution from 01-07-10 to 2009-10	Disposal from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Pendency at the end of 30-09-10	Opening Balance as on 01-07-10	Institution from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10			Disposal from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Allahabad	668989	44405	45426	667968	300943	33488	28800	305631	973599
2	Andhra Pradesh	168167	14847	13244	169770	25833	4804	5716	24921	194691
3	Bombay	299819	33055	30035	302839	44658	7428	7307	44779	347618
4	Calcutta	280400	15992	12488	283904	49180	7133	6454	49859	333763
5	Chhatisgarh	40390	4075	5095	39370	16775	2590	2633	16732	56102
6	Delhi	49714	8235	9315	48634	12093	3508	3860	11741	60375
7	Gujarat	69965	18239	15469	72735	25385	6455	6447	25393	98128
8	Gauhati	51142	6233	12965	44410	8974	2787	2771	8990	53400

9	HimachalPradesh	43134	7585	10257	40462	6448	1123	1335	6236	46698
10	Jamnui & Kashmir	60515	4186	1930	62771	3005	410	281	3134	65905
11	Jharkhand	30763	3093	2638	31218	25532	5731	5263	26000	57218
12	Karnataka	177834	45409	33614	189429	20067	6329	5982	20414	209843
13	Kerala	88682	16041	13420	91303	28600	6235	5374	29461	120764
14	Madhya Pradesh	143616	20167	17955	145828	65767	11352	9919	67200	213028
15	Madras	407088	52137	57863	401362	41090	21316	18789	43617	444979
16	Orissa	238237	15140	8475	244902	28925	10848	9423	30150	275052
17	Patna	80475*	9948	11130	79293	46784	16132	13916	49000	128293
18	Punjab & Han/ana	193792	16680	22075	188395"	49037	13386	13160	49263	237658
19	Rajasthan	211722	17985	10072	219635	61214	9717	7740	63191	282826
20	Sikkim	60	14	38	38	19	7	10	16	52
21	Uttarakhand	12173	1885	2068	11992	6439	1261	1781	5919	17911
Total		3316477	355351	33S570	3336256	866768	171840	156961	881647	4217903

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

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

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

B. State-wise pendency of cases in District and subordinate cases as on 03-09-2010

Sl.No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases			Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 30-09-10	
		Opening Balance as on 01-07-10	Institution from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Disposal from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Pendency at the end of 30-09-10	Opening Balance as on 01-07-10	Institution from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10	Disposal from 01-07-10 to 30-09-10		Pendency at the end of 30-09-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	UttarPradesh	1317376	142895	146121	1314150	4247654	771848	701659	4317843	5631993
2	Andhra Pradesh	459874	76639	81741	454772	502181	83207	83712	501676	956448
3(a)	Maharashtra	991438	105872	110805	986505	3143663	316689	388884	3071468	4057973
3(b)	Goa	16765	3440	3187	17018	12716	5427	5439	12703	29721
3(c)	Diu and Daman	979	105	88	998	1084	134	180	1038	2034
3(d)	Dadraand Nagar Haveli	1054	93	58	1089	2790	409	338	2861	3950
4(a)	West Bengal	538759	35355	33148	540966	2181601	229647	205044	2206204	2747170
4(b)	A &N Islands	1959	267	183	2043	12920	2417	2349	12988	15031

5	Chhattisgarh	54495	8549	8538	54506	217574	62146	54042	215680	270186
6	Delhi	202493	21112	31053	192552	720807	215003	188512	747296	939850
7	Gujarat	697760	51786	56578	692968	1495975	261747	249446	1508276	2201244
8(a)	Assam	76447	8793	9167	76073	165424	60074	50551	174947	251020
8(b)	Nagaland	1977	227	234	1970	3103	507	500	3110	5080
8(c)	Meghalaya	4382	362	362	4382	8534	537	564	8507	12889
8(d)	Manipur	3552	701	568	3687	5013	2022	1905	5070	8757
8(e)	Tripura	6751	1844	1829	6766	57691	30711	37601	50701	57467
8(f)	Mizoram	1476	709	648	1537	3428	3766	4316	2878	4415
8(g)	ArunachalPradesh	855	255	230	880	5353	1795	1680	5468	6348
9	Himachal Pradesh	71392	14802	13146	73D48	94185	45835	42344	97676	170724
10	Jammu and Kashmir	67697	8178	6497	69378	116496	41594	42812	115278	184656
11	Jharkhand	50064	5206	4432	50838	231066	28000	23513	233553	284391
12	Karnataka	558968	86515^	92842	552641	598463	265080	261653	601885	1154526
13(a)	Kerala	366142	61967	66578	361531	620000	194897	203433	611464	972895
13(b)	Lakshadweep	124	14	16	122	91	11	9	93	215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	218925	51127	57811	212241	949768	277261	278849	947180	1159421
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	789524	270414	279693	760245	494393	186835	186462	494766	1255011
15(b)	Puducherry	16039	5753	6183	15609	11170	3064	2827	11407	27016
16	Orissa	203184	1B285	12935	206634	894459	72626	59775	807310	1113844
17	Bihar	251472	15989	15673	251623	1261717	83480	72629	1271519	1523142
18(a)	Punjab	272685	38513	36867	274531	302496	98156	102633	298019	572550
18(b)	Haryana	217624	39199	35932	220891	348922	81973	86195	344700	565691
18(c)	Chandigarh	21830	2911	2506	22235	69198	27628	34393	32433	84668
19	Rajasthan	395572	42293	38208	399657	1079015	199228	168634	1109409	1509066
20	Sikkim	368	106	112	362	910	337	305	942	1304
21	Uttarakhand	32502	12242	12634	32110	137201	64846	61783	140264	172374
Total		7892504	1130518	1166401	7856456	19996960	3706939	3607236	20096614	27953070

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

* During the quarter, 165 Civil Cases and 49 criminal Cases amalgamated/ transferred

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

Notaries in Kerala

2086. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the permissible number of notaries which can be appointed by Kerala Government;
- (b) whether Kerala Government has requested for permission to enhance the number of notaries;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) 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 maximum number of notaries to be appointed by State Government of Kerala are 845.

(b) and (c) A request dated 05.09.2011 from Law Department, Government of Kerala has been received to enhance number of Notaries to be appointed by State Government of Kerala from 845 to 1000.

(d) A decision is yet to be taken by Central Government in the matter.

High Court bench at Thiruvananthapuram

2087. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal for setting up a bench of the High Court of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) Government's reaction thereto and the time-frame, if any, fixed to set up the bench?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of Kerala had sent a request in the year 2005 for setting up a bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram. He was advised to seek consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court as envisaged in Supreme Court Judgment in case of Federation of Bar Association in Karnataka vs.

Union of India (AIR 2000 SC 2544). No reply has since then been received from the Government of Kerala.

Non-implementation of laws due to delay in framing of rules

2088. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that many Acts passed by the Parliament have not been implemented timely due to lack of framing of rules by the concerned Departments.

(b) if so, the details of such Acts; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry for ensuring timely fulfillment of rule making procedure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) A policy decision for implementing the Acts passed by Parliament is taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments. The desirability or otherwise of framing of rules is also a policy decision to be taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) For the purpose of ensuring timely framing of rules steps in this regard is to be taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments only.

Steps to reduce pendency in courts

2089. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to speed up trials court infrastructure is being created by infusing-Rs. 2000 crores over the next five years;

(b) if so, by when the 2.3 crore pending cases are likely to be substantially wiped out; and

(c) whether detailed planning has been done to man such a huge scheme by positioning trained and qualified manpower in view of existing shortage of Judges in subordinate courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A Mission Mode approach to infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary is among the major initiatives under the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which is approved by the Government.

Inadequacy of infrastructure in subordinate courts has been one of the bottlenecks in the speedy delivery of justice. Keeping this in mind, allocation for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructure development has been increased to Rs. 542.90 crore in 2011-12. Further, the Central-State share under the scheme has been increased from 50:50 to 75:25 for States other than NE States. The Central-State share for NE States is 90:10.

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

Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to the common man at the grass-root level. So far, 151 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by the States out of which 47 are functional. A provision of Rs. 150 crore has been made during 2011-12 for providing financial assistance to the States as per the norms of approved scheme.

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

To provide timely delivery of justice, the Government has approved on 23.06.2011 the setting up of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms.

(c) The High Courts have been requested to take up the filling up of the vacancies in a campaign mode as it is a critical determinant for reduction in arrears. They were requested to initiate a campaign to fill-up at least 50% of the vacancies in the Subordinate Courts by the end of December, 2011. Chief Ministers of States have also been requested for rendering necessary support to the High Courts especially in the filling up of the vacancies in the Subordinate Courts.

Separation of judiciary from executive in public services

2090. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LAW and JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action taken by the Ministry to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services as required under Article 50 of the Constitution;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the status in the matter of Indian Judicial Services Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The higher judiciary is separate from the executive in the public services and therefore, there is no action on the part of Ministry of Law & Justice. The appointment and control of subordinate judiciary are the concern of the State Government and the respective High Court. Judiciary is separated from the executive in all States except in Karbi-Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is monitoring separation of judiciary in the North Eastern States in Civil Appeal No.4101/2002 (State of Meghalaya and ors. vs. Subhashish Chakraborty & ors.).

- (c) Presently, there is no proposal in respect of Indian Judicial Services Commission.

Permission for prosecution of members of ITAT

2091. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has asked permission for prosecution of members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT);
- (b) if so, how many members are listed in CBI report in this case; and
- (c) the details of status of granting the permission for their prosecution through CBI?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has sought permission for prosecution of one Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

(c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Reservation in promotion

2092. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through the 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of the promotions made during the last five years in all the categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the same would be completed?

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

(b) The promotions to Central Service i.e. Central Secretariat Service (CSS) / Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) / Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS) are being made as per the orders of Department of Personnel & Training (Central Service Division). Details of promotions made in cadres being controlled by this Department i.e. Indian Legal Service (ILS)/General Central Service (GCS) during last five years are as under:

Group	General	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Group 'A'	19	13	04	06	42
Group 'B'	07	01	-	02	10
Group 'C'	47	08	01	01	57
Group 'D'	15	12	06	-	33

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

Funds for security around court premises

2093. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate security system in most of the High Courts and Subordinate Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to release Central funds for tightening security at High Courts and Subordinate Courts in view of shortage of funds in most of the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Providing security at High Courts and Subordinate Courts is the concern of the respective State Government. Central Government has no such proposal to provide central funds for the purpose. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued guidelines to the States for the security of High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts in the country.

Growth rate of SSIs

2094. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the growth rate of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in the country has come down considerably during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for promoting these industries to provide employment to the youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 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 results published in 2011. The growth in major parameters pertaining to registered MSMEs viz. Number of Enterprises, Employment and Gross Output, as per Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries with reference year 2001-02 and Fourth All India Census of MSMEs shows annual compound growth rate of 2.61%, 8.60% and 30.26% respectively, recording impressive growth in all these major parameters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is implementing various schemes / programmes relating to entrepreneurial and skill development, credit, infrastructural development, technology up-gradation and marketing, for promoting MSME sector in the country, all of which aim to provide employment opportunities to youth. Some of the major schemes / programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Market Development Assistance Scheme. Also, the recently announced Public Procurement Policy, which envisages 20% of the total procurement to be made by Central Ministries/ Departments/PSUs would be from MSEs, aims at promoting MSME sector. In addition to these schemes, Government aims to increase the employment opportunities in MSME sector by implementation of the flagship programme Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme launched in the year 2008. It is a credit linked subsidy scheme being implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Also, Ministry imparts skill development programmes through Development Institutes (MSME-DI) and National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development., NI-MSME, Hyderabad and HE, Guwahati to train youth for self employment and wage employment.

Market Development Assistance Scheme

2095. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme;

(b) how many coir societies in Kerala have been able to achieve these objectives since the introduction of this scheme; and

(c) what is the status of the Coir Board's request to relax MDA guidelines for utilizing funds for payment of wages, purchase of raw materials and transport?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Objectives of the Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme are (i) to promote the sale of coir and coir products manufactured by cooperatives and Public Sector Enterprises committed to payment of minimum wages and other obligatory benefits to coir workers, thereby encouraging sustained production and better employment opportunities and (ii) to provide financial

support on continuing basis round the year to cooperatives and Public Sector Enterprises who undertake market development in coir.

(b) MDA is meant as assistance for market development on a continuing basis to cooperatives and Public Sector Enterprises who meet the criteria laid down for assistance. Coir societies in Kerala have been provided assistance of Rs.2.60 crore during 2010-11.

(c) Change in schematic guidelines is undertaken on the basis of review, monitoring and evaluation, etc., after due examination and competent approval in the Government. As of now, Government is not considering any change in the schematic guidelines of MDA.

IID centres under MSE-CDP

2096. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) centre projects have been sanctioned by Government and how many have been completed under the Micro and Small Enterprises -Cluster Development Programme MSE-CDP;

(b) the reasons for projects lying incomplete;

(c) how many projects have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu and how many of them have remained incomplete; and

(d) by when all Government sanctioned IID centres under MSE-CDP would be fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has approved 131 (98 New and 33 Upgradation) Infrastructure Development projects under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Out of these, 102 (77 New and 25 Upgradation) projects have been completed.

(b) Infrastructure Development projects are implemented by agencies of respective State Governments / UTs. Reasons for projects lying incomplete, as informed by Implementing Agencies of State Governments include delay in leveling of ground due to hilly topography, approval from various agencies, early rainy season, non-settlement of land claims, objection raised by local bodies, etc.

(c) 22 (11 New and 11 Upgradation) Infrastructure Development (ID) projects have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu. Out of these 8 (4 New and 4 Upgradation) ID projects are incomplete.

(d) Completion of Infrastructure Development projects depends upon Implementing Agencies.

Growth rate of MSMEs

†2097. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) since 2007-08 along with expected growth rate by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment of the growth rate of MSMEs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps taken/to be taken by Government to increase the growth rate of the above said enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by conducting 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 results published in 2011. The growth in major parameters pertaining to registered MSMEs viz. Number of Enterprises, Employment and Gross Output, as per Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries with reference year 2001-02 and Fourth All India Census of MSMEs shows annual compound growth rate of 2.61%, 8.60% and 30.26% respectively.

(b) and (c) MSMEs are highly diverse in their nature of activity and operate across the non-agricultural segment of economy. Specific growth targets for the Sector during 12th plan is likely to be on par with that of National Economy, as these enterprises are dependent on the macro economic factors influencing the economy and industry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) To facilitate promotion and development as well as to enhance competitiveness of MSMEs in domestic and global market, so as to achieve higher growth rate of MSMEs, ongoing initiatives include:

'Policy Package of Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs),' in the year 2005, which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector.

Hon'ble Prime Minister had set up a Task Force to address the issues of the MSME sector which has since submitted its report. The Task Force has made various recommendations in the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure / technology, skill development, marketing, etc., for providing an impetus to the growth of the sector, which are under various stages of implementation and is an ongoing process. Also, the recently announced Public Procurement Policy, which envisages 20% of the total procurement to be made by Central Ministries / Departments / PSUs would be from MSEs, aims to promote these industries.

Further, the Government is implementing various schemes / programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial / skill development, etc., for assisting the MSE sector in meeting the challenges. Some of the major schemes / programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

Setting up of IID centres

2098. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more IIDs centres in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the amount of funds likely to be spent thereon; and

(e) the details of packages/assistances provided to various States including Jharkhand to strengthen the small scale sector and enhance the competitiveness both domestically and globally?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 102 Infrastructure Development Centres are functioning in the country, supported under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 29 ID Centres are under various stages of implementation. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The amount of funds likely to be spent is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) The Government is implementing various schemes/ programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for all the States including Jharkhand. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. In addition, Government announced "Package on Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises" on 27.2.07, which, *inter-alia*, provide for credit support, fiscal support, support for cluster based development through technology and quality upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial and managerial development and strengthening of data base for MSME Sector.

The Government has also announced 'North-East Industrial Investment Policy and Promotion (NEIIPP) - 2007' a package of fiscal incentives and other concessions for all industrial units in North-East Region States. Transport Subsidy Schemes is being implemented w.e.f. 23.7.1971 in NER States (including Sikkim), Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District in West Bengal, Union Territories of Lakshdweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Fiscal incentives for the State of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are being provided to eligible industrial units w.e.f. 7.1.03. A special package of incentive is being provided to eligible industrial units in the State of Jammu & Kashmir w.e.f. 14.6.02.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ID Centres under various stages of implementation

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Centres	
		New Centres	Upgraded Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	
2.	Assam	6	
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	
4.	Haryana	3	18
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	
6.	Karnataka	4	
7.	Kerala	8	
8.	Maharashtra	4	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	
10.	Mizoram	2	
11.	Nagaland	1	
12.	Orissa	1	
13.	Punjab	2	
14.	Rajasthan	9	
15.	Tamil Nadu	7	7
16.	Uttaranchal	3	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8	
18.	West Bengal	3	
	Total	77	25

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds likely to be spent

A. New Infrastructure Development (ID) Centres (Amount Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of New ID Centres	Project	Gov Assistance
			Cost	sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	328.00	262.40

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	5	1983.70	1586.95
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	465.00	186.00
4.	Gujarat	1	500.00	200.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	432.00	172.80
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	720.00	432.00
7.	Orissa	2	929.93	371.97
8.	Punjab	1	482.21	193.00
9.	Rajasthan	2	1184.00	710.00
10.	Tripura	1	456.30	365.04
11.	Tamil Nadu	4	1172.00	703.20
12.	West Bengal	1	752.86	451.72

B. Upgradation Centres

Sl.No.	States / UTs	No. of Upgradation Centres	Project Cost	Gol assistance
1	Gujarat	1	175.00	70.00
2	Rajasthan	2	948.00	568.80
3	Tamilnadu	4	1467.67	880.59
4	West Bengal	1	599.64	359.78

Contract labourers in NALCO

†2099. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers working under contract in National Aluminium Company (NALCO) are still agitated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NALCO has suffered any loss due to 'Tool down agitation' of contract labourers since November 16, 2011;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NALCO and the Ministry would adopt a more liberal policy on issues relating to minimum wages, social security, housing facility, canteen allowance for the labourers working on contracts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has intimated that there was no loss of production at captive power plant and smelter units of NALCO. However, there was production loss with reference to excavation and transportation of bauxite at Mines and Alumina Hydrate at Refinery Units of NALCO, Damanjodi.

(d) At Mines, the production loss of bauxite on account of excavation is 5,000 (Metric Tonne (MT) and in respect of transportation is 65,000 MT. As Alumina production did not suffer due to shortage of bauxite, and the short fall on quantities can be covered in the ensuing period, no financial loss has been incurred on this account. However, there has been alumina hydrate production loss of 10076 MT valued at Rs. 9.96 crores due to contract labourers unrest.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) NALCO has intimated that although, there exists no specific schedule of employment for Aluminium industry in the Central Government notification and legally NALCO is liable to pay the minimum rates of wages as notified by the Odisha State Government, as a matter of liberal policy, the Company is ensuring payment of minimum rates of wages applicable to open cast Mines as notified by Central Government from time to time uniformly to the contractors' labourers engaged at all its Units. Besides, an additional amount of Rs.24/- per day and further amount of Rs.6/- per day towards canteen subsidy is also ensured over and above the said minimum wages. The rate of such additional element has been revised from Rs.20/- to Rs.24/- per day and the canteen subsidy from Rs.4/- to Rs.6/- per day with effect from 15.11.2011. This liberal policy adopted by NALCO ensures about 111% higher wages to contractors' labourers than the applicable minimum rate of wages.

As regards housing, it has not been possible to ensure housing facilities to all of its regular employees. The Company does not have any policy for extending housing facility to the contractors' labourers. However, the Company has specifically identified areas for housing of the contractors' labourers with provision of infrastructural facilities of roads, electricity and water.

On the social security front all the statutory benefits like PF, ESI etc. are ensured in respect of the contractors' labourers. Besides, in the event of death of any contractors' labourer while on duty, a lump sum amount of Rs.2 lakhs is given to the dependants over and above the statutory compensation and benefits. The said amount has been made applicable w.e.f. 15.11.2011 by revising the earlier sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. A gift coupon amount of Rs.2000/-has also been recently declared for all contractor's workers who were working with them on dates 31.03.2010, 31.03.2011 as well as on the date of distribution.

The Company, at present, does not have any further plan for enhancement of these facilities since, the facilities and benefits have been enhanced recently w.e.f. 15.11.2011.

Mining in Fifth Scheduled Area

2100. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctions given for mining during the last three years in Fifth Scheduled Areas, State-wise;
- (b) the area of land involved;
- (c) the number of families affected; and
- (d) whether Gram Sabhas were consulted in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) States as the owners of minerals, grant mineral concessions, including mining lease. Prior approval of the Central Government is necessary only in the case of minerals listed in First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. While a large part of mineral bearing areas in the country lie in Fifth Schedule areas, prior approval is granted by the Central Government on basis of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder, which does not provide any separate consideration for classification of

areas listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Accordingly, no separate data regarding Fifth Schedule areas or number of persons affected due to mining project are maintained centrally. However, in all mining leases granted for an area more than 5 hectares, Environment clearance is mandatory, involving a process of public hearing.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Approvals for iron ore mines

2101. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government proposes to unravel and reverse its approvals given for various iron ore mines in Chhattisgarh and Karnataka in a hasty manner during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has a well established revisionary process to receive complaints and process them carefully and judiciously;

(c) the number of such Revisionary Tribunals set up to receive complaints;

(d) whether such Tribunals hesitate to reverse favours or approvals given to giant mining companies; and

(e) the steps proposed to use the revisionary process to revoke all bogus and fraudulent approvals during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) All mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and the Rules and guidelines framed thereunder, and prior approvals are given in only such proposals, which are in accordance with these provisions. The proposals, which are not in accordance with provisions of Act, Rules and the guidelines, are rejected and returned to the State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir. Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to revise any order of the State Government under the Act, in respect of major minerals.

(c) Presently Four, Sir.

(d) and (e) Revision Applications are decided by Revisionary Authorities as per provisions of

Section 30 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rule 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. Right of hearing is given to a party availing the statutory remedy of Revision Application before Central Government. In order to have transparency all orders issued are available on the Website of Ministry of Mines.

Revisionary authorities for iron ore mines

2102. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals pending before the Revisionary Authorities for iron ore mines in Karnataka, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the dates on which the firms under question gained approval from Government in the first place, firm-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government wants to remove all small firms and hand over entire mining areas to giant firms;

(d) what steps are proposed to implement the law under which the Revisionary process works;

(e) the measures proposed to ensure that giant firms do not become resource-rich monopolies in iron ore: and

(f) the reasons for not rectifying wrong decisions in favour of giant mining monopolies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) A statement showing details of appeals pending before the Revisionary Authorities for iron ore mines in Karnataka, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh (as on December 7, 2011) is as under:

Karnataka	-	28
Odisha	-	06
Chhattisgarh	-	32
Andhra Pradesh	-	02

(b) A statement showing the details of prior approvals of the mineral concession proposals granted by the Ministry of Mines during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto December 7, 2011) is as under:

Name of the State	Mineral Concession		Total	
	ML	PL	RP	
Andhra Pradesh	49	30	7	86
Assam	0	1	0	1
Goa	1	1	0	2
Gujarat	2	1	0	3
Karnataka	32	4	14	50
Kerala	4	0	0	4
Madhya Pradesh	57	138	43	238
Maharashtra	23	26	0	49
Manipur	0	1	0	1
Orissa	5	3	2	10
Rajasthan	19	3	21	43
Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	5
Jharkhand	10	2	1	13
Chhattisgarh	8	35	7	50
Total	214	245	100	559

The details of prior approval of the mineral concession proposal granted by the Ministry of Mines during the abovesaid period are available in the website of the Ministry, viz. www.mines.nic.in.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Revision Applications are decided by Revisionary Authorities as per provisions of Section 30 of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rule 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. Right of hearing is given to a party availing the statutory remedy of

Revision Application before Central Government. In order to have transparency all orders issued are available on the Website of Ministry of Mines.

(e) In terms of Section 5(1) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act), 1957, an Indian national, or a company as defined under sub-section 1 of section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, is eligible to obtain mineral concession, including for iron ore. Section 6 of the said Act further limits the maximum area which can be held under a prospecting licence in respect of any mineral for a total area of not more than twenty-five square kilometer for one or more prospecting licences, and not more than ten square kilometer for one or more mining leases, which can be relaxed with the prior approval of Central Government with reasons to be recorded in writing. These provisions sufficiently allow fair competition and prevent creation of monopolies.

(f) Does not arise since all mineral concessions are granted in terms of provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder.

Review of royalty rates of minerals

†2103. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision according to which Central Government reviews the royalty rates of major minerals every three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has discriminated against Madhya Pradesh Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for which royalty rates were not reviewed during the period of three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), royalty rates for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Accordingly, royalty rates in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised on 13.8.2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. Royalty rates notified by Central Government in Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 are uniformly applicable on all the States, including Madhya Pradesh.

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

(e) The rates of royalty were last revised by the Government on 13.8.2009, and the next upward revision, if any, of the royalty rates is possible only after 12.8.2012. The Ministry has set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011 to review the rates of royalty.

National Mineral Policy

2104. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the targets fixed under the National Mineral Policy for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) whether the targets has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons for under performance; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The targets fixed under National Mineral Policy for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, *inter-alia*, include drafting of legislation in terms of policy directions in National Mineral Policy, 2008, implementing policies for zero-waste mining, preparing policy on Value Addition, taking policy measures to prevent and stop illegal mining, creating and operationalising educational and training facilities and Human Resources development in the mining sector, creation of mechanism for coordination between Ministry of Earth Science, Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines for sea-bed exploration and mining, preparing policy paper on resources extraction consumption and exports of major mineral dynamic conservation strategies, endowing policy on acquisition of raw material assets abroad, and taking policy measures for incentivization of Venture Capital/investments for exploration and mining.

(b) to (d) Accordingly, the Government has taken various initiatives, which include preparation of a draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, for introduction in

the Parliament, commencement of strengthening of Geological Survey of India (GSI) in terms of the recommendations of High Powered Committee and imitating a similar exercise for restructuring the Indian Bureau of Mines, requesting State Governments to develop action plans for strengthening the State Directorate of Mining and Geology, commencing a project on setting up a Mining Tenement System for the country, finalizing a Sustainable Development Framework for the Indian mining sector (comprising of principles, reporting initiatives and good practice guidelines), expediting the task of seabed mapping in India's exclusive economic zone in offshore areas by procurement a new deep sea research vessel, revamping Central Geological Programming Board in the Geological Survey of India to ensure that projects and programmes are prioritized in line with the national policy goals, ensuring data filing requirements on all concession holders are strictly complied with, revising threshold values for 12 minerals, including iron ore, chromite and manganese, directing all the State Governments to impose a special condition under Rule 27(3) of the Mineral Concession Rules in all the mining leases to ensure that the entire lease area is properly prospected in a timely manner, providing reports, maps, etc. (non-restricted, non-sponsored) free of cost through Geological Survey of India portal, creating a Geophysical Data Repository under a separate project in Geological Survey of India, setting up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Mines, implementing amendment of Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, which makes it mandatory for all miners, exporters, traders, stockists and end-users to register with the IBM and report on all transactions of minerals to the IBM and the State Government, constituting an Inter-Ministerial Committee for studying the various models of venture capital/investment for exploration and mining in the country, commencing National Geo-morphological mapping and Hyper-spectral mapping programme with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Corporation in the Geological Survey of India, man power requirements in mining sector identified through a Confederation of Indian Industry Skill Mapping Study, and finalizing a strategy paper for the Ministry of Mines titled "unlocking the potential of the Indian Mineral sector".

The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress.

Decline in Mineral Production

2105. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mineral production has declined during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) While the overall index for mining sector has shown growth of 7.90% in 2009-10 and 5.25% in 2010-11, in case of non-fuel and non-coal minerals, the index has declined marginally by 0.35% in 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09 and then increased by 0.41% in 2010-11. However, in the year 2011-12(April-September) the overall index for mining sector has decreased by about 1% and for non-fuel and non-coal minerals by 1.45%, as compared to same period in the previous year. As per returns filed by miners under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, the main reasons for decline in production are restrictions on export, temporary discontinuance of mining, lack of environmental clearance, shortage of labour, and restrictions on grant of transport permits by State Government.

(c) With the liberalization of mineral sector since 1993 which led to public private sector participation, mineral production depends broadly on-availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of market etc. However, in order to incentives and encourage exploration and mining activities, the Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008 for non-coal and non-fuel mineral sector.

Mining activities in Aravali areas

2106. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mining activities in Aravali areas has been banned after the Supreme Court directions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its effect on employment in such areas; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to create employment opportunities for the persons who have suffered due to this ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per available information, *vide* Supreme Court order dated 19.2.2010, 157 mines in Aravali Hills of Rajasthan have been restrained from mining till further orders. The matter relates mainly to minor

minerals, which are under the purview of the State Government. The matter is sub-judice. In Haryana all mining operations have been closed since 1.3.2010 except sand mining in Sonapat and Panipat.

(b) and (c) While separately, no data is maintained centrally on the effect on employment due to ban/ suspension of mining activities in Aravali Hills, however, as per available information, due to stoppage of mining activities by Court direction on account of environment hazards, 3595 and 600 workers in mines for major minerals were affected in Haryana and Rajasthan respectively.

Illegal mining in Goa

2107. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the illegal mining in Goa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) since how long the illegal mining is taking place in the State;
- (d) the details of persons/firms involved in the multi-crore scam; and
- (e) the action the Ministry proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) As per available information, State Government of Goa detected 494 cases of illegal mining for the period June, 2006 till December, 2009, and for the year 2010-11, it has reported 13 cases of illegal mining. Details of persons/firms involved are not maintained centrally.

(e) The Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and to this extent the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining. However, the Central Government has been advising and coordinating activities and initiatives to help all States, to curb illegal mining, *inter-alia* as follows:

- The State Governments have been advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities. Separately the State Governments have also been advised to prepare and adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control

illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.

- State Governments to immediately start the process of strengthening their Directorate of Mining and Geology, which has been made a part of the action plan to be monitored by Central Government.
- Eighteen States have framed Rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and twenty one States have set up Task Force at State and/or District level to check illegal mining as per the instruction of Central Government.
- The State Governments detected 78189 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals during the year 2010-11 as compared to 69316 cases detected in the year 2009-10.
- All State Governments were requested to include representatives of Railways, Customs, Ports and in case of iron ore producing States, representative of Ministry of Steel in the State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees set up in the State, for sharing the data on movement of minerals and better monitoring of the transportation and export of ore.
- All State Governments were asked to impose the special condition under Rule 27(3) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, for ensuring that all the mining lease holders assess the resources in their leases as per UNFC.
- A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set by Government, with representation from State Governments and Central Ministries concerned, to consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining at regular intervals.
- The Government has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 *vide* notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government. Such end-to-end accounting will reduce the scope for transportation illegally mined minerals, including export of iron ore.
- The Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under

the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States *vide* Notification S. O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started functioning.

- Central Government through the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has constituted Special Task Force for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of satellite imageries. As on 1.12.2011, the Special Task Force has conducted inspections in a total of 434 mines in the States of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. While IBM had suspended 152 mines after the inspection, suspension has been revoked after compliance of the rules in case of 96 mines. IBM has further, recommended termination of 8 leases to the State Governments.

Losses in NALCO

2108. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NALCO is making losses due to shortage of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has addressed the matter;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether NALCO has plans to expand its output;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) For a short period, NALCO had incurred losses.

(b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the following losses were incurred by the Company due to shortage of coal during the financial year 2011-12 (till November, 2011):

	Loss in Production (in Metric Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)
Alumina	22,970	22.71
Aluminium	15,900	22.07

The primary reasons for production losses in view of power crisis due to short supply of coal are as under :

- (i) Prolonged shut down of C3 conveyer, a coal conveying system from mines to silo at Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) Bharatpur (60 days from 5.5.2011 to 4.7.2011), instead of scheduled 45 days.
- (ii) Unprecedented heavy rains during August-September, 2011 at Talcher and IB areas
- (iii) Supply of less scheduled linkage coal in 2nd quarter (22 %).
- (iv) Supply of wet, slurry and re-handled coal from MCL in respect of e-auction coal as well as linkage coal during monsoon.
- (v) Shutdown of surge bunker of MCL for maintenance from 10.9.2011 to 15.9.2011.
- (vi) Frequent obstruction by villagers to the Merry Go Round (MGR) rake movement by squatting on the MGR track.
- (vii) Inconsistent allotment of rakes for e-auction coal by Railways.
- (viii) Inconsistent supply of washed coal ordered on private parties.

The above has resulted in stoppage of 120 pots in two spells of 60 pots, each in September, 2011.

(c) and (d) On being intimated by the Company about the severe coal shortage, Ministry of Mines has been interacting with Ministry of Coal for augmenting coal supply to NALCO and with Ministry of Railways for giving priority to allotment of rakes for supply of coal to the production units of the Company. NALCO is also procuring coal from other sources for sustenance of pot lines.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) NALCO has already completed its 2nd phase expansion project resulting in augmentation of production capacities of alumina refinery from 15.75 lakh Tonnes per year (TPY) to 21 lakh TPY and aluminium smelter from 3.45 lakh TPY to 4.6 lakh TPY.

NALCO is planning for 3rd phase expansion as detailed below :

	From	To
Alumina	21 lakh TPY	22.75 lakh TPY
Aluminium	4.6 lakh TPY	5.70 lakh TPY

(h) Does not arise.

Development of minerals

2109. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Central Government in development of minerals in the country in general and awarding mines on lease/ according approval for grant of mineral concessions to the State Governments, in particular;

(b) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines exercises the regulatory role under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act in the matter of conservation and development of mines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The Constitution provides that the State Governments as the owners of the minerals regulate the grant of mineral concessions for exploration and mining of minerals. However, in exercise of the powers vested by the Constitution of India, Parliament after declaring it to be in expedient in the public interest has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), which enables all the States to exercise their powers within a uniform national framework, i.e. MMDR Act, implying that the powers of the State Governments stand denuded to that extent so far as the Parliament has legislated on a subject. In terms of the MMDR Act the role of Central Government lies in exercise of its powers:

- (i) to frame the subordinate legislation for the mineral sector with regard to grant of mineral concession, and for mineral conservation and development.
- (ii) to grant prior approval for grant of mineral concessions recommended by the State Governments for coal, atomic and ten metallic and non-metallic minerals that are listed in the First Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957 (keeping in view the relative and strategic importance of

these minerals for the development and growth of country's economy, industrial capacity and strategic needs).

- (iii) in respect of mineral concessions, for relaxation of limits on maximum area of grant, for relaxation of necessity to notify an area after it has been held earlier under a grant or if reserved for specific use, for allowing priority to be given by the State Government to a later applicant "for special reasons" in case of First Schedule minerals.
- (iv) to grant approval for reservation of a mineral bearing area for the purposes of conservation or for specific use by a PSU.
- (v) to set the rates of royalty and dead rent for all major minerals except petroleum and natural gas.
- (vi) to conduct exploration activities through the GSI, IBM, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.
- (vii) to request the State Government to terminate prospecting licences and mining leases for major minerals for expedient reasons in interest of regulation of mines and mineral development, preservation of environment, ecology and public safety.
- (viii) to inspect and regulate mining as per approved mining plan through the IBM.
- (ix) to confirm, modify or set aside any order made by the State Government or other authority in exercise of revisionary powers conferred under the MMDR Act with respect to any minerals other than a minor mineral.

(b) and (c) The Indian Bureau of Mines has been exercising its mandate in terms of the MMDR Act and Rules framed there under, which includes promoting conservation of mineral resources by way of inspection of mines, geological studies, scrutiny and approval of mining plans and mining schemes, to ensure systematic closure of mining operations through implementation of mine closure plans, conducting environmental studies and environment related activities, evolving technologies for upgradation of low grade ores and identifying avenues for their utilisation, preparation of feasibility reports for mining and beneficiation projects, preparation of minerals maps and maintaining National Mineral Inventory of minerals resources; providing technical consultancy services to mineral industry, and functioning as a data bank for mines and minerals, and preparing of technical and statistical publications.

Royalty on iron ore

2110. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to publish the average sale price of iron ore;
- (b) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines has taken steps to publish the monthly sale price;
- (c) why the sale price of similar grade minerals published for Odisha is less than that of neighbouring States; and
- (d) whether the Ministry proposes to devise a scientific method for discovery of price for payment of royalty on iron ore and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 64D of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, for all non-atomic and non fuel minerals sold in the domestic market or consumed in captive plants or exported by the mine owners (other than bauxite and laterite despatched for use in alumina and metallurgical industries, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, gold, silver and minerals specified under Atomic Energy Act), the Indian Bureau of Mines publishes State-wise sale prices for different minerals for computation of royalty on monthly basis, which is also made available on the website of Indian Bureau of Mines for the public.

(c) As per Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, royalty is levied on any mineral removed or consumed by a miner or his agent, manager, employee, contractor or sub-lessee from leased area as per rate specified in Second Schedule for that mineral, which implies that the royalty is to be levied on value of mineral at lease area, and not on the market price obtained at a place away from the mines, since such market price could invariably include other costs not related to mining of minerals like transportation etc. So while the market price for a mineral produced in different States may be same, the sale price published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, being based on the pit mouth value of mineral taking into account the other non-mining costs, may differ for different States.

(d) The Ministry has set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011, where issues on royalty on iron ore is also referred.

Limestone mining

2111. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for inclusion of limestone minerals and grant of relaxation under provisions of section 6(1)(B) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to GMDC for limestone mineral from the existing lignite mining lease at village Tadkeshwar, Distt. Surat; and

(b) if so, by when the permission is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approval of the Central Government for the said proposal has been conveyed on 10.8.2011.

Utilisation of funds for minorities

†2112. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds released by the Central Government to the States under various schemes are not being fully utilized for welfare of minorities;

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

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of 20 States/UTs, the total allocation for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 3780 crore. Under this programme, district plans worth Rs. 3340.19 crores have been approved and Rs. 2455.67 crore has been released to the States/UTs on the basis of approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Details of amount released by this Ministry and utilized by the States/UTs during the last three years and the current year under MsDP programme are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Amount released by the Centre (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure reported by State (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	270.85	268.75
2009-10	971.94	648.18
2010-11	913.23	258.00
2011-12	299.65	-
Total	2455.67	1174.93

The utilization certificate for the funds released in 2010-11 would be due on 1st April 2012. There is some delay in utilization of funds released under MsDP during 2008-09 and 2009-10 by the States due to slow progress of work during the General Election. Some of the works taken up under MsDP like ITIs, polytechnics, hostels have long gestation period leading to delay in utilization of the funds. There is some delay in release of funds by the States to the districts/implementing agencies, which has led to delay in utilization of funds.

Under the scholarship schemes run by the Ministry, the details of funds released and scholarships awarded are as under:

The detail funds released and scholarships awarded under the various Scholarship schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during the last four years

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Total No. of beneficiaries	Funds released (Rs. in Cr.)	Total No. of beneficiaries	Funds released (Rs. in Cr.)	Total No. of beneficiaries	Funds released (Rs. in Cr.)
2007-08	Started in 2008-09	24868	9.63	17258	40.80	
2008-09	512657	62.21	170273	70.63	26195	64.73
2009-10	1729076	202.94	364387	148.74	35982	97.42
2010-11	4421571	446.25	525644	228 ¹ .97	41056	108.75
Total	6663304	711.40	1085172	457.97	120491	311.70

The Central Government releases equity contribution to National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). So far, an amount of Rs. 875.36 crore has been released to NMDFC as equity against which an amount of Rs. 1,702.13 crore has been disbursed by the NMDFC for the benefit of 7,19,429 minorities. The year-wise details of equity contributed by the Central Government and the funds disbursed by the NMDFC during the 11th Five Year Plan is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount received from	Amount disbursed by
	GOI	NMDFC
2007-08	70.00	144.12
2008-09	75.00	130.72
2009-10	125.00	197.74
2010-11	115.00	233.26
2011-12 (up to 30.11.11)	115.00	80.63
Total	500.00	786.47

Fund utilization under MsDP

2113. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no State in the country, except Odisha has utilized more than 50 per cent of funds allocated by the Central Government under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme(MsDP) for minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has identified 90 districts in some States that have 25 per cent minority population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) to (b) No, Sir. The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Jharkhand besides Odisha have utilized more than 50% of the funds released to them under MsDP

as per the expenditure reported by the States/UTs. The Government has identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) on the basis of substantial minority population and relative backwardness in terms of selected socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The list of 90 MCDs is given in the statement (See below).

(c) The scheme of MsDP has a monitoring mechanism for regular review at District, State/UT and Centre. Since the inception of the programme in August 2008, a total of 51 meetings of the Empowered Committee which also serves as oversight committee at the Centre level have been held. The programme is reviewed regularly with the States/UTs by the Ministry. Frequent field visits are undertaken by the officials and National Level Monitors (NLMs) of this Ministry.

Statement

List of Districts Included Under MsDP

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar
2	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Ghanglang
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
7	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
9	Assam	North Cachar Hills
10	Assam	Kokrajhar
11	Assam	Dhubri
12	Assam	Goalpara
13	Assam	Bongaigaon

1	2	3
14	Assam	Barpeta
15	Assam	Darrang
16	Assam	Marigaon
17	Assam	Nagaon
18	Assam	Cachar
19	Assam	Karimganj
20	Assam	Hailakandi
21	Assam	Kamrup
22	Bihar	Araria
23	Bihar	Kishanganj
24	Bihar	Purnia
25	Bihar	Katihar
26	Bihar	Sitamarhi
27	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
28	Bihar	Darbhanga
29	Delhi	North East
30	Haryana	Mewat
31	Haryana	Sirsa
32	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi
34	Jharkhand	Gumla
35	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
36	Jharkhand	Pakaur

1	2	3
37	Karnataka	Gulbarga
38	Karnataka	Bidar
39	Kerala	Wayanad
40	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
41	Maharashtra	Buldana
42	Maharashtra	Washim
43	Maharashtra	Hingoli
44	Maharashtra	Parbhani
45	Manipur	Senapati
46	Manipur	Tamenglong
47	Manipur	Churachandpur
48	Manipur	Ukhrul
49	Manipur	Chandel
50	Manipur	Thoubal
51	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
52	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
53	Mizoram	Mamit
54	Sikkim	North
55	Odisha	Gajapati
56	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
57	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
58	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
59	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut

1	2	3
60	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
61	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
62	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
63	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
64	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
65	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
66	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
67	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
68	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
69	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
70	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
71	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
72	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
73	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
74	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
75	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
76	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
77	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar
78	Uttaranchal	Hardwar
79	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
80	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
81	West Bengal	Maldah
82	West Bengal	Murshidabad

1	2	3
83	West Bengal	Birbhum
84	West Bengal	Nadia
85	West Bengal	South 24-Parganas
86	West Bengal	Barddhaman
87	West Bengal	Koch Bihar
88	West Bengal	Haora
89	West Bengal	North 24Parganas
90	West Bengal	Kolkata

Wakf Boards in States

†2114. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States where Wakf Board has been constituted;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the financial condition of most of the Wakf Boards is not sound;
- and
- (c) whether Government proposes to give financial grants to Wakf Boards for its smooth functioning and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) The States/UTs where Wakf Board has been constituted are Punjab, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, UP, Bihar, Puducherry, Kerala, Haryana, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Goa and Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. JPC on Wakfs in their 9th report recommended that the State Wakf Boards (SWBs) should be financed, as the present level of assistance provided by the State Governments is not only inadequate but also uneven. JPC on Wakfs also recommended for computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards to streamline record keeping, introduce

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

transparency and to facilitate various functions/processes of the State Wakf Boards with Central financial assistance. With the approval of the Government, the Ministry of Minority Affairs decided to implement two Schemes in this regard namely: (i) Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards (SWBs), and (ii) Strengthening of State Wakf Boards (SWBs). The scheme for Computerisation of records of SWBs was launched in December, 2009. An amount of Rs. 12.02 crores has been disbursed by the Ministry to National Informatics Centre, 26 State Wakf Boards and Central Wakf Council till date for this scheme.

Further, an amount of Rs.7 crores was earmarked for the scheme of 'Strengthening of State Wakf Boards' in the budget of the year 2010-11. 'In-principle' approval for the scheme was sought from the Planning Commission but the latter observed that launching the scheme at the fag end of the XIth Plan period is not advisable. Therefore, new scheme is slated for the XIIth Five Year Plan.

Scholarship programmes for minority students

2115. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scholarship programmes for students from minority communities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to increase the number of scholarship;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following scholarship schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the students belonging to the minority communities:

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarships are awarded to students studying from Classes I to X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and whose annual income of the parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme started from 2008-09 and till date (8th Dec, 2011), 8547120 Scholarships have been awarded.

(ii) Post-Matric Scholarships are awarded to students studying from Classes XI to Ph.D (XI, XII Technical/Vocational courses of XI & XII level, Under Graduate, Post Graduate, M.Phil & Ph.D). Students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and where the annual income of the parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.2 lakh are eligible for the scholarship. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme started from 2007-08 and till date (8th Dec, 2011), 1493819 Scholarships have been awarded.

(iii) Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarships are provided to students who have secured not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/ graduation level to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses. Selection of these students is done strictly on merit basis. The annual income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh from all sources.

(c) and (d) Pre-matric Scholarship has been increased from its initial target of 27 lakh to 34 lakh for the current year.

(e) Does not arise.

Reservation in services

‡1116. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring a constitutional amendment to secure 18 per cent recruitment for the youth of minority class in all Government services in the light of the recommendations made by Ranganath Mishra Commission and Rajendra Sachar Commission and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether, keeping in view the low number of youth belonging to minorities in Government jobs, any special recruitment drive is likely to be started to clear the backlog thereof and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA):

(a) As regards reservation for minorities, the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) has given two alternative recommendations. It has recommended 15 percentage reservation for Minorities of which 10% will be for Muslims. As an alternative, the Commission has recommended that out of the 27% OBC quota, 8.4% sub quota be marked for minorities of which

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

6% could be for Muslims. The recommendations of NCRLM are currently in the domain of inter-ministerial consultation.

- (b) Does not arise, in view of the reply at (a).

Bio-gas plants

2117. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bio-gas plants set up in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of operational and non-operational plants, State-wise;
- (c) whether bio-gas stoves are available in the market at present;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to make bio-gas stoves available to the people?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The State-wise details of numbers of biogas plants set-up under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme being implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) during the last three years and the current year are given in the statement (See below).

(b) MNRE get the evaluation studies done for functionality of biogas plants on regular basis. As per the latest evaluation study conducted by an independent agency during the year 2009-10, 95.80% of surveyed biogas plants were found functional in various regions of the country. The main reasons for non-functionality of remaining biogas plants include non-availability of cattle dung, shifting of beneficiary's residence, faulty construction and lack of interest of beneficiaries in proper feeding and operation of plants.

- (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Biogas stoves with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specifications are produced by a number of manufacturers in the country.

(e) Biogas Development and Training Centres set up by MNRE provide training, specifications and testing of biogas stoves to the entrepreneurs for production.

Statement

*State-wise details of family biogas plants installed under National
Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during
last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territories	Achievements			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Upto October, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10825	13699	16275	3955
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	250	162	175	—
3.	Assam	7500	10450	6732	02
4.	Bihar	200	200	350	679
5.	Goa	34	31	18	19
6.	Gujarat	5842	10556	6105	28
7.	Haryana	1347	1422	1386	614
8.	Himachal Pradesh	246	245	445	129
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	72	155	114	23
10.	Karnataka	7822	10323	14464	2628
11.	Kerala	5151	4085	3941	1305
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14077	15114	16742	5122
13.	Maharashtra	15461	11235	21456	4287
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	725	825	1275	-
16.	Mizoram	100	50	100	46
17.	Nagaland	425	605	1171	436
18.	Orissa	2332	5296	6050	768
19.	Punjab	9695	7250	23700	2035
20.	Rajasthan	92	176	275	151

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	447	555	358	102
22.	Tamilnadu	1761	1740	1493	438
23.	Tripura	159	47	89	54
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2019	3252	4603	1146
25.	West Bengal	16300	16748	17000	7012
26.	Delhi	1	-	1	-
27.	Pondicherry	-	5	-	-
28.	Chattisgarh	3118	3433	3832	977
29.	Jharkhand	824	1030	913	-
30.	Uttarakhand	1104	1225	2082	321
31.	KVIC and Others	#	#	#	#
Total		107929	119914	151138	32277

Achievements of KVIC distributed amongst the States and included in respective column.

Solar power projects under JNNSM

2118. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has invited bids for solar power projects worth ? 4,200 crores recently under JNNSM;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of each of the above bids;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the bids are tilted towards domestic manufacturers and denied access to foreign players with cheaper technology and equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government invited bids for 620 MW and 350 MW capacity, of solar power projects in Batch-I and Batch II of Phase I of the Mission.

(b) The bids were invited under 'Guidelines for selection of new grid connected solar power projects' issued in July, 2010 for Batch I and in August, 2011 for Batch II of Phase I of the Mission. The salient features of the Guidelines for Batch II are given in the statement (See below).

(c) and (d) For solar photovoltaic (PV) power projects, these guidelines required photovoltaic modules based on silicon technology to be sourced from domestic manufacturers (Batch I), and solar cells also from domestic manufacturers (Batch II). However, modules based on thin film and concentrating PV technologies were allowed to be sourced globally. For solar thermal power projects, the guidelines required 30% minimum of local content in all plants / installations. A number of foreign companies are participating in these projects.

Statement

Guidelines for selection of New Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-II of Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

1. Guidelines for selection of 350 MW Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-II of Phase-I of JNNSM issued by MNRE on 24th August, 2011.
2. Project capacity shall be at least 5 MW +5% and the maximum capacity of the Project shall be up to 20 MW ± 5%, plant capacity as multiple of 5 MW.
3. Qualification Criteria for short-listing of Solar PV Projects:
 - i) Net worth of the Company- The Net Worth of the company should be equal to or greater than the value calculated at the rate of Rs 3 Crore or equivalent US\$ per MW of the project capacity upto 20 MW. For every MW additional capacity, beyond 20 MW, additional net worth of Rs. 2 crore would need to be demonstrated.
 - ii) Technical Criteria- to promote only commercially established and operational technologies to minimize the technology risk and to achieve the commissioning of the Projects.
 - iii) Connectivity with Grid-
 - a) The plant should be designed for inter-connection with the transmission network of STU/CTU or any other transmission utility at voltage level of 33 KV or above.

- b) The responsibility of getting connectivity and open access with the transmission system owned by the STU or / and CTU / any other transmission utility, as may be required, will lie with the Project Developer.
- c) The transmission of power up to the point of interconnection where the metering is done shall be the responsibility of the SPD at his own cost. Interconnection with the Discom network may be accepted in exceptional cases where the Discom is the ultimate buyer of the entire quantity of power from that project and NWN has signed Power sale Agreement with that Discom and Discom agrees to an agreed interconnection point and at an agreed voltage. This arrangement would be subject to arrangement of energy accounting with the SLDC.
- iv) Domestic Content-
 - a) The developers are expected to procure their project components from domestic manufacturers, as far as possible.
 - b) However, it will be mandatory for all the Projects to use cells and modules manufactured in India. PV Modules made from thin film technologies or concentrator PV cells may be sourced from any country, provided the technical qualification criterion is fully met.
- 4. Selection of Projects in Second Batch based on Discount in Tariff
 - i) Projects short-listed by NWN through applications received against Request for Selection (RfS) would be asked by NWN to submit Request for Proposal (RfP) bid indicating the discount in Rs./kwh on CERC Approved Applicable tariff.
 - ii) The Projects offering the maximum discount in Rs./kwh on the CERC Approved Applicable Tariff would be selected first and so on till the requisite capacity of 350 MW is achieved.
 - iii) In the eventuality of a tie in the bidding process, the applicant would be selected by draw of lots.
 - iv) In order to discourage adventurous bids, Bid Bond on graded scale would need to be furnished along with the RfP bid in the manner detailed hereunder:

Sl.No.	Discount offered on CERC Approved Tariff	Amount of Bid Bond applicable for every paise of discount on CERC Approved Tariff (per MW)
1	Upto 10% or 10%	Rs. 10,000/-
2	More than 10% & Upto 15%	Rs. 20,000/-
3	More than 15% & Upto 20%	Rs. 30,000/-
4	More than 20% & Upto 25%	Rs. 40,000/-
5	More than 25%	Rs. 50,000/-

5. Letter of Intent (LoI)- At the end of the selection process, a letter of intent will be issued by NWN to the selected Solar Projects.
6. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)- Within one month of the date of issue of Letter of Intent (LoI), the Power Purchase Agreement between NWN and the Project Developer for purchase of power from the project will be executed.
7. Financial Closure- The Project Developer shall report Financing Arrangements within 210 days from the date of signing Power Purchase Agreement.
8. Commissioning- Part commissioning of the Project shall be accepted by NWN subject to the condition that the minimum capacity for acceptance of part commissioning shall be 5 MW and in multiples thereof. The PPA will remain in force for a period of 25 years from the date of acceptance of respective part commissioning of the project.
9. Commissioning Schedule and Penalty for Delay in Commissioning- The Project shall be commissioned within 13 months of the date of signing of PPA. In case of failure to achieve this milestone, NWN shall encash the Performance Guarantee in the following manner :
 - i) Delay upto one month - NWN will encash 20% of the total Performance Bank Guarantee proportionate to the Capacity not commissioned.
 - ii) Delay of more than one month and upto two months -NWN will encash 40% of the total Performance Bank Guarantee proportionate to the Capacity not commissioned.iii) Delay of more than two month and upto three months - NWN will encash the remaining Performance Bank Guarantee proportionate to the Capacity not commissioned.

- iv) In case the commissioning of project is delayed beyond 3 months, the Project Developer shall pay to NWN the Liquidated Damages at the rate of Rs 1,00,000 / MW per day of delay for the delay in such remaining Capacity which is not Commissioned. The maximum time period allowed for commissioning of the full Project Capacity with encashment of Performance Bank Guarantee and payment of Liquidated Damages shall be limited to 18 months from the date of signing of PPA. The amount of liquidated damages would be recovered from the project developers from the payments due on account of sale of solar power to NWN at the applicable rate. In case, the Commissioning of the Project is delayed beyond 18 months from the date of signing of PPA, the PPA capacity shall stand reduced / amended to the Project Capacity Commissioned and the PPA for the balance Capacity will stand terminated and shall be reduced from the selected Project Capacity.

Villages electrified through renewable energy sources

2119. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of villages electrified through renewable energy sources in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the total funds sanctioned and released for its implementation during the above period, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has commissioned renewable energy sources based Mini-Grids; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support for lighting / basic electrification using renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the state governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Details of such villages/hamlets covered through renewable energy sources in the country during the last five year are given in the statement-I

- (b) State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to various States during the last five years under the programme are given in the statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/- per watt peak for installation of standalone rural SPV power plants with battery storage in a micro grid mode/local distribution network. The Scheme is open to all the States and Union Territories. So far one project of 20kWp capacity standalone SPV micro grid project has been installed in the State of Jharkhand.

The Ministry is also promoting distributed/ off grid power programme for meeting unmet demand of electricity in rural areas through biomass gasifier systems in association with state governments, NGOs, village level organizations, institutions, entrepreneurs etc. Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 15,000 per kilowatt is being provided for installation of biomass gasifier with 100% producer gas engines besides support for laying local distribution network after successful installation and commissioning of the system. So far, 60 gasifier systems of 32kWe with 100% producer gas engines using rice husk and other agriculture residues have been set up for providing unmet demand of electricity through local distribution network in various villages / hamlets in Bihar.

Statement-1

State-wise Details of villages/hamlets covered under remote Village Electrification Programme during last five years.

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages & Hamlets covered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	867
3.	Assam	1691
4.	Chhattisgarh	243
5.	Gujarat	36
6.	Haryana	241
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	43

1	2	3
9.	Jharkhand	162
10.	Karnataka	30
11.	Kerala	49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	351
13.	Maharashtra	228
14.	Manipur	57
15.	Meghalaya	72
16.	Nagaland	11
17.	Orissa	584
18.	Rajasthan	163
19.	Tripura	539
20.	Uttarakhand	76
21.	Uttar Pradesh	184
22.	West Bengal	5

Statement-II

*State-wise Details of funds released under Remote Village
Electrification Programme during last five years.*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	476.09
3.	Assam	11050
4.	Chhattisgarh	1621.34

1	2	3
5.	Delhi	24.96
6.	Goa	9.74
7.	Haryana	68.55
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5954.69
9.	Jharkhand	4424.99
10.	Karnataka	125.98
11.	Kerala	339.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2792.14
13.	Maharashtra	2220.207
14.	Manipur	520.59
15.	Meghalaya	229.73
16.	Nagaland	83.477
17.	Orissa	4878.44
18.	Rajasthan	2128
19.	Sikkim	8.04
20.	Tamil Nadu	66.76
21.	Tripura	2295.57
22.	Uttarakhand	619.428
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1969.19
24.	West Bengal	2785.24

Criticism of solar technology policy

2120. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government has criticized India's solar technology policies to be detrimental to international investments owing to high level of preferential treatment to domestic firms;

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

(c) whether Government is poised to attain the ambitious target of generating 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022 while also managing to source key supplies from domestic firms?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The US Government has raised concerns about provisions of domestic content in the policy guidelines for selection of grid connected solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

(b) These provisions are applicable only when the generated solar power is purchased by NTPC Vidyut Vypar Nigam, a Government subsidiary, and therefore amounts to Government procurement. There is no general policy restricting imports into India, and a number of foreign companies are already participating / supplying goods for solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). On the contrary, Government has made import of solar products duty free.

(c) The Government had announced a target of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022, which is likely to be achieved. The policy on domestic content, so far, is only for the solar power projects to be set up during Phase - I of JNNSM till 2013.

Allocations for new and renewable energy

2121. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount sanctioned by Government to various States for generating power through new and renewable energy sources during 2008 to 2011, State-wise;

(b) the incentives offered to private players to enter into the field of new and renewable resources;

(c) whether there is private participation in any of these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Central Financial Assistance (CFA) totaling Rs. 2548.49 crore. has been provided under various

programmes/ schemes including power generation through renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011). State-wise details thereof are given in the statement-I (See below).

(b) The Government is promoting private sector participation by way of suitable policy / regulatory measures throughout the country. These include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties; ten years tax holiday on income generated from renewable power projects;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Guidelines by CERC for fixation of preferential tariffs;
- Generation Based Incentives for Wind Power introduced to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing accelerated depreciation benefit.

(c) Private Sector is actively participating in setting up of renewable energy projects. Most of the projects for power generation from renewable energy sources are set up by private sector energy for a few in the State Sector.

(d) State-wise details of the projects set up for power generation from renewable energy sources during the last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011) are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of CFA provided under various renewable energy programmes/ schemes during last three years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.89	14.22	38.91	21.26
2	Andaman & Nicobar.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh.	16.41	53.67	68.52	53.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Assam	29.01	23.29	10.51	12.90
5	Bihar	3.85	3.99	7.75	1.71
6	Chandigarh	0.04	24.12	34.71	37.67
7	Chattisgarh	15.88	21.51	36.19	17.25
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.0	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
10	Delhi	41.31	37.86	148.95	156.92
11	Goa	2.02	0.55	0.17	10.39
12	Gujarat	6.15	12.89	21.19	4.32
13	Haryana	8.10	2.63	5.71	3.61
14	Himachal Pradesh	16.77	7.21	15.46	3.42
15	J & K	18.27	10.49	55.80	57.41
16	Jharkhand	10.24	7.40	1.99	14.88
17	Karnataka	22.39	21.74	30.41	15.86
18	Kerala	6.64	4.66	16.10	10.68
19	Madhya Pradesh	9.56	19.26	36.28	22.06
20	Maharashtra	40.72	65.90	142.37	83.76
21	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.00	13.89	8.71
22	Manipur	9.07	2.09	3.43	1.87
23	Meghalaya	2.90	3.19	7.68	3.37
24	Mizoram	0.97	1.62	3.54	0.39
25	Nagaland	2.89	0.62	1.93	3.68
26	Orissa	6.49	21.63	9.16	30.49
27	Puducherry	0.13	0.20	0.12	0.15
28	Punjab	12.63	9.49	9.95	10.99
29	Rajasthan	0.69	13.64	42.84	29.86

1	2	3	4	5	6\
30	Sikkim	8.01	5.41	4.22	7.98
31	Tamil Nadu	11.91	18.72	29.43	18.74
32	Tripura	12.21	11.90	1.99	0.03
33	Uttar Pradesh	11.61	24.20	68.83	43.79
34	Uttarakhand	15.66	19.95	39.57	9.60
35	West Bengal	14.29	36.22	41.11	36.24
TOTAL		375.96	500.28	948.75	723.50

Statement-II

State-wise details of the projects set up for power generation from renewable energy sources during the last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)

(Capacity in M W)

Sl.No.	State /UT	Wind Power	SHP	Biomass Power	Waste To Energy	Solar Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	90.20	11.80	29.00	11.16	3.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh		27.32			
3	Assam		4.00			
4	Bihar		9.40	15.50		
5	Chhattisgarh		1.00	93.60		2.00
6	Goa					
7	Gujarat	1242	8.60	20.00		41.00
8	Haryana		7.40	29.80		1.00
9	Himachal Pradesh		248.75			
10	Jammu & Kashmir		18.70			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jharkhand					
12	Karnataka	837.4	444.25	140.90		6.00
13	Kerala	24.7	18.55			
14	Madhya Pradesh	88.2	15.00		1.21	
15	Maharashtra	726	53.80	419.00	4.70	14.00
16	Manipur					
17	Meghalaya					
18	Mizoram		19.00			
19	Nagaland					
20	Orissa		32.00			3.00
21	Punjab		30.60	62.50		2.00
22	Rajasthan	1226.3		60.00		38.50
23	Sikkim		13.00			
24	Tamil Nadu	2691.16	13.35	242.20		7.00
25	Tripura				1.40	
26	Uttar Pradesh			407.00		
27	Uttarakhand		41.20	10.00		
28	West Bengal			16.00		1.00
29	Andaman & Nicobar					
30	Chandigarh					
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli					
32	Daman & Diu					
33	Delhi					2.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Lakshadweep					
35	Pondicherry					
36	Others	0.0				
TOTAL		6925.96	1017.71	1545.5	18.47	120.74

SHP = Small hydro power, MW = Megawatt.

Implementation of JNNSM

2122. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission(JNNSM) for generation of solar power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the Mission in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In January 2010, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission was launched with following mission targets:

- To create an enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022.
- To promote programmes for off grid applications, reaching 1000 MW by 2017 and 2000 MW by 2022.
- To achieve 15 million sq. meters solar thermal collector area by 2017 and 20 million by 2022.
- To deploy 20 million solar lighting systems for rural areas by 2022.

The details for development of solar energy in the country during the Phase 1 of National Solar Mission is given in the statement-I (See below).

(c) Sir, no grid connected project is under execution in Assam under Mission. However, details of off-grid projects are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of solar energy developed in the country under JNNSM

Application Segment	Target for Phase I* 2010-13	Achievement during 2010-11	Achievement during 2011-12
Grid Solar Power incl. roof top & distributed small grid connected plants	1100 MW	802 MW allotted	350 MW capacity to be selected by 31st December, 2011
Off-grid solar applications	200 MW	40.6MW sanctioned	29 MW sanctioned till date. Total 100MW to be sanctioned by March, 2012
Solar collectors	7 million sq. meters	4.5 million sq. meters	5.7 million sq. meters by March, 2012

• *Phase 1 of Solar Mission is for the period 2010-13.

Statement-II

Details of off grid projects in Assam

A. Off-grid projects with location

Sl.No.	Implementing Agency	Sanctioned Systems	Location
1.	CEL	Power Plants 1x100kWp 1x50kWp	Guwahati University, Guwahati
	CEL	Power Plants 3x100kWp 1x50kWp	SSB Assam Engg. College
2.	NITTTR	Power Plant (1no.)	NITTTR Guwahati
	AEDA	Power Plants (5no.) Street Light (220no.) Home Light (220no.)	Schools/Banks/ Govt. Building/ Aryabhata Science Centers

B. Off-Grid Solar Applications in the State of Assam

- a) Off-Grid Power Plants & Street/Home Lightings Programme
b) Solar Water Heating Programme

Sl.No.	Place	Collector Area of System (sq.m.)
1.	Don Bosco School, Guwahati	260
2.	Font Fort School, Guwahati	40
3.	National Institute of Rural Dev., Guwahati	240
4.	Guwahati Refinery	44
5.	Uttam Guest House, Guwahati	10

Guidelines for use of non-conventional energy

2123. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to issue strict guidelines making compulsory for all giant industries to fulfill at least 10 per cent of their energy requirements from non-conventional energy resources despite the fact that its investment pay-back time is very long but it may be helpful to our nation for meeting rising energy demand and is environment friendly; and

(b) whether the Ministry has approached the State Governments for seeking their views in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity from sea tides and waves

2124. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any schemes to generate electricity from sea tides and waves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any successful model of this kind is functioning in any part of the world?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has Research & Demonstration and Technology Demonstration policy for producing electricity from sea tides. MNRE has sanctioned a demonstration project for setting up 3.75 MW capacity Tidal Energy Power Plant at Durgaduani Creek in Sunderbans region to West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), Kolkatta.

(c) Only a few sea tide and wave projects have been taken up in France, Canada, China, Russia and South Korea.

Funds to Maharashtra under NPBD

†2125. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount released to Maharashtra Government under National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the biogas plants installed by the State Government under the said project, district-wise;

(c) whether Government has increased the allocation of funds under this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has released a total amount of Rs. 28,31,45,725/- to State Government of Maharashtra under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during last 3 years. The year-wise details are given below:

2008-09	:	Rs. 11,32,56,950/-
2009-10	:	Rs. 6,50,56,700/-
2010-11	:	Rs. 10,48,32,075/-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The district-wise details of the biogas plants installed by State Government under the [Programme are given in the statement-I (See below).

(c) MNRE has increased the Central Financial Assistance under the programmew.e.f. 1st November 2009.

(d) The details of the Central Financial Assistance for various components of the programme are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

*District-wise details of the biogas plants installed by
the State Government of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of the Distt.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thane	125	50	305
2.	Raigad	100	100	350
3.	Ratnagiri	150	102	400
4.	Sindhudurg	300	200	1145
5.	Nashik	180	170	251
6.	Dhule	100	40	140
7.	Nandurbar	90	100	300
8.	Jalgaon	51	50	194
9.	A'nagar	300	250	1056
10.	Pune	527	558	951
11.	Stara	521	440	726
12.	Sangli	1370	1000	1972
13.	Solapur	490	350	825
14.	Kolhapur	8500	2460	5503
15.	Aurangabad	153	100	210

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jalna	111	200	235
	17.	Parbhani	150	150
	250			
18.	Hingoli	150	155	300
19.	Beed	100	100	250
20.	Nanded	150	95	358
21.	Osmanabad	100	100	300
22.	Latur	150	150	235
23.	Buldhana	175	120	225
24.	Akola	100	50	116
25.	Washim	60	57	50
26.	Smsravati	100	100	274
27.	Yavatmal	100	100	150
28.	Wardha	106	100	200
29.	Nagpur	100	100	200
30.	Bhandra	140	140	300
31.	Gondia	100	100	200
32.	Chandrapur	150	150	300
33.	Gadchorli	120	100	200
	Total	15119	8037	18471

Statement-II

Pattern of Central Financial Assistance under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) w.e.f. Nov. 2009 for 11th Plan

Sl.No.	Items for Central Financial Assistance (CFA)	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM		Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP**	
		1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Central Financial Assistance to beneficiaries of Biogas Plant (in Rs. per plant)					
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
3.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Nilgiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kursoong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All Others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
B.	Turn-Key Job Fee including warranty for five years (in Rs. per plant)			7,00	1,500
C.	Additional CFA for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)			5,00	1,000
D.	Incentive for saving Diesel and other conventional fuels by using biogas in engines/ gensets and/ or biogas based refrigerators (in Rs. per plant)			2,500	5,000
E.	Administrative Charges- for target range of plants (in Rs.)				
1.	100-3,000	50,000@		1,00,000^	
2.	3,001-7,000	8,90,000#		10,50,000^^	
3.	Above 7,001	14,90,000\$		24,50,000*	
F.	Training Courses (in Rs.)				
1.	Users course		1,000		2,000
2.	Staff Course		5,000		8,000

3.	Refresher/ Construction-cum maintenance course	19,000	35,000	
4.	Turkey-key operator & management course for workers of companies/ entrepreneurs		38,500	67,500
G.	Biogas Development & Training Centers	As per existing pattern	As per existing pattern	
H.	Communication & Publicity - for target range of plants (in Rs.)			
1.	Up to 1,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
2.	1,001- 10,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	
3.	More than 10,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
I.	Support for Repair of Non-functional Plants with the restriction of utilization of upto 5 % of the outlay of the programme in that year of the concerned State/ UT	Nil		50% of applicable CFA category subject to sharing of 50% of the cost of repair by the beneficiary.

Family type Biogas Plants under CDM

@ Extra Rs.300 per plant in excess of 200 biogas plants.

Extra Rs.150 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.

\$ Extra Rs.100 per plant in excess of 7000 biogas plants & maximum of Rs.30 lakh.

Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP

** Maximum of 50% of the cost of the biogas plant for low cost models.

^ Extra Rs. 350 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants.

^^ Extra Rs.300 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.

* Extra Rs. 250 per plant in excess of 7,000 biogas plants subject to maximum of Rs. 50.0 lakh.

**Subsidy for setting up solar energy
units at villages**

2126. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any plan for providing subsidy to set up solar energy units at village/ panchayat level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of villages that have benefited under this scheme in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the number of beneficiaries under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs 81 per watt peak for installation of solar lanterns, home lights, street lights, standalone power plants and water pumping systems in rural and other areas in General Category States. The Ministry has not sanctioned any project during the last three years for installation of solar photovoltaic systems in the villages in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of JNNSM is being implemented through Central and State Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations, State Renewable Energy Development Agencies, Public Sector Undertakings, reputed NGOs, renewable energy service providing companies, system integrators and financial institutions. The Ministry is also implementing the project of solar home lighting through NABARD. The Ministry is carrying out publicity campaign through newspaper, radio and other publicity media.

Power projects in Assam

2127. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects being implemented by the Ministries in Assam, so far;

(b) whether the power projects which have been financed by various organizations under the Ministry are being completed or commissioned within the specified time period and have achieved the targeted power generation in the State; and

(c) the details of the pending projects, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No hydro-electric Project is under construction in the state of Assam and no hydro and thermal projects are expected to be commissioned during 11th Plan period. Three thermal power projects namely Bongaigaon thermal power project (750 MW), Lakwa Waste Heat Recovery Unit (WHRU) Project (37.2 MW) and Namrup Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project (100 MW) which were scheduled to be commissioned during the 11 Plan period, have now slipped to the 12th Plan period. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As regards meeting the targets for power generation, the provisional gross electricity generation in Assam during the year 2011-12 upto November, 2011 was 3301.4 Million Units (MU) (includes Central and State Sector power generation projects) which was 109.6% of target set (3012.3 MU) for the corresponding period. The total power generation target set for Assam for the year 2011-12 is 4306.5 MU.

(c) No hydroelectric project has been accorded concurrence since April, 2002. Also no Detailed Project Report (DPR) is currently under examination in Central Electricity Authority (CEA). However, DPRs of two hydro projects viz. Lower Kopili (150 MW) and Karbi Langpi (60 MW) were returned by CEA due to inadequate geological investigations/non-updation of hydrology in respect of Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project and non-resolution of inter-state issue with Meghalaya for Karbi Langpi Hydro Electric Project. In case of thermal projects, with the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, techno-economic clearance of CEA is not required. As such, no thermal power project is pending for techno-economic clearance.

Statement

Details of Thermal Projects under construction in State of Assam

Sl. No	Name of the Project/Site	Implementing Agency	When sanctioned / Approval	*Commissioning Schedule	
				Original	Revised
1.	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (TPP) Kokrajhar Unit-1-250MW Unit-2-250MW Unit-3-250MW	NTPC	30.01.2008	Unit-1: January, 2011 Unit-2: May, 2011 Unit-3: September, 2011	Unit-1: March, 2013 Unit-2: June, 2013 Unit-3 : October, 2013
2.	Lakwa WHRU Project/ Steam Turbine, Sibsagar 37.2MW	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	January, 2001	May, 2008	January, 2012
3.	Namrup Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Dibrugarh Gas Turbine (GT)-70 MW Steam Turbine (ST)-30MW	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	17.03.07	January, 2012	2012-13

* Full Load

Power generation and allocation

2128. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the power generated by power plants-owned by public enterprises in the country;
 - (b) the formula adopted by Government to share the power so generated with the States;
- and
- (c) whether the power requests of Tamil Nadu would at least be partially agreed to by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During 2011-12 (upto November) the gross electricity generation from the Central and State Sector Power Stations in the country was 242.676 Billion Unit and 241.633 Billion Unit respectively.

(b) Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/ Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/ UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/ overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations. The balance 72%/ 75% power is distributed amongst the States / UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the states is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing state gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

The aforementioned guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/ Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding.

In 13 new projects of NTPC, Central Government has in January, 2011 approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation. Central Government has also approved 50% allocation of power from Barethi Power Project of NTPC to Madhya Pradesh and 35% to Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Additional allocation of 50 MW has been made to Tamil Nadu from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations w.e.f 10th December, 2011. This makes the total allocation of 3160 to 3235 MW power to Tamil Nadu from the Central Generating Stations during different time slots of the day, including 237-312 MW unallocated power. In addition the firm share of about 735 MW surrendered by Discoms of Delhi in Dadri-II Thermal Power Stations during 00.00 to 06.00 hrs. upto February, 2012 has been provided to Tamil Nadu on 8th December, 2011 subject to opening of letter of credit by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited commensurate with the allocated power prior to commencement of supply.

Indo-Pak agreement on power trading

2129. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any understanding between India and Pakistan has been reached recently on cooperation in power trading;

(b) whether the possibility of grid connectivity between Amritsar and Lahore for trading upto 500 MW has been discussed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) A meeting of the Group of Experts for India and Pakistan was held in New Delhi on 20.10.2011 wherein it was agreed to explore possibilities of inter-connection, technical co-operation and to deliberate on the various issues associated with planning, construction and operation of inter-connection between the two countries. It was also agreed that both sides would firm up their positions relating to identification of inter-connection points, mode of interconnection between India and Pakistan and methodologies for its implementation. These points are proposed to be taken up for discussion in the next meeting of Group of Experts.

Allocation of power from central pool

2130. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of unallocated power in the Central pool in the National Grid which is allocated to various States;

(b) whether this power in MW is distributed among the States under same norms or arbitrarily or directly by CPSUs;

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

(d) what are the outstanding dues from various States to the CPSUs for this power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The State-wise allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations as on 30.11.2011 is as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The 15% unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc.

(d) Information, in regard to outstanding dues of CPSUs in respect of Central Sector power is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-wise Allocation of Unallocated Power of CGSs as on 30.11.2011

	Figure in MW*
Chandigarh	106
Delhi	30
Haryana	134
Himachal Pradesh	184
Jammu & Kashmir	348
Punjab	85
Rajasthan	280
Uttar Pradesh	624

Uttaranchal	119
Chhattisgarh	0
Gujarat	0
Madhya Pradesh	391
Maharashtra	478
Daman & Diu	129
Dadar and Nagar haveli	503
Goa	29
Andhra Pradesh	355
Karnataka	258
Kerala	283
Tamil Nadu	262
Puducherry	164
Bihar	256
Jharkhand	140
Odisha	0
West Bengal	0
Sikkim	0
Arunachal Pradesh	20
Assam	193
Manipur	16
Meghalaya	111
Mizoram	26
Nagaland	16
Tripura	10

* Allocation during Peak Hours.

Agreement on sharing of power from hydel project in Punjab

†2131. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether an agreement between the Central Government and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan was signed regarding their share in hydroelectric projects of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan's share has been decided in the projects mentioned in the said agreement;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have been taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

Power shortage in Maharashtra

2132. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was severe power shortage in Maharashtra in the recent months which led to public agitation in various parts of the State;

(b) if so, the details of power shortage in the State and the reasons for such abnormal shortage; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to solve the severe power shortage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The energy shortage in Maharashtra during September, October and November, 2011 increased to 14.6%, 20.6% and 19.6% respectively as compared to the respective shortage of 12.3%, 15.1% and 9.4% during the corresponding month of preceding year. Similarly, the peak shortage in Maharashtra during September, October and November, 2011 increased to 26%, 24.1% and 24.1% respectively as compared to the respective shortage of 17.5%, 19% and 19.4% during the corresponding month of preceding year.

The shortage of the order of 2,000 MW during the period September to November, 2011 was due to inadequate availability of coal, poor quality of coal, wet coal from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited because of flood in Orissa, wet coal from Western Coalfields Limited during the rainy season, strike by the workers of Singareni Collieries Company Limited in Andhra Pradesh because of Telangana agitation, ash dyke problem at Korba STPS and gas shortage at Ratnagiri Gas-based power plant.

(c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply and distribution of electricity in the State lies with the concerned State Government / Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Additional allocation of 100 MW was provided to Maharashtra from the unallocated Central Generating Stations during the month of October, 2011 for addressing the immediate problem. Additional allocation of 1,375 MW has accrued to Maharashtra from the Central Generating Stations commissioned during the 11th Plan so far. Presently, Maharashtra has been provided allocation of 3,853-3,854 MW power from Central Generating Stations during different time slots of the day, including 469 to 470 MW unallocated power. The State will also get share as per prevailing guidelines from the Central Sector projects under construction.

Master plan for improved electricity infrastructure

‡2133. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is preparing a master Plan for the better availability of the infrastructural needs of electricity in order to foster industrial development;
- (b) if so, the details of the cities and the States included in this master plan; and
- (c) the criteria under which the cities would be included in this master plan for better availability of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) There is no specific Master Plan for availability and distribution of electricity for faster industrial development but for an overall improvement of the electricity distribution infrastructure in the country which would also foster industrial development, Ministry of Power, Govt, of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during April, 2005.

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

With the aim to reduce the AT&C losses up to 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two Parts. The activities covered under each part are as follows:

Part - A: Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA / DMS system for big cities only. It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing & collection, energy accounting & auditing, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc.

Part - B: Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, Load Balancing, HVDS, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66 kV levels may also be considered.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs.5196.50Cr covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 states / UTs have been sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs.1385.87Cr covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) in 13 States have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs.23658.18Cr in 19 States have been sanctioned.

Details of approved projects are given in the statement-I

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidvutikaran Yoinal (RGGVY)

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been launched by the Govt. of India on 4th April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households in the country. Govt. of India approved the continuation of the scheme in XI Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households in the country with a capital subsidy of Rs.28,000 crores.

Under the scheme, projects are being financed with 90% Capital subsidy by the Central Government for provision of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI), Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG). These would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including irrigation pumpsets, small and medium industries, khadi and village industries, cold chains, healthcare and education and Information Technology (IT). This will facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation. 10% of the project cost is being contributed by states through own resources/ loans from financial institutions.

For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:

- i) Guarantee by State Government for a minimum daily supply of 6- 8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- ii) Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationalize the scheme.

iii) Provision of required subsidy in State Budget for BPL connections added under the scheme.

Under RGGVY Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) has been proposed for un-electrified habitations with a population of above 100.

Details of approved projects are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of approved projects under R-APDRP

A. Details of projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
Non-special Category States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2	Bihar	71	194.60
3	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5	Goa	4	110.74
6	Gujarat	84	230.72
7	Haryana	36	165.63
8	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9	Karnataka	98	391.14
10	Kerala	43	214.40
11	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13	Puducherry	4	27.53
14	Punjab	47	272.85
15	Rajasthan	87	315.93

1	2	3	4
16	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18	West Bengal	62	164.37
	Sub-Total	1192	4414.11
19	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20	Assam	67	173.78
21	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22	J&K	30	151.99
23	Manipur	13	31.55
24	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25	Mizoram	9	35.12
26	Nagaland	9	34.58
27	Sikkim	2	26.30
28	Tripura	16	35.18
29	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	Sub-Total	210	782.40
	Total:	1402	5196.50

B. Details of SCADA projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl.No	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2	Assam	1	21.82
3	Bihar	1	23.21
4	Gujarat	6	138.51
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	52.89
6	Kerala	3	83.15
7	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94

1	2	3	4
8	Maharashtra	8	161.62
9	Punjab	3	52.36
10	Rajasthan	5	150.90
11	Tamilnadu	7	182.17
12	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
13	West Bengal	3	32.94
Total:		60	1385.87

C. Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP

Sl. No.	Utility/ State	No of projects (Towns/project area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost Rs. Cr
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2	Assam	56	391.41
3	Bihar	1	506.14
4	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
5	Gujarat	63	993.78
6	Haryana	29	673.58
7	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
8	Jammu & Kashmir	30	1665.27
9	Karnataka	88	948.99
10	Kerala	42	872.17
11	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
12	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
13	Punjab	42	1509.73
14	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
15	Sikkim	2	68.46
16	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
18	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
19	West Bengal	50	675.23
Total:		1039	23658.18

Statement-II

Details of State-wise approved projects under RGGY

Sl. No.	State	Projects	Sanctioned in X Plan						Projects Sanctioned in XI Plan								
			No. of Projects	No. of District	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of un-electrified h/h covered (Incl. BPL)	No. of BPL H/H covered	Total Sanctioned Project Cost	Sanc-tioned (Awarded/ Revised) Project Cost	No. of Proj-ects	No. of Districts**	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of un-electrified h/h covered (Incl. BPL)	No. of BPL h/h covered	Total Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs.Cr.)	Sanctioned (Awarded/ Revised) Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	Andhra Pr.	17	17	0	21623	3166161	2114317	648.60	673.01	9	5	0	5858	787967	477823	191.93	219.33
2	Arunachal Pr.	2	2	237	321	7230	4377	43.30	67.98	14	14	1892	1435	69177	36433	494.38	857.56
3	Assam	3	3	903	1746	190663	148971	158.03	199.09	20	20	7622	11584	1224165	842685	1544.33	2154.97
4	Bihar	26	25	17125	0	843499	843499	1495.80	2307.89	17	13	6086	6651	5178537	1918956	1480.09	2163.49
5	Chhattisgarh	3	3	117	3504	270085	122326	148.94	164.44	13	11	1071	13651	1015460	677409	990.13	993.21
6	Gujarat	3	3	0	2409	243397	188471	60.84	67.07	22	22	0	15525	1352456	766679	299.59	277.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
7	Haryana	4	4	0	1075	116814	49198	48.48	52.61	14	14	0	4910	452872	174875	148.92	170.06
8	Himachal Pr.	1	1	0	1118	2531	647	25.02	66.34	11	11	93	9548	33948	11801	180.23	275.53
9	J & K	3	3	103	1444	99088	59731	97.62	116.26	11	11	180	4606	196133	76999	538.31	735.28
10	Jharkhand	13	13	8727	4379	1469520	942319	1287.67	1861.52	9	9	11010	3243	1456740	749478	1374.94	1464.17
11	Karnataka	17	17	49	21152	1319939	631828	375.39	569.79	8	8	83	7039	612858	260111	224.71	320.35
12	Kerala	1	1	0	38	23799	17834	19.75	19.95	6	6	0	592	68937	38517	114.57	114.57
13	M.P.	8	8	115	9653	565912	311295	395.57	521.82	26	24	811	24737	2116473	1082371	1183.42	1299.68
14	Maharashtra	4	4	0	4052	355590	262538	78.86	89.99	30	30	6	36240	2278152	1613853	634.58	729.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
15	Manipur	2	2	186	270	25136	14447	64.07	88.11	7	7	696	1108	167012	92922	293.72	293.72
16	Meghalaya	2	2	174	797	41495	23676	45.99	56.36	5	5	1769	2739	147153	92771	244.42	385.63
17	Mizoram	2	2	90	209	15331	8618	41.75	113.58	6	6	47	361	29003	18799	62.50	154.38
18	Nagaland	2	2	12	279	21701	14290	16.25	38.28	9	9	93	873	121291	55610	94.92	225.80
19	Orissa	4	4	2602	4637	598625	335080	434.10	449.78	28	26	15293	24959	4259667	2907709	3180.99	3158.11
20	Punjab									17	17	0	11840	405023	148860	154.59	183.91
21	Rajasthan	25	24	1705	15608	1009310	699951	453.23	505.29	15	9	2749	19233	1220132	1050167	801.26	796.67
22	Sikkim	2	2	16	158	10320	3724	26.09	77.92	2	2	9	260	17846	7734	31.01	77.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
23	Tamil Nadu								26	26	0	12416	1692235	545511	447.41	447.41	
24	Tripura	1	1	48	72	20548	13119	19.57	35.35	3	3	112	570	208211	181611	111.89	133.19
25	Uttar Pradesh	64	65	30802	3287	1694075	1120648	2719.51	3769.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.00	44.00
26	Uttarakhand	13	13	1469	14105	357309	281615	643.89	760.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
27	West Bengal	13	13	4283	0	145918	97847	385.03	485.27	15	4	290	24775	3828087	2601887	1959.60	2204.79
	Total	235	234	68763	111936	12613996	8310366	9733.35	13157.76	343	312	49912	244753	28939535	16431571	16826.43	19880.61

ADB assistance for mega power plants

2134. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide assistance to various mega power plants of 4,000 MW in this country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has submitted any proposal to ADB;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the details of the terms and conditions of ADB for such assistance;
- (e) the details of assistance, so far, provided by ADB to various such plants; and
- (f) the details of the progress, so far, made in each of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During April, 2008, ADB provided a loan of USD 450 Million to Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (CGPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the construction of 4000 MW Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP). Out of this loan, USD 250 million were provided by ADB through its private sector window and balance of USD 200 Million were syndicated by ADB to the Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM) through a risk participation agreement. CGPL contracted this loan from ADB on its own, through pure commercial negotiations.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) to (f) Do not arise.

Shortage of coal in power plants

2135. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some of the power companies at present are facing acute shortage of coal;
- (b) if so, the details of coal demanded and supplied to these companies during the last two years and the current year, company-wise and year-wise, till date;
- (c) the steps taken by Government for providing sufficient quantity of coal to these companies;

(d) whether coal is also being imported for power plants; and

(e) if so, the details of coal imported from different countries along with the funds spent thereon during the last two years and the current year, till date, country wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRLK.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As on 7th December, 2011, out of 89 thermal power stations monitored on a daily basis by Central Electricity Authority, 44 thermal power stations were having a coal stock of less than seven days.

(b) Thermal power station-wise details of coal requirement and coal receipt during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April - October 2011) is given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) Following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure sufficient quantity of coal to these thermal plants in the country:

- Ministry of Coal/ Coal India Ltd. Was impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- Power Utilities were advised to import coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.

(d) and (e) As per the information furnished by the Power Utilities, coal imported by them during the last two years and the current year (upto November 2011) is as under:

Year	Coal Qty. Import (Million Tonnes)
2009-10	22.6
2010-11	30.5
2011-12	26.5*
(upto November 2011)	

*provisional

Import of coal for the power stations is done by the Power Utilities and most of the coal import was from Indonesia and South Africa. Information in regard to funds spent by the Power Utilities for import of coal for use in their power stations is not available with the Central Government.

Statement-1

Coal statement of thermal power stations for April 2009 to March-2010

(Quantity in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement	Receipt (Indigenous)	Receipt (Imported)	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Domestic					
Northern Region					
Delhi					
1	Rajghat TPS	804	553	0	636
2	Badarpur TPS	4200	4196	162	4174
Haryana					
3	Panipat TPS	7193	6939	498	7444
4	Yamuna Nagar TPS	3108	2496	229	2742
Punjab					
5	Gh TPS (Leh.Moh.)	4797	4551	0	4525
6	Gnd TPS (Bhatinda)	2041	1973	0	2015
7	Ropar TPS	6754	7007	0	6681
Rajasthan					
8	Kota TPS	6810	5505	413	5741
9	Suratgarh TPS	6993	6086	462	6384
10	Chabra	670	140	0	161
Uttar Pradesh					
11	Anpara TPS	8496	8763	0	8736

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Harduaganj B	897	890	0	830
13	Obra TPS	5004	4662	0	4810
14	Panki TPS	900	1082	111	1054
15	Parichha TPS	3597	2974	243	2932
16	Dadri (NCTPP)	5736	4399	433	4893
17	Rihand STPS	11928	10575	352	10857
18	Singrauli STPS	11004	11097	0	11297
19	Tanda TPS	4032	2457	243	2588
20	Unchahar TPS	7032	5509	246	5637
Total Northern Region		101996	91854	3392	94137
Western Region					
Chhattisgarh					
21	Korba East V	2604	3000	0	2956
22	Korba-II	2700	3026	0	2857
23	Korba-West TPS	4704	5046	0	4713
24	Korba STPS	12816	12932	129	12729
25	Sipat STPS	6129	5908	106	5633
26	Bhilai TPS	210	253	0	272
Gujarat					
27	Gandhi Nagar TPS	4755	3187	670	3875
28	Sikka Rep. TPS	1452	994	200	1098
29	Ukai tps	4440	3372	0	3335
30	Wanakbori TPS	8988	6961	533	7512

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh					
31	Amar Katak	2229	1141	0	1231
32	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	6888	6212	0	6054
33	Satpura TPS	6600	6335	0	5625
34	Vindhyaachal STPS	18732	18176	393	18480
Maharashtra					
35	Bhusawal TPS	3048	2633	337	2766
36	Chandrapur	13810	12113	548	12022
37	Khaparkheda TPS- II	5406	5051	391	4823
38	Koradi TPS	6201	4622	244	4311
39	Nasik TPS	5388	4009	700	4418
40	Parli TPS	5829	4752	351	4682
41	Paras TPS	1800	1628	0	1421
Total Western Region		124729	111351	4602	110813
Southern Region					
Andhra Pradesh					
42	Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	6612	7197	462	7603
43	Kothagudem TPS	7695	7753	0	7298
44	Ramagundem - B TPS	300	349	0	350
45	Rayalaseema TPS	3540	4109	288	4404
46	Ramagundem STPS	13168	12375	645	12862
47	Simhadri	5508	5553	344	5976

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
48	Raichur TPS	7940	5817	908	7708
49	Bellary TPS	2828	1855	0	2045
Tamil Nadu					
50	Ennore TPS	1633	1461	0	1516
51	Mettur TPS	4785	3811	526	4172
52	North Chennai TPS	3327	3006	351	3355
53	Tuticorin TPS	6453	4459	1134	5359
Total Southern Region		63789	57745	4658	62648
Eastern Region					
Bihar					
54	Barauni TPS	397	287	0	262
55	Muzaffarpur TPS	504	429	0	417
56	Kahalgaon TPS	8232	8482	898	9496
Jharkhand					
57	Patratu TPS	996	1037	0	1003
58	Tenughat TPS	2004	1745	0	1504
59	Bokaro 'B' TPS	3000	3076	16	2758
60	Chandrapura(Dvc)	1704	1888	0	1546
Orissa					
61	IB Valley TPS	2727	2537	0	2539
62	Talcher (Old) TPS	3312	2952	84	2963
63	Talcher STPS	20064	17938	1381	19289

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal					
64	Durgapur TPS	1386	1416	0	1555
65	Mejia TPS	6352	4225	312	4380
66	Bakreswar TPS	5463	4016	336	4586
67	Bandel TPS	1464	1270	102	1358
68	D.P.L. TPS	3708	2402	0	2255
69	Kolaghat TPS	5892	5512	280	5910
70	Sagardighi TPS	3859	1799	180	2103
71	Santalidih TPS	1797	996	0	1030
72	Farakka STPS	11385	7281	877	8135
Total Eastern Region		84251	69296	4466	73100
Total All India		374765	330246	17118	340698

Statement-II

Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April 2010 to March-2011

(Quantity in Thousand Tonne)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Cap (MW) 31.03.2011	Require- ment	Receipt Indige- nous	Receipt Imported	Total Receipt	Consump- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
Delhi							
1	Badarpur	705.0	4200	3301	439	3740	3745
2	Rajghat (DVB)	135.0	804	611	0	611	700
Sub Total		840.0	5004	3912	439	4351	4445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana						0	
3	Panipat	1360.0	7347	7103	21	7124	7099
4	Yamuna Nagar	600.0	3252	2719	4	2723	2616
5	Rajiv Gandhi (Hissar)	1200.0	3200	1936	57	1993	2165
6	Indra Gandhi	500.0	500	207	0	207	8
	Sub Total	3660.0	14299	11965	82	12047	11888
Punjab					0		
7	Bhatinda	440.0	2053	1265	0	1265	1328
8	Lehra Mohabbat	920.0	4981	4298	0	4298	4228
9	Roper	1260.0	7066	6623	0	6623	6491
	Sub Total	2620.0	14100	12186	0	12186	12047
Rajasthan					0		
10	Kota	1240.0	7578	6803	223	7026	7238
11	Suratgarh	1500.0	7897	6386	227	6613	6615
12	Chhabra TPS	500.0	3011	1063	0	1063	905
	Sub Total	3240.0	18486	14252	450	14702	14758
Uttar Pradesh					0		
13	Anpara	1630.0	8496	8682	0	8682	8793
14	Harduaganj	220.0	897	719	0	719	655
15	Obra	1372.0	5004	4306	0	4306	4240
16	Panki Extn.	210.0	900	851	0	851	954
17	Parichha	640.0	3817	2991	0	2991	2792

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Tanda (NTPC)	440.0	4032	2386	90	2476	2820
19	Unchahar (NTPC)	1050.0	7032	5842	134	5976	5781
20	Rihand STPS	2000.0	11828	9860	501	10361	10393
21	Singrauli(STPS)	2000.0	11004	11817	331	12148	11994
22	NCTPP(Dadri)	1820.0	7288	6371	726	7097	7390
	Sub Total	11382.0	60298	53825	1782	55607	55812
	Total N. R.	21742.0	112187	96140	2753	98893	98950
Western Region						0	
Gujarat						0	
23	Gandhinagar	870.0	4755	3637	687	4324	4281
24	Sikka	240.0	1452	1096	43	1139	1158
25	Ukai	850.0	4587	4564	0	4564	4648
26	Wanakbori	1470.0	8988	7776	418	8194	8185
	Sub Total	3430.0	19782	17073	1148	18221	18272
Madhya Pradesh						0	
27	Amarkantak	450.0	2289	1509	4	1513	1362
28	Birsingpur	1340.0	6828	5886	8	5894	5800
29	Satpura	1142.5	6600	6112	65	6177	5942
30	Vindhyachal STPS	3260.0	18732	17421	803	18224	18241
	Sub Total	6192.5	34449	30928	880	31808	31345
Chhattisgarh						0	
31	Korba East	440.0	3397	2488	0	2488	2882
32	Korba East (EXP)	500.0	2604	3081	0	3081	2995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Korba West	840.0	4370	4886	0	4886	4816
34	Korba STPS	2600.0	12816	11456	161	11617	12747
35	Bhilai TPS	500.0	3200	2964	0	2964	2732
36	Sipat STPS	1000.0	6129	5902	106	6008	5786
	Sub Total	5880.0	32516	30777	267	31044	31958
	Maharashtra					0	
37	Bhusawal	470.0	3078	2627	307	2934	2456
38	Chandrapur	2340.0	14452	9647	511	10158	10086
39	Koradi	1040.0	6165	4520	19	4539	4563
40	Khaperkheda	840.0	5566	4972	431	5403	5322
41	Nasik	880.0	5508	3974	598	4572	4402
42	Parli	1170.0	6685	4993	451	5444	5341
43	Paras	555.0	2340	2819	0	2819	2630
	Sub Total	7295.0	43794	33552	2317	35869	34800
	Total W.R.	22797.5	130541	112330	4612	116942	116375
	Southern Region					0	
	Andhra Pradesh					0	
44	Kothagudem	1220.0	7695	6704	0	6704	6865
45	Ramagundam B	62.5	300	290	0	290	331
46	Vijayawada	1760.0	6915	7154	609	7763	8645
47	Ramagundam STPS	2600.0	13268	12466	498	12964	12965
48	Rayalaseema	1050.0	3540	4396	109	4505	4534

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49	Kakatiya	500.0	960	1023	0	1023	1106
50	Simhadri	1500.0	5508	5267	615	5882	5989
	Sub Total	8692.5	38186	37300	1831	39131	40435
	Karnataka				0		
51	Raichur	1720.0	8023	5721	1070	6791	6479
52	Bellary	500.0	2629	1687	7	1694	1698
	Total	2220.0	10652	7408	1077	8485	8177
	Tamil Nadu					0	
53	Ennore	450.0	1608	1584	0	1584	1582
54	Mettur	840.0	4067	3757	679	4436	4528
55	Tuticorin	1050.0	6533	4114	1062	5176	5568
56	North Chennai	630.0	3327	2829	436	3265	3289
	Sub Total	2970.0	15535	12284	2177	14461	14967
	Totsl S.R.	3882.5	64373	56992	5085	62077	63579
	Eastern Region					0	
	Bihar					0	
57	Barauni	310.0	399	233	0	233	213
58	Muzaffarpur	220.0	504	296	0	296	304
59	Kahalgaon STPS	2340.0	8185	9985	1480	11465	11502
	Sub Total	2870.0	9088	10514	1480	11994	12019
	Jharkhand					0	
60	Patratu	770.0	996	652	0	652	624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61	Tenughat	420.0	2004	1467	0	1467	1646
62	Bokaro (DVC)	630.0	3061	3034	0	3034	2930
63	Chandrapura (DVC)	890.0	2318	1837	0	1837	2009
	Sub Total	2710.0	8379	6990	0	6990	7209
	West Bengal				0		
64	Durgapur (DVC)	340.0	1386	1520	0	1520	1212
65	Mejia (DVC)	2340.0	6470	5804	320	6124	6039
66	Bandel	450.0	1620	1585	7	1592	1599
67	Sagardighi	600.0	3841	2554	88	2642	2659
68	Santalalih	730.0	1797	1044	3	1047	996
69	Kolaghat	1260.0	5689	6118	157	6275	6320
70	Bakreswar	1050.0	5939	5231	141	5372	5201
71	Durgapur (DPL)	690.0	3533	1671	0	1671	1490
72	Farakka STPS	2100.0	10514	5689	1752	7441	7352
	Sub Total	9560.0	40789	31216	2468	33684	32868
	Orissa				0		
73	Talcher Old	470.0	3312	3066	35	3101	3097
74	Talcher STPS	3000.0	18864	15370	2848	18218	17946
75	IB Valley	420.0	2724	2604	0	2604	2735
	Sub Total	3890.0	24900	21040	2883	23923	23778
	Total E.R.	19030.0	83156	69760	6831	76591	75874
	Total All India	77452.0	390257	335222	19281	354503	354778

Statement-III

Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for Apr to Oct-2011

(Quantity in Thousand Tonne)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement	Receipt (Domestic)	Receipt (Import)	Total Receipt	Consum- ption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi						
1	Rajghat TPS	488	394	0	394	425
2	Badarpur TPS	2493	2432	19	2451	2454
Haryana						
3	Panipat TPS	4250	4416	341	4757	4827
4	Yamuna Nagar TPS	1587	1276	201	1477	1500
5	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	3119	2262	374	2636	2607
6	Indira Gandhi STPP	1360	0	72	72	1049
Punjab						
7	Gh TPS (Leh.Moh.)	2550	2565	0	2565	2551
8	Ropar TPS	3967	3646	0	3646	3714
9	Gnd TPS (Bhatinda)	1020	798	0	798	835
Rajasthan						
10	Kota TPS	3879	3506	488	3994	3897
11	Suratgarh TPS	4080	3868	441	4309	4153
12	Chhabra Tpp	1247	562	40	602	763
Uttar Pradesh						
13	Anpara TPS	4987	4356	0	4356	4594

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Harduaganj TPS	542	141	0	141	90
15	Obra TPS	2720	1885	0	1885	2088
16	Panki TPS	680	398	0	398	431
17	Parichha TPS	1813	1389	0	1389	1616
18	Dadri (NCTPP)	5213	4051	1037	5088	5102
19	Rihand STPS	6290	5147	391	5538	6112
20	Singrauli STPS	6403	5438	167	5605	6202
21	Tanda TPS	1530	1456	31	1487	1615
22	Unchahar TPS	3457	2734	155	2889	3340
Total Northern Region		63675	52720	3757	56477	59965
Chhattisgarh						
23	Dspm TPS	1700	1235	0	1235	1183
24	Korba-II	1700	1711	0	1711	1639
25	Korba-West TPS	2833	2782	0	2782	2793
26	Korba STPS	7367	7243	232	7475	7509
27	Sipat STPS	3400	3049	179	3228	3422
28	Bhilai TPS	1530	1373	0	1373	1521
Gujarat						
29	Gandhi Nagar TPS	2777	2248	228	2476	2444
30	Ukai TPS	2380	2578	16	2594	2510
31	Sikka Rep. TPS	743	657	0	657	629
32	Wanakbori TPS	4420	4888	16	4904	4881

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Madhya Pradesh					
33	Amarkantak Ext TPS	1020	1284	0	1284	763
34	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	3627	3205	10	3215	3115
35	Satpura TPS	3513	3160	15	3175	3121
36	Vindhyaachal STPS	10597	8414	658	9072	9671
	Maharashtra					
37	Bhusawal TPS	1473	1120	106	1226	1175
38	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	7650	6457	277	6734	6533
39	Khaparkheda TPS	3060	2655	295	2950	2910
40	Koradi TPS	2720	2098	0	2098	1901
41	Nasik TPS	2663	1912	181	2093	2132
42	Parli TPS	3340	2598	80	2678	2638
43	Paras TPS	1057	788	0	788	880
	Total Western Region	69570	61455	2293	63748	63370
	Andhra Pradesh					
44	Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	5100	4710	779	5489	5561
45	Kothagudem TPS	3787	4074	0	4074	4350
46	Ramagundem - B TPS	198	181	0	181	179
47	Rayalaseema TPS	3230	2979	147	3126	3218
48	Ramagundem STPS	7480	6352	376	6728	7063
49	Simhadri	4533	3349	699	4048	3985
50	Kakatiya TPS	1133	933	0	933	919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Karnataka					
51	Raichurtps	4900	3327	647	3974	4230
52	Bellary TPS	1700	1110	49	1159	1118
	Tamil Nadu					
53	Ennore TPS	1360	701	0	701	711
54	Mettur TPS	2663	2146	566	2712	2724
55	North Chennai TPS	2040	1477	374	1851	1888
56	Tuticorin TPS	3627	2743	797	3540	3493
	Total Southern Region	33421	27716	2697	30413	31334
	Bihar					
57	Barauni TPS	227	97	0	97	119
58	Muzaffarpur TPS	340	187	0	187	189
59	Kahalgaoon TPS	7933	5125	1126	6251	6141
	Jharkhand					
60	Patratu TPS	567	166	0	166	200
61	Tenughat TPS	901	889	0	889	880
62	Bokaro 'B' TPS	1757	1581	0	1581	1774
63	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	1587	1376	0	1376	1272
	Orissa					
64	IB Valley TPS	1530	1453	0	1453	1512
65	Talcher (Old) TPS	1700	1525	7	1532	1708
66	Talcher STPS	10380	6873	2287	9160	9399

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal						
67	Durgapur TPS	848	598	0	598	797
68	Mejia TPS	5670	3763	0	3763	3694
69	Bakreswar TPS	3400	2589	266	2855	2949
70	Bandel TPS	963	805	117	922	942
71	D.P.L. TPS	1506	836	0	836	842
72	Kolaghat TPS	3570	3441	333	3774	3765
73	Sagardighi TPS	1530	1486	178	1664	1665
74	Santaldih TPS	1247	681	70	751	766
75	Farakka STPS	6233	2580	1183	3763	3680
Total Eastern Region		51889	36051	5567	41618	42294
Total All India		218555	177942	14314	192256	196963

Status of UMPPS in Karnataka

2136. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of development of coal-based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in Karnataka; and

(b) by when power generation would commence in the UMPPs of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The site originally identified at Tadri for the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) in Karnataka could not be taken up due to agitation by local people. Alternate site for UMPP in Karnataka is yet to be identified by the State Government.

(b) Schedule of commencement of power generation of the UMPP can be furnished once the bidding process is completed.

Payment of electricity bills

2137. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power sector is incurring losses due to non-payment of electricity bills in time by Government departments/agencies of State as well as the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for early payment of bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in some of the States are very high. This is partly due to poor collection efficiency. The collection efficiency of Utilities selling directly to consumers is given in the statement (*See below*). To address the issues related to the high AT&C losses (which also captures collection efficiency) and reforms in the distribution sector of the States, the Government of India has launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for 10th Plan and Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for 11th Plan. In the 11th Plan, the scheme has been restructured with emphasis on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. Steps under this Programme which would lead to an improvement in the collection efficiency include:

- Extensive energy audit will be undertaken in each district at feeder and DT level and accordingly concerned Officers would be made responsible for containing AT&C losses.
- Replacement of old electro-mechanical meters with static meters.
- R-APDRP would enable, IT enabled metering, billing/collection procedures to reduce manual intervention/discretion.
- Utilities would develop an enabling mechanism for speedy resolution of billing disputes, prompt disconnection of non-paying customers etc.
- Establishment of IT backed Customer Care Centers (CCCs), to facilitate online collection and resolution of billing disputes etc.

In addition to the above, pre-paid metering system is being experimented by some utilities.

Statement

Details of the collection efficiency of utilities selling directly to consumers

State	Utility	2007-08					2008-09					2009-10				
		Net Input Energy (Mkwh)	Net Energy Sold (Mkwh)	Collec- tion Efficiency (%)	Energy Released (Mkwh)	At & C Losses %	Net Input Energy (Mkwh)	Net Energy Sold (Mkwh)	Collec- tion Efficiency (%)	Energy Released (Mkwh)	At & C Losses %	Net Input Energy (Mkwh)	Net Energy Sold (Mkwh)	Collec- tion Efficiency (%)	Energy Released (Mkwh)	At & C Losses %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Bihar	BSEB	7,504	4,394	89.87	3,949	47.38	8,234	4,974	108.65	5,404	34.37	9,281	5,512	94.43	5,205	43.92
Bihar Total		7,504	4,394	89.87	3,949	47.38	8,234	4,974	108.65	5,404	3437	9,281	5,512	94.43	5305	43.92
Jharkhand	JSEB	7,082	4,245	127.89	5,429	23.34	7,831	4,670	77.13	3,602	54.01	8,396	5,492	136.92	7,520	10.43
Jharkhand Total		7,082	4,245	127.89	5,429	2334	7331	4,670	77.13	3,602	54.01	8396	5,492	136.92	7,520	10.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Orissa	CESCO	5,204	3,045	92.18	2,807	46.05	5,679	3,384	89.20	3,019	46.84	6,232	3,775	99.06	3,740	40.00
	NESCO	4,655	3,204	95.05	3,045	34.58	4,545	2,974	93.39	2,777	38.90	4,705	3,175	93.81	2,979	36.70
	SESCO	1,977	1,078	95.12	1,025	48.15	2,176	1,136	94.63	1,075	50.59	2,286	1,188	94.29	1,120	51.00
	WESCO	5,377	3,435	92.06	3,162	41.20	6,378	4,238	93.98	3,983	37.55	6,301	4,090	96.17	3,933	37.58
Orissa Total		17,213	10,761	93.29	10,039	41.68	18,778	11,732	92.51	10,854	42.20	19,524	12,328	96.27	11,771	39.71
Sikkim	Sikkim PD	375	260	70.18	183	51.32	393	277	75.47	209	46.81	512	363	68.58	249	51.35
Sikkim Total		375	260	70.18	183	51.32	393	277	75.47	209	46.81	512	363	68.58	249	51.35
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	19,451	14,995	99.57	14,931	23.24	20,962	15,688	99.12	15,551	25.81	25,427	18,141	93.57	16,975	33.24
West Bengal Total		19,451	14,995	99.57	14,931	23.24	20,962	15,688	99.12	15,551	25.81	25,427	18,141	93.57	16,975	33.24
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	414	170	93.79	159	61.59	744	303	97.70	296	60.15	670	319	98.96	315	52.93
Arunachal Pradesh Total		414	170	93.79	159	61.59	744	303	97.70	296	60.15	670	319	98.96	315	52.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Assam	CAEDCL	1,078	653	94.15	615	42.96	1,102	743	89.94	668	39.36					
	LAEDCL	1,450	1,060	97.50	1,034	28.71	1,714	1,280	94.77	1,213	29.23					
	UAEDCL	1,190	783	97.17	761	36.02	1,159	775	102.60	795	31.42					
	APDCL											4,392	3,247	95.98	3,117	29.03
Assam Total		3,717	2,496	96.52	2,410	35.18	3,975	2,798	95.66	2,676	32.68	4392	3347	95.98	3,117	29.03
Manipur	Manipur PD	456	197	47.01	93	79.67	451	197	42.72	84	81.32	454	221	106.77	236	48.09
Manipur Total		456	197	47.01	93	79.67	451	197	42.72	84	81.32	454	221	106.77	236	48.09
Meghalaya	MeSEB	1,422	893	96.42	861	39.45	1,362	945	81.56	771	43.37	1,342	898	76.54	688	48.77
Meghalaya Total		1,422	893	96.42	861	39.45	1362	945	81.56	771	4337	1342	898	76.54	688	48.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Mizoram	Mizoram PD	257	179	102.54	184	28.43	287	165	102.29	169	41.08	320	191	102.41	195	38.99
Mizoram Total		257	179	102.54	184	28.43	287	165	102.29	169	41.08	320	191	102.41	195	38.99
Nagaland	Nagaland PD	285	173	83.91	145	49.09	304	193	87.90	170	44.12	385	250	83.0	208	46.15
Nagaland Total		285	173	83.91	145	49.09	304	193	87.90	170	44.12	385	250	83.06	208	46.15
Tripura	TSECL	585	398	102.58	408	30.25	645	451	97.36	439	31.91	672	495	96.26	476	29.16
Tripura Total		585	398	102.58	408	30.25	645	451	97.36	439	31.91	672	495	96.26	476	29.16
Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	9271	6,408	91.00	5,831	37.10	8,965	7,014	101.50	7,119	20.59	9,667	8,403	92.23	7,750	19.83
	BSES Yamuna	5,385	3,518	80.65	2,837	47.31	5,283	3,965	114.94	4,557	13.73	5,645	4,330	93.05	4,029	28.63
	NDPL	6,275	4,975	100.99	5,024	19.93	6,325	5,161	100.94	5,210	17.64	6,910	5,800	100.45	5,826	15.68
Delhi Total		20,931	14,901	91.89	13,693	34.58	20,573	16,140	104.62	16,887	17.92	22,222	18,533	94.99	17,605	20.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Haryana	DHBVNL	12,468	9,034	94.15	8,505	31.78	13,181	9,860	90.10	8,884	32.60	15,884	11,601	98.44	11,420	28.11
	UHBVNL	12,911	9,223	92.08	8,493	34.22	12,964	9,461	90.44	8,556	34.00	15211	11267	94.62	10,661	29.91
Haryana Total		25,379	18,258	93.10	16,999	33.02	26,145	19,321	90.26	17,440	33.29	31,095	22,868	96.56	22,081	28.99
H.P	HPSEB	5,806	5,018	95.86	4,810	17.15	6,316	5,461	100.80	5,504	12.85	6,806	5,814	95.44	5,549	18.46
Himachal Pradesh Total		5,806	5,018	95.86	4,810	17.15	6,316	5,461	100.80	5,504	12.85	6,806	5,814	95.44	5,549	18.46
J&K	J&K PDD	8,274	3,332	69.74	2,323	71.92	8,655	3,539	75.70	2,679	69.05	9,813	3,833	75.67	2,900	70.44
Jammu & Kashmir Total		8,274	3332	69.74	2323	71.92	8,655	3,539	75.70	2,679	69.05	9,813	3,833	75.67	2,900	70.44
Punjab	PSEB	37,922	30,545	100.44	30,680	19.10	36,078	30,112	97.63	29,399	18.51	38,806	32237	99.03	31,925	17.73
Punjab Total		37,922	30,545	100.44	30,680	19.10	36,078	30,112	97.63	29399	18.51	38,806	32237	99.03	31,925	17.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Rajasthan	AVVNL	11273	7,311	99.13	7,247	35.71	11,146	7,941	96.79	7,660	31.28	12,345	8,558	96.59	8,266	33.04
	JDVNL	10,145	7,221	93.94	6,784	33.13	11,070	8,052	95.98	7,728	30.19	12,820	9,586	91.60	8,781	31.51
	JVVNL	13,068	9,126	99.37	9,069	30.60	14,021	10,423	96.32	10,039	28.40	16286	12,486	95.63	11,940	26.68
Rajasthan Total		34,485	23,658	97.64	23,099	33.02	36,237	26,389	96.36	25,427	29.83	41,452	30,631	94.64	28,988	30.07
Uttar Pradesh	DWN	11,778	8,062	80.80	6,514	44.69	11,989	8,782	73.79	6,480	45.95	13,143	8,851	74.80	6,621	49.62
	KESCO	2,632	1,703	67.82	1,155	56.12	2,640	1,867	65.83	1,229	53.44	2,722	1,980	86.11	1,705	37.37
	MVVN	8,702	6,548	68.90	4,511	48.16	8,887	7,036	74.98	5,276	40.64	9,653	7,546	91.19	6,881	28.71
	Pash VVN	16,652	11,966	95.61	11,441	31.29	16,654	12,531	97.50	12,218	26.63	17,766	13,008	98.44	12,805	27.93
	Poorv VVN	11267	8,195	66.11	5,418	51.91	11,916	9,011	66.45	5,988	49.75	12,783	9,597	60.66	5,822	54.46
Uttar Pradesh Total		51,031	36,474	79.62	29,040	43.09	52,086	39,228	79.51	31,191	40.12	56,066	40,982	82.56	33,833	39.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Uttarakhand	UtPCL	6,732	4,736	87.67	4,152	38.32	8,214	5,494	96.64	5,309	35.37	8,280	6,249	88.08	5,504	33.53
Uttarakhand Total		6,732	4,736	87.67	4,152	38.32	8214	5,494	96.64	5,309	35.37	8,280	6,249	88.08	5,504	33.53
Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	26,068	21,605	97.46	21,055	19.23	27,537	24,040	98.24	23,616	14.24	31,933	26,641	98.37	26208	17.93
	APEPDCL	9,123	8,453	99.88	8,442	7.46	9,472	8,692	97.79	8,500	10.26	10,814	9,832	99.33	9,766	9.69
	APNPDCL	8,524	7,748	96.90	7,508	11.92	9,786	8,545	98.07	8,380	14.37	10,464	8,943	95.34	8,526	18.52
	APSPDCL	9,613	7,748	99.23	7,688	20.02	13,441	11,939	99.80	11,915	11.36	15,300	13257	96.22	12,755	16.63
Andhra Pradesh Tota		53,328	45,554	98.11	44,694	16.19	60,237	53,215	98.49	52,411	12.99	68,511	58,673	97.58	572,55	16.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Karnataka	BESCOM	18,665	14,934	91.74	13,701	26.60	19,566	16,310	96.97	15,816	19.17	20,317	17252	92.92	16,031	21.10
	CHESCOM	4,093	3,167	80.57	2,552	37.65	4,179	3,403	91.70	3,120	25.33	4245	3,548	85.88	3,047	28.21
	GESCOM	5,518	4,082	79.42	3,242	41.25	5,738	4,246	82.72	3,512	38.80	5,764	4,292	83.20	3,571	38.05
	HESCOM	7,075	5,303	79.12	4,196	40.70	7,367	5,529	88.08	4,870	33.90	7,402	5,858	90.34	5,292	28.51
	MESCOM	2,900	2,502	90.80	2,272	21.66	3,138	2,732	98.78	2,698	14.01	3,274	2,860	93.40	2,672	18.40
Karnataka Total		38,252	29,988	86.58	25,962	32.13	39,988	32,219	93.16	30,016	24.94	41,002	33810	90.54	30,613	25.34
Kerala	KSEB	14,622	12,050	95.23	11,475	21.52	14,695	12,414	92.80	11,520	21.61	16,129	13,971	98.25	13,727	14.89
Kerala Total		14,622	12,050	95.23	11,475	21.52	14,695	12,414	92.80	11,520	21.61	16,129	13,971	98.25	13,727	14.89
Puducherry	Puducherry PD	2,432	2,072	95.43	1,977	18.69	2,335	1,999	95.25	1,904	18.47	2,527	2,164	94.16	2,038	19.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Puducherry Total		2,432	2,072	95.43	1,977	18.69	2335	1,999	95.25	1,904	18.47	2,527	2,164	94.16	2,038	19.35
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	61,184	52,229	98.18	51,281	16.19	61,883	52,499	100.92	52,980	14.39	66,974	56,758	94.22	53,476	20.15
Tamil Nadu Total		61,184	52229	98.18	51281	16.19	61.883	52,499	100.92	52,980	14.39	66,974	56,758	94.22	53,476	20.15
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	14,214	10,601	97.09	10,292	27.59	12,282	8,955	95.38	8,541	30.46					
	CSPDCL						5,017	3,067	100.96	3,096	38.29	18,476	11,311	101.31	11,459	37.98
Chhattisgarh Total		14,214	10,601	97.09	10,292	27.59	17,299	12,021	96.80	11,637	32.73	18,476	11311	101.31	11,459	37.98
Goa	Goa PD	2,709	2,275	103.44	2,354	13.12	2,905	2,307	98.62	2,275	21.69	2,962	2,488	109.82	2,732	7.76
Goa Total		2,709	2,275	103.44	2,354	13.12	2,905	2307	98.62	2,275	21.69	2,962	2,488	109.82	2,732	7.76
Gujarat	DGVCL	9,435	7,979	100.24	7,998	15.23	9,741	8,305	98.40	8,172	16.11	10,565	8,959	99.97	8,956	15.23
	MGVCL	5,802	4,866	98.77	4,806	17.17	6,304	5,400	99.25	5,360	14.98	6,727	5,759	98.97	5,700	15.27
	PGVCL	17,432	11,837	99.05	11,724	32.74	18,003	12,450	98.64	12281	31.78	19,858	13,513	99.42	13,435	32.35
	UGVCL	12,377	10,240	100.04	10,244	17.23	12,792	10,910	98.12	10,705	16.31	14,891	12,213	98.89	12,078	18.89
Gujarat Total		45,046	34,922	99.57	34,773	22.81	46,840	37,065	98.52	36,518	22.04	52,041	40,444	99.32	40,169	22.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	19
Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra WVCL	11,381	6,349	81.68	5,186	54.43	10,819	6,589	81.70	5,384	50.24	10,563	6,943	87.85	6,099	42.26
	MP Paschim Kshetra WVCL	12,808	8,446	89.89	7,592	40.72	12,510	8,331	95.53	7,959	36.38	12,705	9,219	87.98	8,111	36.16
	MP Purv Kshetra WVCL	9,829	6,087	92.72	5,644	42.58	9,604	6,016	70.49	4,241	55.84	9,632	6,410	80.98	5,191	46.11
Madhya Pradesh Total		34,018	20,882	88.22	18,422	45.85	32,933	20,936	83.98	17,583	46.61	32,900	22,572	85.95	19,401	41.03
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	73,400	55,716	90.47	50,408	31.32	74,560	58,171	88.19	51,302	31.19	80,526	63,941	94.42	60,375	25.02
Maharashtra Total		73,400	55,716	90.47	50,408	31.32	74,560	58,171	88.19	51,302	31.19	80,526	63,941	94.42	60,375	25.02
Grand Total		588,528	442,374	93.86	415,225	29.45	611,946	470,924	93.90	442,207	27.74	667,963	514,636	94.55	486,585	27.15

Note: AT & C Losses for Sikkim PD (for 2007-08 to 2009-10), MeSEB and APSPDCL (for 2007-08 and 2009-10) and MP Madhya Kshetra WVCL for 2009-10 include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses is not available

Note: Collection efficiency for J&K PDD for 2007-08 to 2009-10 has been calculated based on figures for revenue realized available in Resource Plan

Power generation and allocation to States

†2138. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of demand and supply of power in the country at present and the break-up of power generation in Central and State sectors, separately;
- (b) whether power generated by Central sector is supplied to the States as per the Gadgil formula while States are demanding power supply in proportion to their population;
- (c) if so, whether Government is considering their demand; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The details of demand and supply of power in the country during April to November, 2011 are given below :

Energy Requirement :	613,869 Million Unit
Energy Availability :	569,081 Million Unit
Energy Shortage :	44,788 Million Unit (7.3%)
Peak Demand :	127,724 Mega Watt
Peak Met :	114,233 Mega Watt
Peak Shortage :	13,491 Mega Watt (10.6%)

During 2011-12 (upto November), the gross electricity generation from Central and State Sector Power Stations in the country was 242,676 Million Unit and 241,633 Million Unit respectively.

(b) to (d) Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/ Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/ UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations. The balance 72%/75% power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the states is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing state gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

The aforementioned guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/ Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding.

In 13 new projects of NTPC, Central Government has in January, 2011 approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation. Central Government has also approved 50% allocation of power from Barethi Power Project of NTPC to Madhya Pradesh and 35% to Uttar Pradesh.

Rural electrification in Bihar

†2139. SHRI RAM VILAS PAS WAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages electrified in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) the number of villages in Bihar and the number of villages electrified out of them and by when the rest of the villages would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per census 2001, total number of inhabited villages were 5,93,732 in the country, 4,74,162 villages were electrified and 1,19,570 villages did not have electricity. The details of status of village electrification as per census 2001 are given in the Statement-I (See below). However, based on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

information/DPRs received from State Governments, as on 30.11.2011, 578 Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) for electrification of 1,09,888 un/de-electrified villages have been sanctioned in the country under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Cumulatively, under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, the electrification, works in 1,00,100 un/de-electrified villages have been completed. The number of villages electrified under RGGVY, State-wise, is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) As per census 2001, out of total 39,015 inhabited villages in the State of Bihar, 19,251 villages were electrified. Therefore, 19,764 villages did not have electricity. Under RGGVY, 43 projects covering electrification of 22,484 un/de-electrified villages have been sanctioned in the State of Bihar. The main reason for coverage of more villages under RGGVY compared to un-electrified villages available as per Census 2001 is due to subsequent declaration of some electrified villages as de-electrified villages, from time to time, by State Government. Cumulatively, under RGGVY, as on 30.11.2011, the electrification works in 21,505 un/de-electrified villages have been completed in the State. The target for electrification of remaining villages covered under RGGVY in the State is the end of 11th Plan period.

Statement-I

Status of Village Electrification as per 2001 Census

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 2001 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance un-electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	26613	26565	48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	2335	1528
3	Assam	25124	19081	6043
4	Bihar	39015	19251	19764
5	Jharkhand	29354	7641	21713
6	Goa	347	347	0
7	Gujarat	18066	17940	126

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	6764	6759	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	17495	16891	604
10	J&K	6417	6301	116
11	Karnataka	27481	26771	710
12	Kerala	1364	1364	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	52117	50474	1643
14	Chhattisgarh	19744	18532	1212
15	Maharashtra	41095	40351	744
16	Manipur	2315	2043	272
17	Meghalaya	5782	3016	2766
18	Mizoram	707	691	16
19	Nagaland	1278	1216	62
20	Orissa	47529	37663	9866
21	Punjab	12278	12278	0
22	Rajasthan	39753	37276	2477
23	Sikkim	450	405	45
24	Tamil Nadu	15400	15400	0
25	Tripura	858	818	40
26	Uttar Pradesh	97942	57042	40900
27	Uttarakhand	15761	13131	2630
28	West Bengal	37945	31705	6240
Total (States)		592857	473287	119570
Total UTs		875	875	0
All India		593732	474162	119570

Statement-II

State-wise details of electrification of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

(As on 30.11.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages	
		Coverage	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1023
3	Assam	8299	7249
4	Bihar	22484	21505
5	Chhattisgarh	1076	336
6	Gujarat*	0	0
7	Haryana*	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	39
9	Jammu & Kashmir	239	130
10	Jharkhand	19179	17398
11	Karnataka	61	61
12	Kerala*	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	671	447
14	Maharashtra*	0	0
15	Manipur	882	337
16	Meghalaya	1866	334
17	Mizoram	137	74
18	Nagaland	105	75
19	Odisha	14719	13612

1	2	3	47
20	Punjab *	0	0
21	Rajasthan	4322	3896
22	Sikkim	25	23
23	Tamil Nadu *	0	0
24	Tripura	160	123
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1510
27	West Bengal	4169	4169
	Total	109888	100100

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are covered in these States.

Power shortage in Odisha

2140. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is huge power shortage in Odisha resulting enormous loss to the industrial sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has analyzed the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of power projects implemented during the last three years and the number of power projects pending in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of power in the country. The shortage varies from State to State on season to season and month to month basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. There was marginal energy and peak shortage of 0.7% and 1.8 % respectively in Odisha during April to November, 2011.

(c) Details of Thermal Power projects commissioned during the last three years and presently under construction in the state of Odisha are given in the statement.

Statement

Thermal Power projects commissioned during the last three years and presently under construction in the State of Orisha

Sl. No.	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
1.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP Unit-1	Sterlite Energy Ltd.		
	Unit-2		600	14.10.10*
	Unit-3		600	29.12.10*
			600	16.08.11*
1.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP Unit-4	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	600	Mar'2012
2.	Derang TPP	JITPL		
	Unit-1		600	2013-14
	Unit-2		600	2014-15
3.	Ind Barath TPP	Ind Barath Energy	350	2012-13
	Unit-2	(Utkal) Ltd.	350	2013-14
4.	Kamalanga TPP	GMR		
	Unit-1		350	2012-13
	Unit-2		350	2012-13
	Unit-3		350	2013-14
5.	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK		
	Ph-I, Unit-1	Nilanchal	350	2013-14
	Ph-II, Unit-2		350	2014-15
	Unit-3		350	2014-15
6.	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco		
	Unit-1	Babandh	660	2013-14
	Unit-2	Power Ltd.	660	2014-15

* : Units Commissioned

Perspective planning for power generation

2141. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power is increasing every year and presently 80 per cent power generated is through thermal capacity, there is any perspective planning during Thirteenth and Fourteenth Five Year Plans to bring it below 70 per cent;

(b) whether sites have been identified in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh while planning nuclear power generation; and

(c) what is the costing profile of hydropower generation especially in view of erratic monsoons, coupled with global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The demand for power is increasing every year. The thermal power generation in the Country during the year 2010-11 was 665.01 Billion Units (BU) which is 82% of the total power generated (811.4 BU) in the country during the year. Perspective planning has been carried out for Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plans wherein thrust has been given to power, generation from hydro and nuclear sources, subject to feasibility of these projects. Thrust is also being given to power generation from renewable sources during Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plans.

(b) Nuclear Power Corporation has identified sites in Haryana and Madhya Pradesh for setting up of nuclear power projects.

(c) The sale price of power from hydro power generating stations is determined as per the CERC Terms and Conditions of Tariff Regulations, 2009 dated 19th January, 2009. This is done under a cost plus regime taking all factors into account.

The average sale price of power from hydro power generating stations during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is as given below:

(Figures in Paise /kWh)

Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Hydro	153.85	201.26	214.70

* Latest available

Irregularities in mega power projects

2142. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed any irregularities in mega power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the possible loss to the exchequer due to such irregularities; and

(d) the steps/measures taken/being taken by Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Thermal power projects with capacity of 1000 MW or more (700 MW for projects at J&K and North-Eastern States) and hydel power projects with capacity of 500 MW or more (350 MW for projects at J&K and North-Eastern States) which have been granted mega status certificate in accordance with mega power policy, are mega power projects. No irregularities has been noticed in mega power projects so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Benefits to private sector companies

†2143. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General has recently submitted audit report on the functioning of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been stated in that report that private sector companies have been extended undue benefit by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 the functioning of the Ministry has been received recently. However, this Ministry is in receipt of queries, observations and follow up report on some issues related to this Ministry on Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs).

(c) and (d) The audit has observed that Empowered Group of Ministers' (EGoM)'s decision to allow use of excess coal from the coal blocks of Sasan UMPP to the other projects of the developer has vitiated the key commercial condition for the UMPP resulting in undue benefit to the developer. The Ministry has already replied to the queries raised by the audit in this regard.

One of the bidders had filed a case in the Delhi High Court against the above decision of the Government. That Writ Petition was dismissed by the court. The said bidder thereafter approached the Supreme Court and the matter at present is subjudice.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Electricity trading

2144. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of trading in electricity achieved, so far;
- (b) by when Government expects trading in electricity to increase for optimum utilization of surplus power with distribution utilities; and
- (c) how this would help in meeting short term rising demand and shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The extent of trading in electricity, in terms of volume traded in the short-term, has been continuously increasing over the years. The short-term volume in total electricity generation was also increased from 2.16% to 5.34% from 2004-05 to 2010-11. The volume of electricity (kWh / Units) transacted through trading licensees and power exchanges has increased four times since trading started as licensed activity i.e. from 11.85 Billion Unit in 2004-05 to 43.22 Billion Unit in 2010-11.

(b) Short-term power trading leads to optimal utilization of generating resources. This is undertaken through traders, power exchanges and directly between distribution companies. Several steps have been taken by the regulatory commissions to facilitate short-term power trading. The CERC granted licenses to 44 entities and permitted power exchanges for trading in electricity. Traders have started their trading operations in the year 2004-05 and power exchanges namely, IEX commenced its operations in June, 2008 and PXIL commenced its operations in October, 2008.

(c) In a large country like India with varied climatic conditions, fuel resource availability and load centres, short-term trading helps to exchange power between surplus regions and deficit regions. Distribution utilities are actively participating in the short-term markets to procure or sell power based on the existing shortages or demand. Between 2008-09 to 2010-11, the volume of power traded increased from 3.31 Billion Unit to 10.25 Billion Unit for direct bilateral transactions between the Discoms. Even open access consumers are accessing short-term trading market to procure power.

Agitation against lower Subansiri and other hydroelectric projects

2145. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed the massive agitation by people and organizations against the Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project of NHPC and other hydro power projects in the North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to address their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A number of representations have been received from various organizations especially on the issues of safety and downstream impact due to the construction of Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project (2000 MW) in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) On the concerns expressed by Government of Assam (GoA), NHPC constituted an Expert Group consisting of experts from IIT, Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University to study the downstream impact of Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW). The Expert Group has submitted its final report on 3.3.2011. Meanwhile, on the concerns expressed by GoA regarding structural safety of the dam, Planning Commission has appointed a two Member Technical Experts Committee to study the technical reports of the Expert Group.

Further, as desired by GoA, a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) has been constituted by NHPC on 19.04.2011 to suggest feasible and practicable remedial measures in the downstream areas with reference to Expert Group's recommendations on downstream impact of Subansiri Lower Dam (Part-II) alongwith issues related to flood, bank erosion and sediment control.

As recommended by an Inter-Ministerial Group, headed by Secretary (Water Resources), cumulative environment impact assessment study of Lohit sub-basin has recently been completed by WAPCOS and studies for Subansiri and Siang sub-basins are on the anvil.

Status of NHPC projects

2146. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheduled dates of commissioning of many under construction projects of NHPC have been delayed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, NHPC is constructing ten hydro-electric projects in the country. Out of these, commissioning of nine projects is likely to be delayed due to various reasons are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of reasons for NHPC under Construction Hydro Projects running behind schedule

Sl. No.	Name of Project Capacity/ Agency/ State Date of approval	Commissioning Schedule		Reasons for delay
		Original	Approved Latest	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Parbati - II (4x200 MW) NHPC H.P 11.9.2002	Sep-09 (2009-10)	Dec-14 (2014-15)	Slow progress of HRT by TBM. Contractual issues. Ban on operation of stone crusher by Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh. Delay in revised forest clearance. Delay in widening the project roads by HP, PWD. Slide in Power House area in Feb 07. Heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov. 2006. TBM suffered extensive damage. Lot PB-2 works suffers due to non resolution of its contractual issues. Flash flood on 16th August, 2011.
2.	Chamera-III (3x77 MW) NHPC HP 01.09.2005	Aug-10 (2010-11)	Feb-12 (2010-12)	Murder of 3 persons and damage to equipments in June 2006. Washing away of Coffer dam during flash flood in July 2007. Shut down of main crusher plant by

1	2	3	4	5
				state govt. Shooting stone in right bank of Dam, Shortage of Man Power by HCC, Cavity in LEG, Suction formation at inlet of diversion tunnel
3	Parbati-III (4x130 MW) NHPC HP 09.11.2005	Nov-10 (2010-11)	Sept-12 (2012-13)	Poor geology in HRT, Delay in completion of E& M works. Stoppage of work by locals w.e.f 01.07.11. Flash flood on 16th August, 2011.
4	Uri-II(4x60 MW) NHPC J&K 01.09.2005	Nov-09 (2009-10)	April 12 (2010-12)	Lack of resources with contractor. Slope failure in Dam area on 19.01.2008. Widening of NH 1A by BRO. Breaching of Cofferdam on 19.05.10. Disturbance in Kashmir Valley since June, 2010, Rainfall & snowfall w.e.f Feb 11 to May 11 resulting in overtopping of dam on 17.04.11. Cash flow crunch of HCC, Flash flood on 16.09.2011
5	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30.10.2003	Mar-07 (2006-07)	Dec-12 (2012-13)	Delay in obtaining Forest clearance. Power house hill slope failure. Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 & July, 2010. Gorkha Jan Mukti agitations/bandhs.

6	Teesta Low Dam- IV (4x40 MW) NHPC WB 30.09.2005	Sep-09 (2009-10)	Dec-12 (2012-13)	Delay in forest clearance. Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 & July, 2010. Gorkha Jan Mukti agitations/bandhs.
7	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW) NHPC Ar. Pradesh/Assam 09.09.2003	Sep-10 (2010-11)	Aug-14 (2014-15)	Disruption of works by locals in Ar. Pradesh side. Slope failure in Power House area on 28.01.2008. Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river, change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels, Issue of D/S Impact studies & demand for stoppage of dam work, Issue of forest permit of minor minerals on payment of Govt, royalty for dam works, transportation of equipment.
8	Chutak (4x11 MW) NHPC J&K 24.08.2006	Feb-11 (2010-11)	May-12 (2011-12)	Working in extreme cold weather conditions (Short Working Season), Supplies of E&M and HM parts, Shortage of Man power with BHEL
9	Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW) NHPC J&K 24.08.2006	Aug-10 (2010-11)	Nov-12 (2012-13)	Working in extreme cold weather conditions (Short working season), Supplies of E&M and HM parts, shortage of manpower for E&M works.

Problems in power distribution

2147. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the states which are facing difficulties in power distribution;
- (b) whether Government has made any scheme for promotion and providing assistance to the States in the field of power;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the financial assistance/grants Government has provided to each State including Gujarat during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power Distribution Sector is a significant link in chain of power generation & supply as financial viability of entire power sector depends on financial viability of distribution sector as it is solely responsible for collecting energy charges from consumers. However, high commercial & technical losses in this sector are creating difficulties in power distribution. As per the Power Finance Corporation's latest "Report on Performance of Utilities for 2007-08 to 2009-10", AT&C losses of the States/UTs for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) With the aim to reduce the AT&C losses up to 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period.

The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. The activities covered under each part are as follows:

Part - A: Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA / DMS system for big cities only It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing & collection, energy accounting & auditing, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc.

Part - B: Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations,

Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kv level and below, Load Bifurcation, Load Balancing, HVDS, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kv or 66 kv levels may also be considered.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs.5196.50Cr covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 states / UTs have been sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs.1385.87Cr covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) in 13 States have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs.23658.18Cr in 19 States have been sanctioned.

(d) State-wise sanction-disbursement under the R-APDRP scheme is given in the statement-II (See below) Projects worth Rs.1363.01 Crores has been sanctioned to Distribution utilities of Gujarat under R-APDRP. Further, till now, a sum of Rs.258.23 Crores has been disbursed to Distribution utilities of Gujarat. No funds have been released for Gujarat in Financial Year 2011-12 till now under the scheme. Release of funds under R-APDRP are linked to performance and utilization of earlier releases, since there is no demand from utilities of Gujarat in this current financial year, no fund has been released in this financial year.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT wise Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	47.38	34.37	43.92
	Bihar Total		47.38	34.37	43.92
	Jharkhand	JSEB	23.34	54.01	10.43
	Jharkhand Total		23.34	54.01	10.43
	Orissa	CESCO	46.05	46.84	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		NESCO	34.58	38.90	36.70
		SESCO	48.15	50.59	51.00
		WESCO	41.20	37.55	37.58
		Orissa Total	41.68	42.20	39.71
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	51.32	46.81	51.35
		Sikkim Total	51.32	46.81	51.35
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	23.24	25.81	33.24
		West Bengal Total	23.24	25.81	33.24
Eastern Total			33.11	36.62	33.92
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	61.59	60.15	52.93
		Arunachal Pradesh Total	61.59	60.15	52.93
	Assam	CAEDCL	42.96	39.36	
		LAEDCL	28.71	29.23	
		UAEDCL	36.02	31.42	
		APDCL			29.03
		Assam Total	35.18	32.68	29.03
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79.67	81.32	48.09
		Manipur Total	79.67	81.32	48.09
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	39.45	43.37	48.77
		Meghalaya Total	39.45	43.37	48.77
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	28.43	41.08	38.99
		Mizoram Total	28.43	41.08	38.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	49.09	44.12	46.15
	Nagaland Total		49.09	44.12	46.15
	Tripura	TSECL	30.25	31.91	29.16
	Tripura Total		30.25	31.91	29.16
North Eastern Total		40.32	40.70	36.44	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	37.10	20.59	19.83
		BSES Yamuna	47.31	13.73	28.63
		NDPL	19.93	17.64	15.68
	Delhi Total		34.58	17.92	20.78
	Haryana	DHBVNL	31.78	32.60	28.11
		UHBVNL	34.22	34.00	29.91
	Haryana Total		33.02	33.29	28.99
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	17.15	12.85	18.46
	Himachal Pradesh Total		17.15	12.85	18.46
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.92	69.05	70.44
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		71.92	69.05	70.44
	Punjab	PSEB	19.10	18.51	17.73
	Punjab Total		19.10	18.51	17.73
	Rajasthan	AVNL	35.71	31.28	33.0
		JVVNL	33.13	30.19	31.51
		JVVNL	30.60	28.40	26.68
	Rajasthan Total		33.02	29.83	30.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Uttar Pradesh	DVWN	44.69	45.95	49.62
		KESCO	56.12	53.44	37.37
		MVWN	48.16	40.64	28.71
		Pash VVN	31.29	26.63	27.93
		Poorv VVN	51.91	49.75	54.46
	Uttar Pradesh Total		43.09	40.12	39.65
	Uttarakhand	UtPCL	38.32	35.37	33.53
	Uttarakhand Total		38.32	35.37	33.53
Northern Total			34.51	31.12	30.83
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	19.23	14.24	17.93
		APEPDCL	7.46	10.26	9.69
		APNPDCL	11.92	14.37	18.52
		APSPDCL	20.02	11.36	16.63
	Andhra Pradesh Total		16.19	12.99	16.43
	Karnataka	BESCOM	26.60	19.17	21.10
		CHESCOM	37.65	25.33	28.21
		GESCOM	41.25	38.80	38.05
		HESCOM	40.70	33.90	28.51
		MESCOM	21.66	14.01	18.40
	Karnataka Total		32.13	24.94	25.34
	Kerala	KSEB	21.52	21.61	14.89
	Kerala Total		21.52	21.61	14.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.69	18.47	19.35
	Puducherry Total		18.69	18.47	19.35
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	16.19	14.39	20.15
		Tamil Nadu Total		16.19	14.39
	20.15				
Southern Total			20.27	16.92	19.49
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	27.59	30.46	
		CSPDCL		38.29	37.98
	Chhattisgarh Total		27.59	32.73	37.98
	Goa	GoaPD	13.12	21.69*	7.76
	Goa Total		13.12	21.69	7.76
	Gujarat	DGVCL	15.23	16.11	15.23
		MGVCL	17.17	14.98	15.27
		PGVCL	32.74	31.78	32.35
		UGVCL	17.23	16.31	18.89
	Gujarat Total		22.81	22.04	22.81
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	54.43	50.24	42.26
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	40.72	36.38	36.16
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	42.58	55.84	46.11
	Madhya Pradesh Total		45.85	46.61	41.03
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	31.32	31.19	25.02
	Maharashtra Total		31.32	31.19	25.02
Western Total			31.37	31.64	28.23
Grand Total			29.45	27.74	27.15

(Source: PFC)

Statement-II

Year-wise details of sanctions & disbursements in R-APDRP

(As on 5 Dec-11)

State	Utility	Sanc- tions 2008- 09	Sanc- tions 2009- 10	Sanc- tions 2010- 11	Sanc- tions 2011- 12	Sanc- tions Cumulative	Disburse- ments 2008- 09	Disburse- ment 2009- 10	Disburse- ment 2010- 11	Disburse- ment 2011- 12	Disburse- ment Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana	UHBVNL	75.16	0.00	230.69	257.79	563.64	21.47	1.07	0.00	0.00	22.54
	DHBVNL	70.88	19.59	0.00	185.10	275.57	20.24	6.90	0.00	0.00	27.14
	Total	146.04	19.59	230.69	442.89	839.21	41.71	7.97	0.00	0.00	49.68
HP	HPSEB	0.00	81.06	337.52	0.00	418.58	0.00	24.32	101.25	0.00	125.57
J&K	J&K PDD	0.00	134.49	17.50	1718.16	1870.15	0.00	40.35	5.25	0.00	45.60
Punjab	PSEB	0.00	784.68	0.00	1050.26	1834.94	0.00	150.40	0.00	147.65	298.05
Chandigarh	ED	0.00	0.00	33.34	0.00	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	AVVNL	52.03	155.01	255.63	0.00	462.67	14.87	18.89	46.39	0.00	80.14

	JaVVNL	163.53	63.78	476.06	0.00	703.37	46.50	7.87	86.18	0.00	140.55
	JoVVNL	100.38	23.96	716.93	0.00	841.27	28.68	1.43	119.64	0.00	149.76
	Total	315.94	242.75	1448.62	0.00	2007.31	90.05	28.19	252.21	0.00	370.46
UP	MVVNL	2.50	228.36	470.93	642.29	1344.08	0.00	69.26	70.64	16.43	156.33
	Poorva VVNL	0.00	108.97	350.85	74.11	533.93	0.00	32.69	52.63	0.00	85.32
	Paschim VVNL	0.00	203.01	474.11	453.66	1130.78	0.00	60.90	71.12	0.00	132.02
	DVVNL	0.00	93.69	535.81	562.53	1192.03	0.00	27.37	80.37	0.00	107.74
	Total	2.50	634.03	1831.70	1732.59	4200.82	0.00	190.22	274.76	16.43	481.41
Uttarakhand	UPCL	8.55	117.27	0.00	392.63	518.45	2.44	35.31	0.00	0.00	37.75
Total Utilities (North)		473.03	2013.87	3899.37	5336.53	11722.80	134.20	476.76	633.48	164.08	1408.51
MP	MPPKVCL (E)	86.50	0.00	679.81	0.00	766.31	0.00	22.14	97.97	0.00	120.11
	MPMKVCL(C)	92.04	23.02	862.64	0.00	977.70	0.00	34.85	134.69	2.55	172.09
	MPPKVCL (W)	49.55	338.03	166.64	11.24	565.46	0.00	65.58	21.58	0.00	87.15
	Total	228.09	361.05	1709.09	11.24	2309.47	0.00	122.56	254.24	2.55	379.35
Gujarat	PGVCL	0.00	637.57	166.93	-0.15	804.35	0.00	22.58	118.95	0.00	141.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DGVCL	0.00	206.60	32.18	7.43	246.21	0.00	7.01	34.53	0.00	41.55
	MGVCL	47.37	149.41	26.18	-4.26	218.70	13.54	14.59	23.30	0.00	51.43
	UGVCL	0.00	57.59	33.82	2.34	93.75	0.00	9.89	13.84	0.00	23.73
	Total	47.37	1051.17	259.11	5.36	1363.01	13.54	54.07	190.62	0.00	258.23
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	0.00	122.45	0.00	216.56	339.01	0.00	36.74	0.00	0.00	36.74
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	162.18	162.24	1793.51	1652.31	3770.24	46.34	50.99	197.09	344.03	638.44
	BEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	GOA ED	104.89	5.84	0.00	0.00	110.73	0.00	31.47	0.00	0.00	31.47
Daman & Diu	ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (West)		542.53	1702.75	3761.71	1885.47	7892.46	59.88	295.83	641.95	346.58	1344.22
AP	APCPDCL	175.03	0.00	823.91	65.15	1064.09	50.03	2.49	123.59	19.55	195.65
	APEPDCL	60.66	3.31	0.79	0.00	64.76	17.38	0.82	0.73	0.00	18.93
	APNPDCL	44.50	160.94	12.47	0.00	217.91	12.75	24.72	0.00	0.00	37.47
	APSPDCL	107.83	68.43	39.19	0.00	215.45	30.84	11.78	0.00	0.00	42.62

	Total	388.02	232.68	876.36	65.15	1562.21	111.00	39.81	124.32	19.55	294.67
Karnataka	BESCOM	260.57	291.07	0.00	0.00	551.64	0.00	78.17	43.78	0.00	121.95
	CESCOM	27.73	103.14	76.42	0.00	207.29	0.00	8.32	26.93	0.00	35.25
	GESCOM	30.32	207.84	0.00	0.00	238.16	0.00	11.21	30.12	0.00	41.33
	HESCOM	52.62	205.48	72.88	0.00	330.98	0.00	15.78	0.00	41.75	57.54
	MESCOM	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.07	0.00	3.62	0.00	0.00	3.62
	Total	383.31	807.53	149.30	0.00	1340.14	0.00	117.11	100.83	41.75	259.68
Kerala	KSEB	0.00	214.40	926.33	28.99	1169.72	0.00	64.31	75.51	80.25	220.07
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	70.04	450.87	3357.82	0.00	3878.73	19.93	120.76	526.23	4.77	671.69
Puducherry	PD	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (South)		841.37	1733.01	5309.81	94.14	7978.33	130.93	341.99	826.89	146.31	1446.12
Bihar	BSEB	81.18	113.40	0.00	529.35	723.93	0.00	58.37	0.00	0.00	58.37
Jharkhand	JSEB	8.82	151.78	0.00	0.00	160.60	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0.00	159.98	551.41	161.15	872.54	0.00	47.99	82.05	1.32	131.36
A&N Island	PD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total (East)		90.00	425.16	551.41	690.50	1757.07	0.00	136.37	82.05	1.32	219.74
Assam	APDCL	0.00	173.18	0.60	413.23	587.01	0.00	51.95	0.00	0.17	52.12
Arunachal	PD	0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00	37.68	0.00	0.00	11.30	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	PD	0.00	0.00	34.58	0.00	34.58	0.00	0.00	10.37	0.00	10.37
Manipur	PD	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	MeSEB	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	10.19	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	PD	0.00	34.26	0.86	0.00	35.12	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	PD	0.00	26.30	68.46	0.00	94.76	0.00	7.89	20.54	0.00	28.43
Tripura	PD	0.00	34.37	0.82	0.00	35.19	0.00	10.31	0.00	0.25	10.56
Total (NE)		0.00	333.63	143.00	413.23	889.86	0.00	70.10	72.41	0.42	142.98
Total		1946.93	6208.42	13665.30	8419.87	30240.52	325.01	1321.08	2256.78	658.71	4561.58

Note: The sanctions above include Project Cost approved by R-APDRP Steering Committee for Part-B projects

(Source: PFC)

New power plants in Gujarat

2148. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power generating units in Gujarat at present;
- (b) whether Government is considering to establish new power plants to help the State in its current power crisis;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As on 30.11.2011, 37 thermal, nuclear and hydro-electric generating stations of Power Utilities in the State, Private and Central sector are located in the State of Gujarat.

(b) to (d) During April to November, 2011 there was marginal energy shortage of 193 Million Units (0.4%) and peak shortage of 192 MW (1.8%) in the State. Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/ State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through CPSUs.

During the 11th Plan so far new generation projects aggregating 1500 MW in the Central Sector in the Western Region and 739 MW and 3788 MW in the State and Private Sector respectively in the State of Gujarat have already been commissioned. At present 11 thermal power stations with total installed capacity of 11845.5 MW are under construction in Gujarat State for benefits during 11th Plan and beyond. One Ultra Mega Power Project (5x800 MW) is already under implementation at Mundra in Gujarat.

Effect of Telangana crisis on power generation

2149. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Telangana crisis has crippled power generation during the last two months;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that it has affected thermal power plants in Maharashtra and several parts of Western, Middle and Eastern India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to avoid such things from recurring in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The strike by the employees of Singareni Collieries Company Limited during Telangana agitation in September & October 2011 affected electricity generation. A generation loss of 546.2 Million Unit (MU) and 294.9 MU respectively in Ramagundam and Simhadri Thermal Power Stations situated in Andhra Pradesh was reported by NTPC due to shortage of coal. Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO) also reported a generation loss of 28 MU in their Kakatiya Thermal Power Station during the same period. The total coal based power in the country during the September & October, 2011 was 39.7 Billion Unit (BU) and 48.1 BU respectively, which was 89.2% and 98.9% of the target respective with a growth of 6.0% and 5.2% over the corresponding month of last year.

Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd. (MAHAGENCO) has also reported a generation loss of 98.1 MU for their Parli Thermal Power Station during September & October 2011.

(c) Following steps have been taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure smooth running of thermal power stations in the country during such situations:

- Enhancing the coal supply in advance to power stations likely to be affected by agitations/ bandhs.
- Supply of coal from alternative coal sources, wherever possible.

Status of thermal power projects

†2150. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 267 new thermal power projects were approved in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard and what was the annual power generation capacity of these approved projects; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of projects and their generation capacity where power generation has been started by the end of September, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, techno-economic clearance of CEA is not required for thermal power projects. As such no thermal power project was techno-economically cleared by CEA during the 11th Plan period.

(c) During the 11 Plan, 75 Nos. of thermal power projects totaling to 35477 MW had been commissioned till the end of September, 2011.

Mapping of coastline

2151. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India is going to map the country's vast 7,500 km. long coastline, identifying areas vulnerable to high tides, rising sea levels and coastal erosion in an unusually comprehensive hazard mapping exercise to be completed over the next five years;

(b) if so, the details worked out, so far;

(c) the funds earmarked, so far;

(d) the views of each concerned State Government in this regard;

(e) the aims and objectives of such mapping; and

(f) the assistance to be provided by the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP), being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with World Bank assistance, Survey of India (Sol) has agreed to undertake a project for mapping and delineation of Hazard Line along the mainland coast of India. The Coastal Hazard Line will be an input for coastal planning and management of the coastal zone. Under the project, Sol has to generate a 0.5 meter elevation contour map on 1:10,000 scale as base map to delineate the hazard line for mainland coast of India up to maximum width of 7km from shore line on the landward side.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs.125 crore (Rupees One hundred twenty five crore only). The funds for the purpose will be provided to Survey of India by MoEF.

(d) The concept of Hazard Line delineation was incorporated in the Draft Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) Notification, 2010, after following due procedure, including consultations with the State Governments, the CRZ Notification was issued on 06th January, 2011.

(e) The overall objective of the ICZM Project is to support the Government of India and selected States in developing and implementing an improved management approach for India's coastal zones towards sustainable development. The objective of delineating such a hazard line is to delineate, map and benchmark the costal hazard line along the mainland coast of India.

(f) About 77 per cent of the estimated cost of the project will be reimbursed by the World Bank.

99th Indian Science Congress

2152. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working towards holding the 99th Indian Science Congress in January, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of such congress to help the poor people belonging to SC/ST/OBC and other minorities; and

(d) the view and suggestions from each State in this regard received, so far, and also from other sources to discuss the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 99th Indian Science Congress will held from 3-7 January, 2012, at Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT) University, Bhubaneswar. The Congress would be organized by the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA), Kolkata, National Institute of Science Education (NISER) and Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT) University. As per the traditions, the Congress would be inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of

India. The Circular for the 99th Indian Science Congress was printed and circulated to the members and different institutes all over India. Foreign Academies were informed and Noble Laureates were requested to deliver lectures. A website viz. *www.isc2012.com* has been launched containing the details of the 99th Indian Science Congress.

(c) The Focal Theme of the 99th Congress is "Science and Technology for Inclusive Innovation: Role of Women". The country is poised to achieve transformation from being a developing country to a developed country in not too distant a future. India, in its march towards development, will have to adopt the path of inclusive development so that the fruits of development reach every segment of society including the poor people belonging to SC/ST/OBC and other minorities. Science and Technology will be the most critical for realizing this goal. The Congress will discuss ways to promote innovation driven research and development of appropriate technologies to ensure that the diverse population with diverse needs that forms the fabric of India is richly benefited by Science and Technology. The Congress will especially discuss the role of women in this march towards inclusive innovation.

(d) No view and suggestions have been received from any State etc. in this regard.

CCMB study on HIV and JEV linked neurological complications

2153. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad is trying to dissect the molecular basis of neuroinvasion and neuroinflammation caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and also Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV) under a team of researchers led by a Scientist of Infectious Diseases and Immunobiology; and

(b) if so, the latest developments which have been materialised, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Scientists at CSIR- Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB) are pursuing Neuro - virology related research aimed at understanding the molecular mechanism involved in the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV) mediated neuro inflammation. They have found that some of the HIV proteins can perturb the expression level of small Ribonucleic Acids (RNAs), which can perturb the

homeostatic processes in brain cells and drive the cell to the inflammatory pathway. The HIV associated dementia is a problem which develops during severe neuro inflammation caused by HIV infection. Understanding of neuro invasion and neuro inflammation during HIV and JEV infection is a challenging task.

Pay anomaly cases in CEL, Sahibabad

2154. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2789 given in the Rajya Sabha on December 3, 2010 and state:

(a) whether five representations were received and are still pending regarding pay anomaly in Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, during 2006;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these cases of pay anomaly are due to annual increment during 1992 pay revision to NE-9 and NE-10 employees settled @4.25 per cent on their running basic pay which had affected the basic pay and seniority of E-0 and E-1 executives and resultantly NE-9 and NE-10 employees got more increment than E-0 and E-1 employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government would take remove this pay anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Only one representation regarding pay anomaly in Central Electronics Ltd, (CEL) was received from Smt. Sangeeta Kumari during 2006. No anomaly was found or is currently pending with CEL.

(c) Yes Sir, the representation was due to annual increment in Non-Executive Cadres exceeding the annual increment in Executive Cadre. The increment in Non-Executive Cadres (NE-9 and NE-10) was settled at the rate of 4.25% of running basic pay whereas the increment in Executive Cadre (E; E0 Cadre does not exist) was settled as Rs.150/- (fixed) during 1992 pay revision.

(d) As per the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines on Pay Revision during 1992 and Agreement between the company and employees, there was no merit in the representations from employees in this regard. Therefore, the Government did not treat the representation received by CEL as an anomaly in pay.

Indirasagar Polavaram project

2155. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and current status of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government submitted to the Ministry through the Central Water Commission for according the status of National Project to Indirasagar Polavaram Project under the guidelines prepared by the Ministry for implementation of the scheme of National Projects; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking a final decision in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) State Government submitted the proposal of Indirasagar Polavaram Project for inclusion as National Project in April, 2009. The project was recommended for inclusion as National Project by the High Powered Steering Committee in August, 2009. The EFC memorandum was discussed in the EFC meeting held on 5.3.2010 and it was *inter-alia* decided that State Government may work out realistic cost & implementation programme of the project. The revised cost estimate of the project submitted by the State Government in August 2010 has been found acceptable by Advisory committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for Rs 16010.45 crores (PL 2010-11) in January 2011. Investment clearance from Planning Commission is awaited.

(b) A new project is declared as National Project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds, clearance of the project by 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.

National Projects

2156. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have urged the Central Government to declare some water projects as National Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action on the requests of the State Governments and the time-frame in which these proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether in the light of increase in water demand during the next few years, Government proposes to formulate a National Water Policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 07.02.2008 approved the scheme of National Projects and also approved 14 projects as National projects. Subsequent to that 13 proposals from different States have been received for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects. The details on these proposals is given in the statement (See below).

A new project is declared as National Project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds, clearance of the project by 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.

(d) and (e) National Water Policy was first formulated in 1987 which was subsequently reviewed and a revised National Water Policy was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in the year, 2002.

Government of India has initiated actions to review the National Water Policy, 2002.

Statement

*Status of new proposals received for inclusion in the
scheme of National Projects*

1. Kanhar Irrigation Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 27,898 ha which is less than 200000 ha and therefore project is not eligible for inclusion in the scheme of national projects.

2. Bansagar canal Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The additional Irrigation potential to be created by Ban Sagar canal project in U.P. is 150132 ha, which is less than 2,00,000 ha. and therefore project is not eligible for inclusion in the scheme of national projects.

3. Saryu Canal Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The project was discussed in the 4th meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee held on 9.2.2011 and it was decided that the project may first be discussed in the EFC and

thereafter put up in the High Power Steering Committee. The EFC note was prepared and circulated to the concerned Departments/Ministries. The revised EFC note after incorporating their suggestions is under finalization.

4. Baghatn Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The ultimate irrigation potential of Baghain Dam Project is 15,181 ha, which is less than 200000 ha and is not eligible for inclusion in the scheme of national projects.

5. Rajghat Canal Project Phase-II (Uttar Pradesh)

The project envisages completion of the balance works of Rajghat Canal Phase-I. The additional irrigation potential of 1,38,661 ha as envisaged in the project proposal is less than 200000 ha and therefore project is not eligible for inclusion in the scheme of national projects.

6. Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal (Uttar Pradesh)

The project was discussed in the 4th meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee held on 9.2.2011 and it was decided that the project may be first discussed in the EFC and thereafter put up in the High Power Steering Committee. The EFC note was prepared and circulated to the concerned Departments/Ministries. The revised EFC note after incorporating their suggestions is under finalization.

7. Rengali Irrigation Project (Orissa)

The revised estimated cost of Rengali irrigation project is not yet approved from the Planning Commission

8. Polavaram (Indira Sagar) Project (A.P.)

The project was recommended for inclusion in the scheme of National Project in the first meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee. The project was discussed in the EFC meeting held on 5.3.201G. The State Government submitted the revised cost estimate for Rs 16010.45 crore, which has been accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR and investment clearance from Planning commission is awaited.

9. J. Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme (A.P.)

The revised estimated cost of the project has been accorded investment clearance by Planning Commission for Rs. 9427.73 crores. The State Govt, is to submit the detailed proposal in the prescribed format.

10. Bargi Diversion Project (M.P.)

The proposal for inclusion of Bargi Diversion Project in the scheme of National project was recommended by the High Power Steering Committee in its second meeting held on 17.2.2010. The revised EFC note after incorporating compliance of the comments of Planning Commission and other Ministries is under finalization

11. Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project (Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal)

Investment clearance for the revised cost of Subarnarekha Project (West Bengal) is yet to be obtained. Detailed proposal is required to be submitted in the prescribed format.

12. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project (A.P.)

The project is not yet approved by the Planning Commission.

13. Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna (Maharashtra).

The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 53,449 hectare which is less than 200000 ha and therefore project is not eligible for inclusion in the scheme of national projects

Tremors around Mullaperiyar dam

2157. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experts from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee have assessed the region around the Mullaperiyar dam for its seismicity and found that earthquakes measuring over 6 on the Richter scale can occur here; and

(b) the number of tremors that took place in Idukki from January, 2011 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Report on assessment by experts from IIT Roorkee on seismicity around the Mullaperiyar Dam is not available with the Ministry.

(b) As per Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) four earthquakes of slight intensity have been located by the National seismological network of IMD in Idukki district of Kerala since 1st January, 2011. Details of these events are given as below:

Date			Origin Time (UTC)			Lati- tude (Degree North)	Longi- tude (Degree East)	Depth (Km)	Magni- tude (in Richter Scale)	Region
Year	Month	day	Hr.	Min	Sec					
2011	07	26	07	39	17.0	9.6	76.6	15	3.5	Kottayam- Idukki districts Border Region, Kerala
2011	07	26	08	45	56.0	9.7	76.8	15	3.2	Kottayam- Idukki districts Border Region, Kerala
2011	11	18	00	15	35	9.8	77.1	5	3.1	Idukki, Kerala
2011	11	25	21	44	59	9.7	76.9	10	3.2	Idukki, Kerala

Proposal for water conservation

2158. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants to different States and UTs under schemes for development and restoration of water bodies, conservation of water and construction of water reservoirs, dams, check dams, etc. under the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of proposals/projects received during that Plan from J&K. Government under all above mentioned schemes, the proposals/projects approved with amount sanctioned for each one and amount actually utilized; and

(c) the details of proposals/projects not approved and reasons for their rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The details of grants/assistance to different States and UTs under "Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies", "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP),

"Demonstrative Artificial Recharge to Groundwater" schemes for conservation of water and construction of water reservoirs, dams, check dams etc. under the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the statement-I, II and III respectively (See below).

(b) and (c) The proposals submitted by State Government are processed as per the guidelines for the scheme and the State Government are requested to furnish clarifications/modifications on the proposals found deficient.

Statement-I

Fund released to States under repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies (RRR) Schemes during 11th five year Plan

(In Rs. Crores)

Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12
Orissa	1321	254.33	228.89	72.12	75.00	
Karnataka	427	232.77	209.49	74.04	47.47	
Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	305.72		189	
Bihar	15	64.45	55.30		25.00	
U.P.(Budelkhand)	28	46.15	41.53		29.08	
M.P.(Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	10.47		7.33	2.62
Meghalaya	1	44.57	2.54	1.78		
Umiam Lake		(Irrigation Related 2.83)				
Maharashtra	258	135.08	119.34			80.53
Gujarat	34	17.47	15.72			10.61
Chattisgarh	131	122.91	110.61			34.68
Rajsthan	16	11.35	7.45			5.02
Haryana	3	40.24	10.06	6.79		
Total	3341	1350.9	1117.12	146.16	374.66	140.25

Note : Funding started under this scheme w.e.f. 2009-10

Statement-II

*Fund released to States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits
Programme (AIBP) during 11th Five Year Plan*

(In Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State / UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	987.77	855.18	1300.728	22.792
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.18	33.96	30.780	48.635
3	Assam	77.34	405.95	589.973	406.403
4	Bihar	62.24	109.70	77.913	55.754
5	Chhattisgarh	96.96	193.04	60.885	174.811
6	Goa	32.48	39.23	20.250	20.000
7	Gujarat	585.72	258.61	6.080	361.420
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	Himachal Pradesh	114.05	119.32	90.680	43.521
10	Jammu and Kashmir	199.23	393.07	171.728	156.034
11	Jharkhand	9.22	3.72	0.00	242.887
12	Karnataka	349.90	442.42	823.828	567.759
13	Kerala	0.00	0.90	3.812	10.017
14	Madhya Pradesh	500.35	473.78	758.746	658.692
15	Maharashtra	972.25	2257.83	1395.395	2069.056
16	Manipur	103.99	221.67	42.540	249.997
17	Meghalaya	1.16	24.80	22.502	110.195
18	Mizoram	34.34	50.72	36.450	51.092

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Nagaland	40.51	48.60	57.286	70.000
20	Orissa	624.36	724.44	871.572	591.681
21	Punjab	13.50	9.54	22.050	140.476
22	Rajasthan	156.53	178.62	157.577	41.920
23	Sikkim	3.24	0.00	2.605	14.364
24	Tripura	8.10	43.18	36.209	48.000
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	150.69	315.47	238.082	432.538
27	Uttarakhand	265.65	371.66	127.006	160.060
28	West Bengal	8.95	22.81	0.914	89.100

Statement-III

Fund released to States under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge to Groundwater during 11th Five Year Plan

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Fund released 2008-09	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Fund released 2011-12	Total fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	91.014	52.64	283.19	426.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	77.9	0	103.867	172.86	354.63
3.	Bihar	2	0	0	0	67.21	67.21
4.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	543.221	0	543.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	30.41	30.41
6.	Gujarat	2	0	0	221.368	0	221.37
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	125.66	125.66
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	0	54.68	54.68
9.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	11.543	122.40	133.94
10.	Karnataka	4	0	76.41	67.61	197.63	341.65
11.	Kerala	6	11.715	0	10.815	55.07	77.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	302.302	90.804	393.11
13.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	10.605	4.545	15.15
14.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	79.14	79.14
15.	Orissa	14	0	0	0	325.04	325.04
16.	Punjab	3	53.836	0	0	56.62	110.46
17.	Rajasthan	3	0	0	0	41.90	41.90
18.	Tamil Nadu	4	33.3	368.445	0	112.61	514.35
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	504.44	728.5	909.24	2142.18
20.	West Bengal	1	33.327	0	44.436	33.33	111.09
Total		66	210.078	1040.309	2096.907	2762.339	6109.63

National Projects

2159. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project declared as National Projects by the Ministry during the last ten years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is the policy of Government to declare only one project from one State as a National Project;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are any demands from any State(s) to declare some of the projects as National Projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry on such demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 07.02.2008 approved the scheme of National Projects and also approved 14 projects as National projects, the details of which are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, 13 proposals from different States have been received for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects. The details of these proposals is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No.2156 (Part (a) to (c))]

Statement

List of projects declared as National Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab

5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pd
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pd
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

Irrigation potential

2160. MS. MABEL REBELLO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Jharkhand and Odisha have least irrigation in place at the moment though these States have more than 1000 mm rainfall annually and have huge irrigation potential;

(b) the amount of funds released for these States during the last five years, yearwise, project-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to help these States to increase its irrigation potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per information received from State Governments, irrigation potential of 1.16 million hectares and 3.98 million hectares (mha) have been developed till march, 2011 against ultimate irrigation potential of 2.46 mha and 8.80 mha in the States of Jharkhand and Odisha, respectively. The State Governments of Jharkhand and Odisha are taking necessary measures for development of balance irrigation potential in their respective States.

(b) The amount of funds released for these States during the last 5 years, yearwise, project-wise and State-wise for development of irrigation potential under Accelerated-Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) are given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

(c) In order to supplement the efforts of these States, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme.

Statement 1

Central Assistance (CA)/ grant released under AIBP
during 2006-2007 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects						
Orissa						
1	Upper Indravati (A.P. 1978-80) (KBK)	3.550	92.910	45.862	56.328	56.217
2	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VI)	8.960	179.950	178.765	341.771	240.908
3	Rengali (IV)	8.206	9.190	22.745	24.155	
4	Anandpur Barrage (IV)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)	2.246	4.930	6.420	19.800	
5	Upper Kolab (V) (KBK)(C)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
6	Titlagarh (VIII) (KBK)	3.328	17.330	0.000	0.000	
7	Lower Indra (KBK) (IX)	58.691	85.150	132.645	269.600	103.042
8	Lower Suktel (IX) (KBK)	29.701	53.537	97.226	0.000	
9	Potteru (IV) (KBK) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	Naraj Barrage (IX) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	1.340	31.550	4.780	16.835	32.158
12	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	12.641	33.530	31.666	0.000	
13	Kanupur (VIII)	2.460	95.878	180.160	95.520	116.229
14	Chheligada Dam	1.994	5.534	0.000	0.000	
15	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)			0.000	0.000	
16	Salandi Left Main Canal (C)			0.000	0.000	
17	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project (C)			0.000	0.000	
18	Rukura (XI) 2009-10 -New				7.064	15.274
	15 MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-15-3/06)	0.700	7.000	0.000	0.000	
	6 MI Schemes in 2000-01	0.070	5.980	0.000	0.000	
	20 MI Schemes in 2007-08		1.890	0.000	0.000	
	40 New MI Schemes jn 2008-09			1.944	18.024	27.854
	21 Ongoing MI Schemes in 2008-09			22.226	0.000	
	20 Ongoing MI Schemes in 2009-10				22.476	
					0.000	
	(Orissa)-Total	133.885	624.359	724.439	871.572	591.681

Statement-II

*Central Assistance (CA)/ grant released under
AIBP during 2006-2007 to 2010-11*

Sl.No	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects						
Jharkhand						
1	Gumani (V)	0.390	3.710	0.000	0.000	
2	Torai (V) (D)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
3	Latratu (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
4	Kansiore (VII)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
5	Sonua (VI)		0.900	0.000	0.000	
6	Surangi (VII)		1.134	0.000	0.000	
7	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000	
8	Upper Sankh	0.900	1.800	2.700	0.000	11.240
9	Panchkhero		1.680	1.020	0.000	
	116 New MI Schemes					72.900
	1 New MI Scheme (Sukhari)					5.670
	60 New MI schemes of 2010-11					51.691
	108 New MI Schemes of 2010-11				101.387	
(Jharkhand)-Total		1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887

Teesta Water Harvesting

2161. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the present status of Teesta Water Sharing Issue with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): The Teesta water sharing issue with Bangladesh is in the process of discussion with the State Governments of West Bengal and Sikkim besides Government of Bangladesh.

Kadwan Reservoir Project

†2162. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for construction of 'Kadwan Reservoir Project' on the Sone river in Sone command area of Bihar is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, by when Government intends to complete the construction of the project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even half of the share of water due to Sone river under Bansagar agreement is not being made available;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The proposal for construction of erstwhile Kadwan Reservoir Project (renamed as Indrapuri after re-organisation of Jharkhand) on the Sone river is not pending with this Ministry.

(b) Water being a State subject, planning, execution and operation & maintenance of water resources projects are carried by the State Governments as per their requirement and priorities of works.

(c) to (e) In terms of Agreement of Bansagar Project, storage of 1.0 M. A.F. is provided for Bihar. The allocation of water from Sone river agreed to would be for Bihar 7.75 M.A.F. If the annual flow in the river is less or more than 14.25 M.A.F., there will be pro-rata cut or increase in the use of Sone waters by the three States in proportion to the allocation for the various States, after deducting requirements of old irrigation under the Sone Barrage, assessed at 5 M.A.F. which will receive water as a priority. The year-wise releases made from Bansagar Dam as per their demand received from time to time since 2006-07 to 2010-11 is as under :

(All figures are in M Cum)

S.No.	Year	Total Storage	Bihar Share (1/4th of total storage)	Quantity of water released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2006-07	4220.552	1055.138	1081.932
2.	2007-08	2357.954	589.488	522.139

1	2	3	4	5
3.	2008-09	2772.891	693.222	850.746
4.	2009-10	2148.964	537.241	525.799
5.	2010-11	2776.963	694.240	699.475

Suflam canal in Gujarat

‡2163. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Suflam canal was built by the Gujarat Government from Kadana Dam after an agreement signed in 1966; and

(b) whether that State Government had obtained consent from the Rajasthan Government and the Central Government before diverting the water of this river and if not, the action taken by the Central Water Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan in his letter dated 18.09.2009 has informed that Government of Gujarat in violation of the agreement dated 10.01.1966 between Gujarat and Rajasthan, is constructing a canal named "Sujlam Suflam" for drawl of water from Kadana dam.

(b) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has also mentioned in his letter dated 18.09.2009 that Mahi being an inter-state river and for any utilization of Mahi waters, Gujarat would have got concurrence of Rajasthan.

The report on Sujlam Suflam canal has not been received in Central Water Commission (CWC) for approval.

Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the state governments as per their priorities. The proposals submitted by State Governments to CWC are examined for their techno-economic viability.

Water resources information system

2164. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is considering to constitute a Water Resources Information System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this is a proposed modification of the National Water Policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission, (CWC) along with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has set up web based Water Resources Information System (India - WRIS) (www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in/webgis.php) during XI plan at the National level for the purpose of placing-hydrological data / information (except data of sensitive and classified nature) in the public domain. The information system has two databases, one for public domain and other for Government to Government use. The data availability will be governed as per National Map Policy & Data Dissemination Policy. For regular updation and addition of databases, setting up of National Water Resources Information Center has been proposed during XII Five Year Plan (2012-17).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The National Water Policy 2002 stipulates that a well developed information system for water related data in its entirety, at the national / state level is a prime requisite for resource planning.

Treatment of arsenic in ground water

2165. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fund allocated, released and spent by Ministry during the current year so far, for treatment of arsenic in ground water in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal and the facilities available for treatment of ground water, State-wise;
- (b) whether exploratory wells constructed by the Ministry are not successful;
- (c) whether large scale misuse of money and siphoning off has been reported in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of fresh steps the Ministry would take to eradicate arsenic menace in ground water in view of inadequate steps taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources does not allocate or release any fund to States/UTs for treatment of arsenic in ground water including the states of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) Central Ground Water Board constructs exploratory wells in arsenic affected areas to delineate arsenic free aquifer zones. The exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board have been successful and handed over to the concerned State agencies for their utilization.

(c) No such incidence of misuse of money and siphoning off in drilling of exploratory wells in arsenic affected areas has been reported in the Ministry of Water Resources.

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

(e) Water being a state subject, further steps to eradicate arsenic menace in ground water are to be taken by concerned State Governments / UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. Upto 65% of the funds under NRDWP can be used by States for addressing sustainability of safe drinking water in ground water quality affected habitation.

Artificial recharge of groundwater

2166. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for artificial recharge of groundwater in the country;

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

(c) whether Government is taking any steps for implementing the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the effective measures taken have been successful in recharge of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by State Ground Water Organizations and Central Ground Water Board in the year 2004, out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Talukas) in the country, 839 units in various States/UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 226 have been categorized as 'Critical' and 550 have been categorized as 'Semi-Critical'. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Water being a state subject, steps for artificial recharge of ground water have to be taken by the concerned State Governments / UT Administrations. Ministry of Water Resources is also taking various steps for artificial recharge to ground water in the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the Government for artificial recharge of ground water:

- During XI Plan, artificial recharge projects have been taken up under the ongoing Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation in priority areas viz. over-exploited and critical assessment units, urban areas. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for the purpose. Statewise details of funds released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects under XI Plan scheme are given in the statement-II (See below).
- The Ministry of Water Resources has instituted 20 Ground Water Augmentation Awards & 1 National Water Award to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) /Gram Panchayats/ Urban Local Bodies/ Institutions/ Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling & re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation.
- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory. So far as 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- 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.
- Direction have been issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief

Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/ adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rain water harvesting.

- 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).
- A concept report titled 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water' has been prepared, which has identified a total of 4.5 lakh sq.km. area in the country needing artificial recharge of ground water. The document has been circulated to all the States/ UTs.

(e) Impact Assessment Studies of implementation of the demonstrative artificial recharge projects undertaken by Central Ground Water Board during 9th Plan and 10th Plan are given in the statement-III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

Details of state-wise categorization of Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in India (Assessment year - 2004)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited		Critical		Semi-critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	18	77	6	175	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	515	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	0	0	8	5
6	Delhi	9	7	78	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	223	31	14	12	5	69	31
9	Haryana	113	55	49	11	10	5	4
10	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	175	65	37	3	2	14	8
14	Kerala	151	5	3	15	10	30	20
15	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	8	5	2	19	6
16	Maharashtra	318	7	2	1	0	23	7
17	Manipur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Orissa	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Punjab	137	103	75	5	4	4	3
23	Rajasthan	237	140	59	50	21	14	6
24	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	385	142	37	33	9	57	15
26	Tripura	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	5	13	2	88	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28	Uttaranchal	17	2	12	0	0	3	18
29	West Bengal	269	0	0	1	0	37	14
Total States		5705	837	15	226	4	546	10
Union Territories								
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Daman & Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5	Lakshdweep	9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6	Pondicherry	4	1	25	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		18	2	11	0	0	4	22
GRAND TOTAL		5723	839	15	226	4	550	10

Criteria for categorization

Over-Exploited : Stage of Ground water development - >100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both

Critical : Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

Semi-Critical : Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period.

Statement-II

Statewise details of funds released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects under XI Plan scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost	Total fund released	No. of recharge structures
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	554.04	426.84	117

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	395.33	354.63	64
3.	Bihar	2	96.01	67.21	11
4.	Chandigarh	1	776.03	543.22	54
5.	Delhi	1	43.44	30.41	10
6.	Gujarat	2	316.24	221.37	116
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	179.59	125.66	11
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	78.11	54.68	3
9.	Jharkhand	2	191.35	133.94	69
10.	Karnataka	4	399.90	341.65	162
11.	Kerala	7	94.14	77.60	91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	431.86	393.11	40
13.	Maharashtra	1	15.15	15.15	49
14.	Nagaland	1	113.06	79.14	30
15.	Orissa	14	464.36	325.04	65
16.	Punjab	3	260.33	110.46	86
17.	Rajasthan	15	59.86	41.90	18
18.	Tamil Nadu	4	526.35	514.35	273
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2771.58	2142.18	176
20.	West Bengal	1	111.09	111.09	30
TOTAL		82	7877.82	6109.63	1475

Statement-III

State-wise details of Impact Assessment of Artificial Recharge Projects Implemented by CGWB during 9th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of schemes for which impact assessment done	Artificial Recharge Structures	Impact assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Percolation Tanks	4500-5900 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Check dams	1000-1250 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of recharge pits and lateral shafts	370 Cubic meter runoff recharged in one year
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	7000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
3.	Assam	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	5500 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
4.	Bihar	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
5.	Chandigarh	6	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	1440-13,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year

1	2	3	4	5
		1	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	34.50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Recharge Trenches	9.50 lakh cubic meter rainwater runoff recharged in one year
6.	Gujarat	3	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	11000-45000 runoff water recharged in one year.
7.	Haryana	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2350 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of Recharge shafts and injection wells	3.50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year . Declining rate reduced from 1.175 m/yr to 0.25 m/yr.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Check dams	1.20-21.00 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year .
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300-1200 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
10.	Jharkhand	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.

11.	Karnataka	1	Combination of Percolation Tanks, Watershed Structures, Recharge wells, Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2-3.5 m. rise in water levels and 9-16 ha area benefited from percolation tanks 8.60 lakh cubic meter water recharged through recharge well. 3-5 m rise in ground water levels through watershed structures.530 cubic meter recharged from Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting.
12.	Kerala	1	Sub-surface Dyke	Augmented 5000 Cubic meter of ground water in upstream side with 2 m rise in groundwater levels.
		1	Recharge wells	2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Percolation tanks	2000-15000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Tidal regulator	4000 Cubic meter runoff water conserved and a difference of 1.5 m was observed in upstream and downstream water level.
13.	Lakshadweep	2	Check Dam	5,100 - 30,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300 Cubic meter rainwater harvested in one year
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water level in dugwells in the range of 0.80-3.80 m and 6-12 m in hand pumps has been observed.

1	2	3	4	5
		1	Percolation Tank	Rise in ground water levels by 1-4 m. in command area downstream of tank has been observed.
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (1000 houses)	More than 2 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of sub-surface dykes and check dam	Rise in water levels in existing tubewells in upstream area by 0.30 m to 2.00 m has been observed.
15.	Maharashtra	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System	196-280 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of Percolation Tanks and Check Dams.	Benefited area -About 60 to 120 ha. per Percolation Tank, 3 to 15 hectare per Check Dam Water level rise - Upto 1.5 m.
		1	Percolation tanks, Recharge Shaft, Dugwell Recharge.	Benefited area - 400-500 hectare around the scheme.
16.	Meghalaya	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	6800 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
17.	Mizoram	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	50,000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
18.	Nagaland	3	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2,480 - 14,065 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
19.	NCT Delhi	2	Check dams	Water levels have risen upto 2.55 m in the vicinity of Check Dams and area benefited is upto 30

				hectare from each check dam in JNU & IIT. 1.30-lakh cubic meter of rainwater was recharged in one year in Kushak Nala.
		7	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	800 - 5000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		8	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	8500 - 20,000 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
20.	Orissa	1	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	1,200 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Renovation of creeks & sub-creeks, Construction of Control Sluices and recharge bore wells	Quantity of fresh water impounded in 798119 cubic metres and irrigation potential is 11000 has in a year.
21.	Punjab	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Recharge wells	9 - 15.50 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Trenches	Average rise in water level upto 0.32-0.70 m has been observed.
			Combination of vertical shafts, injection wells & recharge trenches	Recharge of 1.70 lakh cubic meter runoff water caused average rise of 0.25 m. in ground water levels around the scheme area.

1	2	3	4	5
		1	Combination of recharge shafts and injection wells	14,400 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
22.	Rajasthan	1	Check dams	88,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise -0.65 m.
		12	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		3	Sub-surface Barriers	2000-11500 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise from 0.25 to 0.60 m.
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	Sub-surface Dyke	39.25 ha. area benefited.
		7	Percolation Tanks	10,000-2,25,000 runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	3700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-23033 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
25.	West Bengali	1	Combination of Farm Ponds, Nala Bunds, Sub-surface Dykes	Water level rise of 0.15 m. observed.
		1	Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water levels by 0.45 m. observed

Statement-IV

Details of State-wise Impact Assessment of demonstrative artificial recharge projects implemented during 10th Plan

Sl.No.	State	Location	Recharge structures constructed	Outcome of impact assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lingala. Pulivendla Vemula and Vemalli blocks in Kadapa district	Percolation tanks and check dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in irrigated crop area of about 5 to 6 hectares and crop production.• Increase in yield of bore wells in influence area of recharge.• Dried up dugwells also revived.
2.	Karnataka	Malurtaluk, Kola district	Check dams Percolation tanks Subsurface dykes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rise in water levels in dugwells and bore wells ranging from 0.53 to 4.58 metres.• Revival of dried up dugwells.• Increase in yield of in the range of 0.25 to 6.0 litres per second.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bel watershed, Amla & Multai blocks in Betul district and upper reaches of Choti Kali Sindh river in parts of Sonkatch & Bagli blocks of Dewas district	Check dams Recharge shaft Percolation tank Gabion structures Subsurface dykes Roof top rain water harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in cropped area in the range of 0.52 to 6.0 acres. • Ground water levels in piezometers have shown rise in successive years during pre-monsoon (0.16 to 4.05 m) and during post - monsoon (0.10 to 3.52 metres) in Betul district. • In Dewas district, hand pumps which had been dried up have started yielding. • Water levels have shown rising trend ranging from 1.97 to 23.82 metres during pre-monsoon period.
4.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli block, Salem district	Check dams Percolation tanks Desiltation of tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in water levels (average 1.16 m during May, 2007-08). • Marginal increase in cropped area and an appreciable change from non paddy to paddy cultivation. • Increase in discharge and pumping hours etc.

Investment in irrigation sector

2167. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and percentage of irrigated land under cultivation in the country in 1971, 1991 and 2011; and

(b) the details of investments made in irrigation sector from 2004 to 2011 in both agricultural and non-agricultural projects, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The quantum of gross Irrigated area, cultivated land and percentage of irrigated area over cultivated area for the following years as received from Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture are furnished as below :

Year	Gross Irrigated Area	Cultivated Land	% of irrigated area over cultivated area
1971-72	38430	152390	25.22
1991-92	65680	156304	42.02
2008-09	88419	155905	56.71

(provisional)

(b) The State-wise actual expenditure for irrigation sector for the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given in the statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise Actual Expenditure from 2004 to 2012 in irrigation sector

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of States & U.Ts	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 *	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11**	2011-12***	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	3444.08	6672.04	9126.08	12215.95	9001.44	11739.38	10971.98	14969.64	78140.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27.30	43.95	60.30	67.49	119.24	106.66	186.41	117.55	728.9
3	Assam	74.46	63.96	84.89	120.83	331.32	605.45	538.25	1012.24	2831.4
4	Bihar	592.22	818.15	643.12	1335.42	1297.23	1070.93	1093.71	2367.84	9218.62
5	Chhattisgarh	677.24	594.09	717.04	978.13	916.15	1031.53	859.18	2041.60	7814.96
6	Goa	58.19	160.89	163.22	171.53	198.72	205.77	243.37	266.59	1468.28
7	Gujarat	2144.93	2547.10	4179.82	4814.53	7872.41	5428.97	5670.21	8910.57	41568.54
8	Haryana	274.77	442.99	487.62	759.37	818.50	798.11	789.40	790.00	5160.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	78.60	116.03	199.40	209.38	247.97	286.49	310.48	400.16	1848.51
10	Jammu & Kashmir	146.18	174.34	118.90	135.63	209.45	350.75	302.40	450.30	1887.95
11	Jharkhand	405.20	354.55	343.07	801.21	402.31	291.79	475.00	1555.00	4628.13

12	Karnataka	3282.46	3817.13	4384.54	2504.42	2695.28	3578.33	4507.94	6843.41	31613.51
13	Kerala	170.34	210.19	161.97	196.31	179.97	216.27	332.86	401.03	1868.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	1651.90	1385.04	1409.46	2089.56	2247.98	2295.07	2754.35	3046.64	16880
15	Maharashtra	3173.80	4194.68	3802.62	3132.85	6699.96	7183.11	7854.34	7507.87	43549.23
16	Manipur	37.54	99.33	241.59	189.30	79.47	207.56	527.81	439.89	1822.49
17	Meghalaya	9.19	11.13	10.28	14.29	43.9111	45.64	89.20	128.40	352.0411
18	Mizoram	14.36	18.96	31.69	33.31	66.541	48.17	59.57	78.56	351.161
19	Nagaland	16.49	14.89	22.83	52.82	54.17	81.86	144.52	147.63	535.21
20	Orissa	539.74	503.66	756.88	1541.57	1572.86	1603.11	1646.98	2248.40	10413.2
21	Punjab	144.00	216.11	269.30	213.40	418.70	476.50	617.14	1030.36	3385.51
22	Rajasthan	813.31	948.36	726.03	877.07	836.83	783.94	684.51	970.88	6640.93
23	Sikkim	7.46	6.87	10.28	12.16	32.73	37.62	109.11	143.92	360.15
24	Tamil Nadu	332.53	213.99	335.17	325.25	488.23	683.55	546.33	752.19	3677.24
25	Tripura	22.21	36.71	73.26	41.26	42.60	44.80	75.41	174.88	511.13
26	Uttar Pradesh	948.54	1733.35	2400.15	2354.23	2705.40	2357.41	2760.60	3368.79	18628.47
27	Uttaranchal	123.25	228.50	305.03	375.59	511.64	690.38	614.17	535.97	3384.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	West Bengal	171.87	211.78	212.76	314.86	404.76	504.34	604.73	1902.73	4327.83
	Total States	19382.16	25838.77	31277.30	35877.72	40495.7721	42753.49	45369.96	62603.04	303598.2121
	Union Territories				0					
29	A & N Island	3.97	2.40	3.10	69.44	4.99	6.90	11.80	17.62	120.22
30	Chandigarh	1.54	4.19	2.25	0.35	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.20	10.01
31	D & N Haveli	0.87	0.98	1.01	6.41	1.27	3.39	11.10	15.36	40.39
32	Daman & Diu	0.46	0.50	0.48	0.86	0.37	3.06	1.60	5.44	12.77
33	Delhi	16.44	38.02	15.73	28.21	43.73	59.62	38.00	60.00	299.75
34	Lakshadweep	3.50	3.80	2.13	4.65	4.00	5.02	4.00	4.00	31.1
35	Pondicherry	42.65	45.34	52.55	40.65	26.39	47.12	37.55	75.15	367.4
	Total U.Ts.	69.43	95.23	77.25	150.57	81.25	125.60	104.54	177.77	881.64
	Total States & UTs.	19451.59	25934.00	31354.55	36028.29	40577.02	42879.09	45474.5	62780.81	304479.85
	Central Sector	415.79	510.39	514.08	533.35	453.23	492.29	560.00	720.00	4199.13
	GRAND TOTAL	19867.38	26444.39	31868.63	36561.64	41030.25	43371.38	46034.50	63500.81	308678.98

* Figures are of approved Outlay, as the states not reported the actual expenditure for 2007-08

** Figures are approved outlay; revised outlay not yet issued.

*** Figures are proposed outlay by the state. Approval yet to be issued.

Source: Planning Commission

Pending irrigation projects

2168. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of small, medium and major irrigation projects that are pending, State-wise;
- (b) since how long these projects are pending and the cost escalation of these projects, State-wise;
- (c) how many of the above projects were assisted under AIBP and the outcome thereof;
- (d) the reasons why the projects were not completed during the stipulated time;
- (e) the steps taken by Government for early completion of these projects;
- (f) the cost escalation due to delay, project wise; and
- (g) the officers/contractors penalized for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the States, 334 projects are ongoing during XI Plan and in addition to these 93 projects have been started New during the XI Plan. Out of these 427 projects, 337 projects are likely to spillover to the XII Plan. 90 projects are likely to be completed in XI plan period, out of which 37 projects will be pending completion with financial liabilities in XII Plan. The list of 327 ongoing projects in the XI Plan is given in the statement (See below). List of 37 projects alongwith details of cost escalation (State-wise) is given in the statement (See below). [See Appendix 224 Annexure No.15]

(c) There are 290 Major, Medium and ERM Projects funded under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since inception of the Programme in 1996-97 till March'2011. Out of these, 134 Projects have been completed.

(d) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the state governments as per their priorities. Various reasons for time over-run include (i) fund constraints (ii) Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues of PAPs (iii) Land acquisition issues (iv) Forest and environmental clearance (v) inter-departmental clearances i.e. railways, roads and highways, power departments etc.

(e) Government of India has been providing Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation, Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 in order to expedite completion of the projects which are in advanced stage of construction. The guidelines for such funding have been modified from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development.

(f) The details of cost escalation are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 224 Annexure No.16]

(g) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the state governments as per their priorities, as such the action for delay in execution of the projects is in the purview of the State Governments.

Statement

State-wise & Project-wise financial status of Major, Medium and ERM

Projects as reported completed with liabilities in XII Plan

State	Project Beyond Name	Type of Cumm. Project	Special Classification	Status	Approval Status	Un approved	Original Cost	Latest Estimated	Start Year	Upto X Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Liability in XII	XII	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	Sri Tenneti Viswanatham Pedderu Reservoir Project Final	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	APD	0	26.27	38.41	1999	40.07	3.2251	0.2515	0.0209	1.15	4.42	5.4	0	54.5375
				1		0	26.27	38.41		40.07	3.2251	0.2515	0.0209	1.15	4.42	5.4	0	54.5375
Gujarat	Guhai	ERM	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	0.029	0.057	2007	0	0.35	1.32	0.22	0.61	0.7	2.5	0	5.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gujarat	Panam High Level Canal	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	130.71	260	2004	16.25	27.98	42.5	33.18	27.95	34	94.39	0	276.25
				2		0	130.739	260.057		16.25	28.33	43.82	33.4	28.56	34.7	96.89	0	281.95
Himachal Pradesh	Changer Area Medium Lift irrigation Project in Distt. Bilaspur (HP)	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	28.37	88.09	1999	16.23	30.98	20.94	9.14	5.96	2	2	2	89.25
				1		0	28.37	88.09		16.23	30.98	20.94	9.14	5.96	2	2	2	89.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jharkhand	Ajay Barrage Project	Major	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	351.84	0	0	1975	255.01	10.7	12.32	7.15	12.42	20	5	0	322.6
Jharkhand	Gumani Barrage Project	Major	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	APD	0	3.8389	185.76	1976	110.88	18.48	15.457	4.236	3.352	33.355	5	0	190.76
Jharkhand	Batane Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	116.02	0	0	1984	30	5.16	0.5	4.75	2.96	3.6	3	0	49.97
Jharkhand	Bhairwa Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	122.64	0	0	1987	61.98	15.99	2.75	5.96	0	28	8	0	122.68
Jharkhand	Katri Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	47.97	0	0	1986	54.18	0.73	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	55.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jharkhand	Kesho Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	102.88	0	0	1988	4	24.98	20	4.5	14.05	30	5	0	102.53
Jharkhand	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	9.55	75.69	1990	40.28	17.16	8.25	2	0.59	11	5	0	84.28
Jharkhand	Ramrekha Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	53.86	0	0	1982	25.63	12.92	8.48	0.8	1.39	4	0.5	0	53.72
Jharkhand	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	87.76	0	2011	0	0	0	0	0	25.23	62.53	0	87.76
				9		795.21	101.1489	261.45		581.96	106.12	68.097	29.396	34.762	155.185	94.03	0	1069.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Karnataka	Almatti Left Bank Canal	Major	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	79.42	182.26	1993	137.75	2.31	3.42	0.53	1.35	4	5.82	0	155.18
Karnataka	Maskinala Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	3.11	0	0	1976	47.42	1.23	1.03	1.33	1	1.45	5	0	58.46
				2		3.11	79.42	182.26		185.17	3.54	4.45	1.86	2.35	5.45	10.82	0	213.64
Madhya Pradesh	Barchar Project	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	3.5	0	0	1981	18.14	0.53	0.924	0.149	0.11	0.17	0.23	0	20.253
Madhya Pradesh	Machak Distributory Ext. Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	44.28	0	0	2003	15.31	7.28	0.78	0.1	0.3	0.54	6.34	0	30.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan Gulab sagar Medium Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	3.11	0	486.96	1983	110.43	24.14	29.24	21.92	66.87	104	103.23	0	459.83
Madhya Pradesh	Mardanpur (LIS)	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	16.28	0	0	2008	8.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.88	0	16.28
				4		67.17	0	486.96		152.28	31.95	30.94	22.169	67.28	104.71	117.68	0	527.013
Maharashtra	Bhima (Ujani) Project	Major	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	1992.78	0	0	1965	1092.37	29.84	19	50.57	58.29	50	692.71	0	1992.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Maharashtra	Pench Project	Major	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	168.93	0	0	2008	0	0	8.129	1.7852	8.3418	20	168.33	0	206.586
Maharashtra	Ambe	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	UA	3.11	0	0	1970	16.96	0.186	0.228	0.43	0.23S	0.625	25	0	43.664
Maharashtra	Amrawati Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	4.63	0	1985	46.76	1.58	0.74	1.41	0.8	10	18	0	79.29
Maharashtra	Benitura Projea	Medium Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	45.56	0	0	1986	26.41	0.15	0.38	0.22	1	1	0	0	29.16
Maharashtra	Borghat L.I.S.	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	121.46	0	0	2009	0	0	12.071	5.144	8.24	35	67.19	0	127.645

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Maharashtra	Pothara Nalla Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	63.08	0	1982	19.32	14.04	8.39	22.12	9.79	3	76.34	0	153
Maharashtra	Ruti Medium Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	5.04	0	0	1999	1.77	0.53	0	0.07	0	1.52	1.15	0	5.04
				8		2336.88	67.71	0		1203.59	46.326	48.938	81.7492	86.6968	121.145	1048.72	0	2637.165
Orissa	Trtilagarh Irrigation Project	Medium	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	21.13	0	1995	44.09	24.67	19.86	30.46	2.24	2	10	0	133.32
				1		0	21.13	0		44.09	24.67	19.86	30.46	2.24	2	10	0	133.32
Rajasthan	Gang Canal Modernization	Major	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	APD	0	445.79	621.42	2000	339.6	41.52	24.94	16.57	10	50	138.79	0	621.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRPI)	Major	Special Repairs not covered under ERM	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	733.59	0	2002	433.47	85.09	66.8	99.18	55	100	137.46	0	977
Rajasthan	Gagrin	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	APD	0	80.12	0	2006	1.96	16.92	6.52	11.97	25	10	7.75	0	80.17
Rajasthan	Gardada	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	UA	3.11	0	0	2003	47.68	26.41	27.08	9.29	7.65	2.4	31.53	0	147.04
Rajasthan	Lhasi	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	44.73	0	2007	0	21.97	9.25	10	10.25	15	25.53	0	92
Rajasthan	Piplad	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	33.64	0	2006	2	4.32	935	15	21	10	3.31	0	65.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajasthan	Takli	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities In XII plan	APD	0	51.81	0	2006	2	3.26	7.64	0.8	34.48	25	58.26	0	131.44
				7		3.11	1389.68	621.42		826.71	199.49	151.78	162.81	158.38	212.4	402.63	0	2114.2
Uttar Pradesh	Saryu Nahar Project	Major	Not Applicable	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	78.68	7270.32	1978	2245.13	280.99	270.42	80.2	167.54	339	3887.04	0	7270.32
				1		0	78.68	7270.32		2245.13	280.99	270.4	80.2	167.54	339	3887.04	0	7270.32
West Bengal	Tatko Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	Improvement of Water Management	Completed with liabilities in XII plan	APD	0	0.9875	19.76	1977	10.2031	0.365	1.139	0.0729	0	4.6	3.7	0	20.08
				1			0.9875	19.76		10.2031	0.365	1.139	0.0729	0	4.6	3.7	0	20.08
	Total	8 MJ, 28MD,	11 IWM, 25 NA, 1ERM	37	18UA, 19APD	3205.48	1924.14	9228.727		5321.68	755.986	660.64	451.278	554.919	985.61	5678.91	2	14411.03

Restoration of water bodies

2169. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of water bodies identified by Government for repair, renovation and restoration, State-wise;
- (b) how it compares with the number of neglected water bodies;
- (c) the criteria for their selection;
- (d) the details of programmes/schemes initiated by Government in this context; and
- (e) what has been achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The State Governments identify the public and community owned water bodies and give a unique identification code under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support and with external assistance. According to the Third Minor Irrigation Census, 2005 there are 2.39 lakh public water bodies in use and not in use. The State-wise list of number of public water bodies are given in the Statement (*See below*). The number of water bodies taken up under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support and external assistance is 3341 and 10,887 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has two state sector schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies one with external assistance and the other with domestic support. The State Governments are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports of water bodies identified by them as per the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India on both the schemes.

Under the scheme with domestic support, projects benefitting special category states, undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas of other states are eligible for 90% of the project cost as central assistance. Other projects are eligible for 25% of the project cost as central assistance. Under the scheme with external assistance, the Government of India provides central assistance to the extent of 25% of the project cost whereas 75% state share is to be borrowed from the World Bank by the concerned states.

(e) Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with State Governments of Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5 lakh hectares, with Karnataka for Rs. 268.78 crore for restoration of 1224 water bodies with CCA of 0.52 lakh hectare and with Orissa for Rs. 448 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies having CCA of 1.2 lakh hectares.

On the basis of proposals received in accordance with the Guidelines of the scheme with domestic support, funds to the tune of Rs. 661.07 crore have been released for 3341 water bodies till November, 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand) Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand).

Statement

State-wise list of member of public water bodies

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Public owned Water Bodies
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	67236
2	Arunachal Pradesh	186
3	Assam	170
4	Bihar	12345
5	Chhattisgarh	32486
6	Goa	137
7	Gujarat	2742
8	Haryana	12
9	Himachal Pradesh	361
10	Jammu & Kashmir	312
11	Jharkhand	16552
12	Karnataka	22582
13	Kerala	2977

1	2	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	7947
15	Maharashtra	16429
16	Manipur	2
17	Meghalaya	87
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	0
20	Orissa	18250
21	Punjab	7
22	Rajasthan	1844
23	Sikkim	423
24	Tamil Nadu	25107
25	Tripura	122
26	Uttar Pradesh	70
27	Uttaranchal	5188
28	West Bengal	5350
29	Andaman & Nikobars	4
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12
32	Delhi	0
33	Pondicherry	198
TOTAL		239138

Exploitation of ground water in J & K

2170. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the grants/loans provided by the Central Ground Water Board and other Government departments for exploitation of ground water in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) the physical achievements, number of borewells and hand pumps installed in J & K during the said period, district-wise and whether all of them are in running condition; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure proper utilization of funds and transparency in execution of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) does not provide grants/ loans for exploitation of ground water in States/UTs including the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Information regarding grants loans provided by other Government Departments is not maintained in the Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) A statement containing no. of exploratory wells drilled by CGWB in the State of J&K during the last three years and current year for the purpose of scientific study and subsequently handed over to the State of J&K after collecting relevant scientific data, district-wise is given in the Statement (See below).

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

Statement

District-wise scientific data

Sl.No.	District	No. of wells handed over to the State
1	2	3
1.	Jammu	05
2.	Doda	01
3.	Srinagar	05
4.	Kargil	02
5.	Kathua	04

1	2	3
6.	Rajauri	02
7.	Baramulla	03
8.	Kupwara	03
9.	Budgam	02
10.	Pulwama	02
11.	Anantnag	02
12.	Udhampur	02
TOTAL		33

12.00 Noon

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various MSME's - Technology Development Centres/Tool Rooms and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): 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 MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5415/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5414/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5413/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process cum Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5349/15/11]
- (v) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5353/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5350/15/11]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5355/15/11]
- (viii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5354/15/11]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5352/15/11]
- (x) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5359/15/11]
- (xi) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5351/15/11]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5356/15/11]
- (xiii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5360/15/11]
- (xiv) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5361/15/11]
- (xv) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5358/15/11]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5357/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Coal.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NLCL, Chennai and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of SCCL, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. S.O. 2155 (E), dated the 21st September, 2011, regarding exercise of powers by a standing committee headed by the Secretary (Coal) under Section 5(2) (b) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, under sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5340/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5556/15/11]

- III. (a) Ninetieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5557/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of ICADR, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (a) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs) Notification F.No. L/08/11/NALSA, dated the 18th August, 2011, publishing the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011, under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5602/15/11]
- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) Notification No. S.O. 2295 (E), dated the 30th September, 2011, publishing the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Karnataka) Amendment Order, 2011, under F sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5294/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5422/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Mines.

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various PSUs and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of JNARDDC, Nagpur and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinsha J. Patel, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. G.S.R. 778 (E), dated the 21st October, 2011, regarding reservation of an area of 140.00 hectares in North Eastern Block Range, Joga Village, Sundur Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka for iron ore in favour of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5441/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), Kolar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5439/15/11]
 - (ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Nagpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5438/15/11]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5669/15/11]
 - (iv) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5668/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5440/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under sub-section(4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009:

(1) G.S.R. 734 (E), dated the 30th September, 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.

(2) G.S.R. 784 (E), dated the 25th October, 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Third Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5533/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 832 (E), dated the 24th November, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 784 (E), dated the 24th October, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6117/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2011, publishing the Consumer Protection (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5339/15/11]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (1) G.S.R. 726 (E), dated the 28th September, 2011, imposing stockholding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar and khandsari. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5329/15/11]
- (2) G.S.R. 772 (E), dated the 19th October, 2011, notifying the factory-wise fair and remunerative price of sugarcane for the sugar season 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5330/15/11]
- (3) S.O. 2447 (E), dated the 28th October, 2011, publishing the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Third Amendment) Order, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5327/15/11]
- (4) S.O. 2227 (E), dated the 27th September, 2011, publishing the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5328/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CFSI, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5549/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, on behalf of Shri R.P.N. Singh, I lay on the Table, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:

- (1) F.No. 531/Legal/2010, dated the 23rd December, 2010, I regarding election to the 11th Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, along with delay Statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5118/15/11]
- (2) ICSI (Election) No.1 of September, 2010, dated the 6th September, 2010, regarding election to the 11th Council and four Regional Councils of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, along with delay statement.
- (3) ICSI (Election) No.2 of December, 2010, dated the 27th December, 2010, regarding election to the Southern India Regional Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, along with delay statement.
- (4) ICSI No. 1 of September, 2011, dated the 1st September, 2011, regarding Establishment of the Disciplinary Directorate in the Institute of the Company Secretaries of India and posting of the Director (Discipline).
- (5) F. No. 104/31/Accts, dated the 27th September, 2011, regarding Publication of the 31st Annual Report and Audited Statement of consolidated account of the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India for the year ended 31st March, 2011.
- (6) ICSI No. 1 of October, 2011, dated the 18th October, 2011, regarding Guidelines for Peer Review of Attestation Services by the Practising Company Secretaries. [Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) See No. L.T.5645/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Brahmaputra Board,
Guwahati and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Vincent Pala, I lay on the Table, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5433/15/11]

- I. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram and related papers.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of ARCI, Hyderabad and related papers.**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of BSIP, Lucknow and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (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 Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5647/15/11]
 - II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5649/15/11]
 - III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5648/15/11]
- I. **Notification of the Ministry of Power**
 - II. **Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Power Corporations and a Vidyut Nigam Ltd. companies and related papers.**
 - III. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UTs**
 - IV. **MoU (2011-12) between GOI and REC Limited.**

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. JERC-15/2010, dated the 11th August, 2011, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Distribution Code) Regulations, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Electricity Act, 1949, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5394/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (formerly known as Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited), Tehri, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5458/15/11]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Bhopal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5460/15/11]
 - (iii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5457/15/11]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), Shimla, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5459/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5392/15/11]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission, for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6157/15/11]
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5395/15/11]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-second Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinsha J. Patel, I make a statement regarding Status of

implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel pertaining to the Ministry of in Mines.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

RE: DEMAND FOR EXTRA AID TO ODISHA STATE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour Mentions. Shrimati Maya Singh.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): I am on a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order in Zero Hour?

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, we have been talking about discrimination by this Government against the non-UPA States. Currently, an amount of Rs.8,750 crores has been announced for West Bengal...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice...(Interruptions) You give a notice for it...(Interruptions)

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: We have no problem in West Bengal getting all the money. But why is it that only Rs.340 crores is being given for a more backward State of Odisha? In protest against it, we walk out.

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

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Sponsoring of the London Olympic Games, 2012 by Dow Chemicals Company

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, सुनने में आया है कि 2012 में लंदन में आयोजित ओलम्पिक के प्रायोजकों में से एक Dow Chemical Company है। अगर यह सच है तो यह एक बहुत गंभीर बात है। जो कम्पनी

देश की सबसे बड़ी कूरतम भोपाल गैस त्रासदी की दोषी है, वह ओलंपिक की प्रायोजक बने और उसके बैनर तले भारत के खिलाड़ी अपने खेल का प्रदर्शन करें, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। भोपाल गैस त्रासदी विश्व की कूरतम त्रासदियों में से एक है। इस त्रासदी से मरने वालों की संख्या की आज तक भी सही और पुख्ता जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो पाई है। इसमें मारे गये लोगों की संख्या अलग-अलग प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा अलग-अलग बताई जाती रही है। सर, अगर आज भी इसके परिजनों को जाकर देखें तो दिल पीड़ा की वजह से फट जाता है, उसे देखा नहीं जाता। आज भी इस त्रासदी से प्रभावित बच्चे अपंग पैदा हो रहे हैं, हजारों लोग अपनी आंखें गंवा चुके हैं और इस गैस-जनित बीमारी से पीड़ित होने के कारण इलाज के लिए दर-दर भटक रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि सबसे विचित्र बात यह है कि डारु केमिकल्स कम्पनी द्वारा गैस-पीड़ितों को मुआवजा 3.3 अरब मिलियन डॉलर के स्थान पर मात्र 470 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर ही दिया गया है, जो नाम-मात्र का भुगतान है और मुआवजे के नाम पर गैस पीड़ितों को छला गया है। इस मुआवजे से लोग न तो अपना इलाज करा सकते हैं, न अपने घर बनवा सकते हैं और न ही अपंग पैदा हो रही संतानों की ठीक से परवरिश ही कर सकते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार भी गैस पीड़ितों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने अनेकों बार प्रधान मंत्री जी से और सम्बन्धित विभागों में भी गैस पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए और उनके साथ समय-सीमा में उचित कार्रवाई हो, उनके परिवारों को सहायता मिले, इसके लिए अनेकों बार केन्द्र सरकार पर दबाव डाला है, आह किया है तथा लिखित में पत्र भी लिखे हैं, लेकिन नतीजा सिर्फ सिफर ही रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार सदन में यह स्पष्ट करे कि लंदन में होने वाले ओलंपिक गेम्स, 2012 के आयोजकों में यदि डारु केमिकल्स कम्पनी हिस्सा लेती है तो भारत के खिलाड़ी इस खेल में हिस्सा नहीं लेंगे। इसके साथ ही मैं सम्पूर्ण सदन से भी यह अपील करती हूँ, यह आग्रह करती हूँ...(व्यवधान)... कि हम सब मिल कर केन्द्र सरकार पर यह दबाव बनाएं...(समय की घंटी)... ताकि इस त्रासदी से पीड़ित परिवारों को जल्द-से-जल्द न्याय मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. All are associating.

Killing of two women in police firing in 24 Parganas in West Bengal

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the august House a terrible incident of police firing at Magrahath in South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal on 1st December, 2011, which has resulted in the death of two women and bullet injuries to eight other residents of the village.

A conflict between the villagers and the Electricity Board arose because of lack of access to electricity. The villagers had been demanding electricity for several areas. They had applied for an electricity connection and had even made the initial payments six to eight months ago. The delay was causing discontent. Meanwhile, some 'hooking', that is, taking electricity connection from the existing wires illegally, was going on. The West Bengal State Electricity Board employees had gone to the village accompanied by the police to disconnect the 'hooked' electricity. Contrary to the usual practice of negotiation, persuasion and prior announcements regarding penalties for 'hooking', the police and the RAF, which appeared later, suddenly turned trigger-happy, allegedly in response to an attack from the villagers, who were, however, unarmed. 150 rounds of bullets were fired, killing two women, Saira Bibi, aged 30, and Rejina Khatun, a school-going girl of 12, and injuring at least eight others, many of whom had to be hospitalized in a critical condition.

Though the State Government has ordered a judicial inquiry and some compensation two days later under pressure, the response is completely inadequate. The Chief Minister has said that she was unaware of the decision to open fire, but the Home Secretary's statement to the press suggested the contrary. Hence, a full-fledged, unbiased inquiry must be launched into the incident and the culprits must be identified and punished.

I appeal to the Central Government through you, Sir, to take action in the matter.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I associate myself with the issue, Sir.

Data on debt of farmers released by the National Sample Survey Organisation

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आज़ादी के बाद से अब तक लगातार यह कहा जाता रहा है कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और यह भी कहा जाता रहा है कि भारत की आर्थिक रीढ़ की हड्डी यदि मजबूत करनी है, तो कृषि को मजबूत करना होगा। इसी सदन में स्वयं कृषि मंत्रालय, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय और

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, श्री हरीश रावत ने कहा कि किसान परिवारों की ऋण ग्रस्तता संबंधी राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एनएसएस) के 59वें रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश के 8.93 करोड़ किसान परिवारों में से 4.34 करोड़ किसान परिवार कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि हर दूसरा किसान कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है और कर्ज के जो स्रोत हैं, उनमें बैंक का स्रोत 36 परसेंट है और 26 परसेंट महाजनों का है। किसानों की बदहाली की स्थिति इतनी भयावह हो गई है कि 1995 से लेकर 2010 तक इस देश में 2 लाख 56 हजार 913 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। सबसे आश्चर्यजनक बात है कि जो कांग्रेस नीत यूपीए सरकार बार-बार यह कहती है कि हमने किसानों के कर्ज माफ किए हैं, लेकिन 2008 में भी लगभग 16 हजार से अधिक किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। इतना ही नहीं, पिछले 15 वर्षों में हजारों-लाखों किसानों के घर बर्बाद हुए हैं।

2010 पर नजर डालते हैं, तो 15 हजार 974 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। अभी हाल ही की बात देखें, तो 20 दिनों के भीतर 107 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। विदर्भ के अंदर देखें, तो गत साल एक सप्ताह के अंदर 19 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। किसान कर्ज चुकाने के लिए अपने शरीर की किडनी और आंखें बेचने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। हम किस भारत में रह रहे हैं? किसको यह कहने का हक है कि किसानों के देश में रहते हैं और भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है? क्या सरकार की आंखें बंद हो गई हैं? क्या इस देश का किसान कर्ज चुकता करने के लिए किडनी बेचेगा? क्या इस देश का किसान कर्ज चुकाने के लिए अपनी आंखें बेचेगा? क्या इस देश का किसान कर्ज चुकाने के लिए अपने-अपने छोटे बच्चों के शरीर को बेचेगा? आज इस देश में किसानों की यह बदहाली हो रही है और इसके बावजूद यह दावा किया जाता है कि यह देश किसानों का है, कृषि प्रधान देश है! किसानों के 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ कर दिए गए, ये बेबुनियाद बातें करके किसानों को धोखा दिया जाता है। भारत की आत्मा गांवों में बसती है और उस आत्मा के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज हर दूसरा किसान ऋण से परेशान है और वह कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके इस मर्ज का इलाज होना चाहिए। अगर ये आत्महत्याओं का सिलसिला जारी रहा, तो इस सरकार के काल में यह कहने का हक नहीं होगा कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और हमारी कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था है। यह पूरी मांग आपके सामने रखी गई है। मेरी मांग यह है कि भारत का किसान किडनी बेचने पर विवश न हो, यह देखना होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I associate myself with the issue, Sir.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all of you are associated with this subject.

Situation arising due to the attack on social activities in different parts of the country with special reference to Pakur district of Jharkhand

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to say that social activists of our country are not safe. Frequently, the incidents of attack on social activists are going on, they are even murdered. In the last Session also I had raised about an incident that had happened in Bhopal, in the case of Shehla Masood.

With a heavy heart, I am again raising one more issue which has happened on 15th November, in Jharkhand. Sister Valsa John, a nun-cum-activist was murdered in Pakur district of Jharkhand, which is very much adjacent to my district, Murshidabad, in West Bengal. She came out in support of the people who live in that area opposing the displacement of local residents due to the Panem Coal Mining Company in 2001. She was very much respected among the tribal people also. Sir, she was also posing a threat to the Maoists, who saw her as a stumbling block in spreading their activities in the area. Sir, with your permission, I would like to make one quotation here. "Corporate intervention with 'mafia' has become an inherent part of the neo-liberal market thrust in the name of development". Actually, Sir, it is happening there. Not only there, it is happening in different States like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. In those areas where mining is taking place, these types of occurrences are going on. I have already referred to Shehla Masood case of Bhopal. I want to know from the Government as to what is the protection for social activists, whether working or non-working. Are we in a position to ban them? I urge upon the Government that if you are not in a position to protect these social activists, then, the whole country will raise its voice against the activities of the Government machinery, I mean, those who are not working properly. I have come to know that seven people have been arrested. But, after one day or two days, they will be released. What is happening is, people are not getting justice. In that particular area, people are not getting justice from the General Administration and Police Administration. If it is not curbed, then, these

things will happen several times, and mafia raj will establish in the country. ...(Time bell rings)... So, Sir, I would like to request the Government to protect the common people of this country.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all of you associate yourselves with it.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

Government's proposed move to reduce the interest rate on EPF

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I want to draw your attention and also the attention of the House to the most retrograde move of the Government at the Centre to drastically slash down the interest rate on employees Provident Fund from 9.5 per cent as prevalent in 2010-2011 to 8.25 per cent for the year 2011-12.

Sir, the Government in a most cunning manner has scheduled the meeting of the Finance Investment Committee of Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund Organisation just after the close of Winter Session, obviously, to avoid the matter to surface in Parliament. Sir, my question is, why the lifetime savings of the workers in the Provident Fund are targeted to be made the sacrificial goat for effecting interest cut.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN in the Chair.)

When during the span of last one year, the interest rates of banks and financial institutions are continuously rising to higher and higher plateau through the direct intervention of the RBI and the Government of India, may be, for addressing the inflationary situation, why the same Government is forcing a reduction on the interest rate on workers' Provident Fund, which is at the disposal of the Government? Sir, unlike other deposits including term-deposits, fixed deposits in banks and financial institutions, the Provident Fund of the workers is a social security fund, which is a longest term recurring fixed deposit and this Fund remains with the Government continuously for long twenty-five to thirty years. This Fund deserves a much higher rate of interest than the usual fixed

deposits with the banks and financial institutions. Moreover, this Fund deserves an assured higher rate of return because it is a social security fund for five crore workers in the organised services who produce value for the economy, revenue for the exchequer and also profit for the employers. But just the opposite thing is being done. The workers who are already suffering from serious exploitation due to price-rise, labour law violations, etc., another cut on their lifetime savings, their own money, is being imposed. I reiterate that in view of the continuing price rise being promoted by the Government, and continuing increase in the interest rate, which is again being promoted by the Government, the reduction in the interest rate of the workers' Provident Fund is unjust and is being opposed by the working class. I request the whole House to please join me in urging upon the Government to ensure that the interest rate on the Provident Fund is not slashed down from its present level. I demand a clear assurance from the Government in this regard against this unjust, unwarranted cut on interest rate of workers' own money, which is at the disposal of the Government for free use by it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

**Killing of four Hindu doctors and three shopkeepers of
minority community in Pakistan**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मैं इस zero hour में पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान में चार हिंदू डॉक्टरों को गोलियों से मार दिए जाने की घटना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उसके बाद तीन दुकानदारों जिन्होंने

वहां जजिया देने से इंकार कर दिया था, उन को गोलियों से उड़ा दिया गया। सर, दुख इस बात का है कि ये लोग जोकि पाकिस्तान में minorities हैं, वे भारत की तरफ देखते हैं कि शायद भारत सरकार या भारत के लोग उन के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण प्रतिक्रिया दें, लेकिन आज तक सरकार की तरफ से एक शब्द भी उनके बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार को नहीं कहा गया। मैंने इन घटनाओं के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी व उसके बाद माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखे और न्यूज आयटम साथ भेजी थी। वहां से सिर्फ एक बात बतायी गयी कि हमने वहां की सरकार से बात कर ली है और minorities का ध्यान रखना वहां की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। इसके सिवाय हमें कोई आश्वासन नहीं मिला।

सर, अभी हाल में Pakistan Human Rights Commission की एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। उस रिपोर्ट में किस तरह से वहां minorities के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उन सारी बातों का पूरा विवरण दिया गया है। सर, वहां पर उन minorities का, जिन में हिंदू हैं, सिख हैं, क्रिश्चियंस हैं - उन सब का पाकिस्तान में यह हाल है कि न वे अच्छी तरह जी सकते हैं और न मर सकते हैं। वहां पर उन की प्रॉपर्टी और लाइफ सुरक्षित नहीं है। आज भारत में पंजाब के चार जगहों - अमृतसर, जालंधर, राजपुरा और खन्ना में बहुत से हिंदू परिवार बैठे हैं और अपनी सरकार से request कर रहे हैं कि हम वहां नहीं जाएंगे। आप हमें या तो जेल दे दो या यहां की नागरिकता दे दो। सर, अभी हाल में दिल्ली में 27-28 परिवार मजनुं का टीला में बैठे हुए हैं। उन का वीजा पीरियड खत्म हो गया है, लेकिन उनको संरक्षण देने के बजाय, उन की बात सुनने की बजाय, उन की सहायता करने की बजाय बार-बार पुलिस व Intelligence के लोग उन के पास जाकर उन्हें धमकाते हैं कि आप का वीजा खत्म हो गया है और आप वापिस पाकिस्तान जाओ। उन लोगों ने कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान नहीं जा सकते। हम जेल जा सकते हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान नहीं जा सकते। सर, जब पाकिस्तान बना, उस समय का data compare किया जाए तो दिन प्रतिदिन वहां पर minorities की संख्या कम हो रही है। वह 33 परसेंट से अब 2 परसेंट रह गयी है। उस का कारण वहां पर उन minorities पर हो रहे अत्याचार हैं। अगर उन का बच्चा वहां किसी मेडिकल कॉलेज में एडमिशन ले लेता है, तो उस से फिरौती ली जाती है। उस बच्चे को kidnap किया जाता है। बाद में वह बच्चा भी मार दिया जाता है और पैसे भी ले लिए जाते हैं।

सर, ऐसी घटनाएं वहां पर बार-बार हो रही हैं। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से और अपने साथियों से आग्रह करता हूं कि भविष्य में कोई भी ऐसी घटना हो तो सारा देश उनके साथ खड़ा हो। सर, विश्व में Human rights के ऊपर जो लोग काम करते हैं, उन्होंने एक भी आवाज वहां के minorities के बारे में नहीं उठायी है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश से आवाज नहीं उठायी जाती। इसलिए मैं सदन से दरखास्त करता हूं कि हम एक आवाज में उन पीड़ित लोगों का साथ दें।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं श्री खन्ना के उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी श्री खन्ना के उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): मैं श्री खन्ना के उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं श्री खन्ना के उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री नारायण सिंह केसरी (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं भी श्री खन्ना के उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी श्री खन्ना के उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the Government should take note of this and talk to the Pakistani authorities. They are time and again taking benefit of claiming in the General Assembly of the United Nations that they are giving full protection to the minorities whereas the situation is different. Minorities are not safe in Pakistan. When they are forced to come to India to take shelter for their security and the security of their family members, our Government, the Government of India, is not extending their visas and is also not considering the issue of giving them Indian citizenship. This is very unfortunate. Sir, through you, I would like to demand from the Government that either it should consider their cases for extending their visas till normalcy is restored there or they should be adopted as Indian citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this submission.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with this Zero Hour submission.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, this is a very serious matter and I have also been following it closely. This is not the first incident that Mr. Khanna has alluded to. There were regular incidents over the past and they happened in Sind, where there is a reasonably large Hindu population. They have happened recently to Sikhs in the Frontier province with *Jazia* demands, punishments and every kind of threat. Sir, I do wish to request that our Government and Foreign Minister press this a little more strongly.

Allegation of corruption in the conduct of Civil Services Examination

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue, with your permission, concerning the candidates appearing for the Civil Services Examination.

As the august House knows, the Union Public Service Commission conducts Civil Services Examination every year. Our fellowmen in the country have great trust and confidence in the way the UPSC conducts the exam. But the candidates who have appeared for the exam have recently approached the judiciary and the RTI Commissioner for making the exam more transparent and accountable. Sir, I have come across this news in the print media recently that there had been some allegations of corruption in the conduct of the civil services exam. Some serious fears have been raised by the candidates over the manner in which bogus roll numbers were allotted. But the UPSC never bothered to inquire into the matter. This allegation has created unrest among the candidates. Complaints have been pouring in from different States over the matter. Sir, the Supreme Court also gave a direction to the UPSC to furnish corrected answer sheets to the candidates on demand. But they have refused to comply with it. In order to create confidence in the minds of students on the functioning of the UPSC, there is a need to allay the fears of students by the Government and at the same time, I urge upon the Government to intervene and direct the UPSC to be more transparent and accountable. Thank you.

Reported firing on an election rally in Manipur

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सदन की बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्या, जो 30 सालों तक इस हाउस की सदस्या रहीं और जो 17 सालों तक डिप्टी चेयरमैन रहीं, नजमा हेपतुल्ला की सभा पर कल मणिपुर में जानलेवा हमला हुआ। मैं सदन के सामने यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट के सारे पेपर्स में और टी.वी. पर इसकी बहुत चर्चा हुई और खबरें दिखाई, लेकिन नेशनल न्यूज़ में TRP का मुद्दा न होने के कारण यह खबर यहां नहीं चलती है। थोउबल कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में मोइजिंग गांव है, जो मुस्लिम आबादी का गांव है। वहां हमारी बहुत सक्षम कार्यकर्ता इंदिरा ओइनाम हैं, जो वहां सबसे बड़ी NGO चलाती हैं, सबसे ज्यादा employment provide करती हैं, उनके लिए एक रैली थी, जिसमें नजमा जी गई थीं। सत्तारूढ़ दल के कुछ गुंडों और मिलिटेंट्स ने उनकी रैली पर जबर्दस्त हमला किया। वे हथियारों से लेस थे। उन्होंने 17 वाहन तोड़े, लाउडस्पीकर्स से सभा को डिस्टर्ब करने की कोशिश की और सभा पर हमला बोला। दुर्भाग्य से पुलिस चुप रही, क्योंकि उस कांस्टीट्यूएंसी से जो चुनकर आए हैं, वे सी.एम. भी हैं और एच.एम. भी हैं। वहां की पुलिस चुप रही। अगर एस्कॉर्ट पार्टी न होती, अगर वह हरकत में न आती, अगर उन्होंने कार्यवाही न की होती, तो क्या होता? उन्होंने 100 राउंड्स फायर किया, तब जाकर परिस्थिति हाथ में आई, अन्यथा हमें वहां से बुरा समाचार

ही मिलता। यह बहुत गंभीर घटना हुई है। इस गोलीबारी में एस्कॉर्ट पार्टी का इंस्पेक्टर जख्मी हुआ है, जो वाहन तोड़े गए हैं, उनके ड्राइवर्स भी जख्मी हुए हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों ने सभा पर हमला होने से रोकने की कोशिश की। यह केवल इतना सा मुद्दा नहीं है कि हमारी पार्टी की चुनाव सभा को डिस्टर्ब करने की कोशिश की गई है। वहां चुनाव होने वाले हैं। वहां मिलिटेंसी है और 36 underground militant outfits हैं। ये सब मिलकर सत्तारूढ़ दल के आशीर्वाद से पूरा चुनाव ही दहशत में कराना चाहते हैं, ताकि कोई खड़ा न रहे और अपोज न करे। इस तरह का माहौल तैयार करने की कल एक तरह से शुरुआत हुई है, इसलिए केंद्र सरकार का यह दायित्व बनता है कि वह देखे कि चुनाव ठीक से होंगे या नहीं। लोकतंत्र के लिए यह एक बहुत गंभीर घटना है। अभी मैंने वहां बात की तो पता चला कि आज सुबह भी वहां बम की धमकी दी गई है कि बम फेंके जाएंगे। तो माहौल इतना खराब हो गया है। हम तो पहले से मांग कर रहे हैं कि वहां अगर निष्पक्ष चुनाव चाहिए, तो वह राष्ट्रपति शासन में ही हो सकता है। जो लोग militants से मिले हुए हैं, अगर ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता रहती है तो वहां चुनाव ठीक नहीं होंगे। कल नजमा जी की सभा पर जो हमला हुआ है और एक जानलेवा हमले की कोशिश हुई है, तो इसकी हम भर्त्सना भी करते हैं और इसको तुरंत सी.बी.आई. से जांच की मांग करते हैं।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं इस मुद्दे के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, while associating with my colleague, Shri Javadekar, on Manipur issue, I would like to say that Congress is the only national party there. The other political parties are regional parties. But, we found that they do not allow any other national party to enter into the North-Eastern region, especially to Manipur.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Sir, has the Chairman given permission to Mr. Ahluwalia to make a commentary on every Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is speaking after every Zero Hour!

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: वे लीडर हैं, इसलिए उठाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): He is given respect only as a Deputy Leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader is speaking, why are you disturbing him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the point is, they are waiting for the reply from the Government. If the Government has to say anything on this, it can say so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, Mr. Ahluwaliaji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, while associating myself with this, I would like to submit that this is an area where the meeting was taking place. It is a minority-dominated area; Muslim-dominated area. But, unfortunately, no protection was given. Sir, hundred rounds of bullets fired. The police, personal security and drivers were injured ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I am sorry. Why is he speaking on every Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... He does not have the right ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: So, I demand that that if the Congress Party wants free and fair election and fair competition, it should allow other national parties to enter into Manipur ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Those points have already been covered by your colleague ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: ...so that we can bring normalcy in Manipur. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We will go to the next item of business ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we will take up the Legislative Business.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मेरा भी एसोसिएशन था ... मुझे एसोसिएट करना था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we will take up the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010, together ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Minister to move the Bills ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: *

* Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no. It is not there in the list ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have already associated with that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: *

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, shall I move the Bills? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Yes, yes ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, in protest, I am walking out of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

and

The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010

and

The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill further to amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

* Not recorded.

That the Bill further to amend the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, be taken into consideration.

Sir, all the three Bills, I hope, will be taken up together for consideration. Ultimately, it is only to amend Sub-Section (2) of Section (2) of all the three Acts.

These are all professional institutes. In fact, in the year 2008, the Limited Liability Partnership Act, was enacted. So, this is an enabling clause for the entities to get the legal status which will combine the flexibility of a partnership with the benefits of limited liability enjoyed by company.

With the services sector in the country growing in a vibrant way and we are creating niche out of it for ourselves, particularly in the services sector, there is a need to provide space with an increasingly significant role in the Indian economy and the high quality of professionals to respond to the global aspirations. This is how all these ideas had been mooted as far back as 2002 when Naresh Chandra Committee gave its report. The Bill is very simple. It is only for the incorporation of this amendment. But, at the same time, this is going to create a magnificent role to be played by all the professionals under these three professional institutes. I would like the House to appreciate the significant move by providing a greater and rapid space for professionals of these three professional institutes.

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Motions for consideration of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010, are now open for discussion.

Now, I request Shri S.S. Ahluwalia to make his observations.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, समर्थन करने के साथ-साथ बहुत सारे कन्सर्न हैं, जिनके संबंध में मैं सरकार को अवगत करना चाहता हूँ। जब 2001 में एनरॉन घोटाला हुआ और उसके साथ-साथ अमेरिका में वर्ल्डकॉम क्वेस्ट और ग्लोबल क्रॉसिंग, इन बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों में घोटाले हुए, जिसमें चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट की कम्पनियां या उनके फाइनेंशियल कन्सल्टेंट्स इन्वॉल्व थे, उनमें ये घटनाएं घटीं, उस वक्त सारी दुनिया में रिफॉर्म का दौर शुरू हुआ और उसको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने भी 21 अगस्त, 2002 को, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ कम्पनी अफेयर्स ने श्री नरेश चन्द्रा के नेतृत्व में एक हाई लैवल

कमेटी बैठाई। नरेश चन्द्र कमेटी ने बहुत सारे रिकमेंडेशंस दिए। उन रिकमेंडेशंस के आधार पर आगे जे.जे. ईरानी कमेटी, श्राॅफ कमेटी - ये सब कमेटियां बैठीं और हमारा जो 1956 का कम्पनीज एक्ट है, उसको परिवर्तित करने के लिए सोचा गया। वह विधेयक यहां पर इंद्रोड्यूज किया गया, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गया, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सब्मिट की। इसी बची हमने महसूस किया कि कम्पनीज एक्ट में कई प्रावधान हैं, एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, एक लिस्टेड कम्पनी है, एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, एक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी है और उसके बाद पार्टनरशिप कम्पनी और प्रोपराइटरशिप कम्पनी है। लेकिन पार्टनरशिप कम्पनी का ऐक्ट बहुत पुराना है और अगर विदेशी पार्टनर रखना होता है तो उसके बारे में बहुत सारी बाधाएं आती हैं। प्रोपराइटरशिप कम्पनी आहिस्सा-आहिस्ता हमारे मुल्क में कम होती गयी क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे टैक्स के, डिसक्लोजर्स के और रिटर्न्स के रिफॉर्म्स आए, वैसे-वैसे प्रोपराइटरशिप वाली कम्पनी की जिम्मेदारी एक आदमी के ऊपर पड़ने लगी, हमारे यहां जो ज्वाइंट फैमिली कॉन्सेप्ट था, वह खत्म होने लगा। तब यह जो नया कॉन्सेप्ट है, Limited Liability Partnership Company, इसको 2008 में हमने एक नया आयाम दिया और वह विधेयक 2008 में पास हुआ जो 2009 में नोटिफाई हुआ। किन्तु हमने पाया कि जो रोल कम्पनी सैक्रेटरी का है, Section 383(A) of Companies Act, 1956... जिस कम्पनी का पेडअप शेयर केपिटल दो करोड़ या उससे ज्यादा है, वहां पर कम्पलसरी है कि एक कम्पनी सैक्रेटरी होना चाहिए। वैसे भी सैक्शन - 233(बी) और 209(1डी) के तहत कॉस्ट एकाउंटेंट होने चाहिए, क्योंकि जब हम डिविडेंड देते हैं, जब हम प्रॉफिट लॉस की बात करते हैं तो उसका सर्टिफिकेशन, किसको कितना प्रॉफिट हुआ, कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन क्या था और अल्टीमेटली उसको कितनी प्राइस पर सेल किया, इन सारी चीजों पर विचार करने के लिए भी कॉस्ट एंड वर्क्स एकाउंटेंट की जरूरत पड़ती है। इसका भी प्रावधान कम्पनी ऐक्ट में है। उसी कम्पनी ऐक्ट में सैक्शन-224(1) के तहत एक चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट का सर्टिफिकेट चाहिए, किसी भी रिटर्न को फाइल करने के लिए। अभी पिछले दिनों एम.सी.ए. ने इन्हीं रिफॉर्म्स को मद्देनजर रखते हुए एक सक्च्युलर जारी किया, जहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि ICSI, ICWAI or ICAI अर्थात् चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट, कम्पनी सैक्रेटरी और कॉस्ट एंड वर्क्स एकाउंटेंट, ये अगर किसी चीज को सर्टिफाई करते हैं ऑनलाइन के लिए डिजिटल रिटर्न फाइल करने के लिए, तो मान्य होगा। महोदय, जब हमने महसूस किया कि आज लिमिटेड लॉइबिलिटी पार्टनरशिप कम्पनी, इसमें भी एलाउ की जाए कि इसमें एक चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट अपने साथ कम्पनी सैक्रेटरी को भी इंवोल्व कर ले और एक कॉस्ट एंड वर्क्स को भी इंवोल्व कर ले, लेकिन आज तक वह सम्भव नहीं है। किन्तु आज यह लिमिटेड लॉइबिलिटी पार्टनरशिप फर्म बनने से, एल.एन.पी. कम्पनी बनने से यह सम्भव हो सकेगा। सिर्फ भारत के लिए नहीं, विदेश का कोई चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट या फाइनेंशियल कंसलटेंट अगर हमारे ICSI, ICWAI or ICAI के तहत रजिस्टर्ड हो सकता है तो वैसे लोग भी हमारे साथ कंसलटेंट बन सकेंगे। यह एक अच्छी पहल है और हमारे लोग भी बाहर जा सकेंगे, क्योंकि हमने देखा कि खास करके कॉस्ट एंड वर्क्स वालों को बहुत असुविधा हुई, जब वे चार्टर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेनेजमेंट

एकाउंटेंट्स, CIMA लंदन के साथ अपना एग्रीमेंट करने जा रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम वर्क्स एकाउंटेंट का मतलब नहीं समझ रहे हैं। What is the meaning of Works Accountant?

महोदय, कॉस्ट एकाउंटेंट एंड वर्क्स एकाउंटेंट का कंसेप्ट हमारे देश में तब आया, जब हमारे यहां पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्री का दौर हुआ, जहां टाइम एंड मोशन डिपार्टमेंट एक वर्क की लेबर, कितने ऑवर्स, किस चीज को प्रोजेक्ट करने के लिए कितना समय लगता है, ताकि हम अल्टीमेट फिनिश प्रोडक्ट को या कॉस्ट को एनालाइज कर सकें और तब हम उसकी प्राइस फिक्स कर सकें, इन सारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रखकर किया गया था। किन्तु आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता डिस-इंवेस्टमेंट होने के बाद इनका ICWAI वालों का काम भी बंद हो गया। इनको अब नए रास्ते ढूँढने की जरूरत थी। जो CIMA लंदन है, उसके साथ और दूसरे देशों, अर्थात् बंगला के हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क बंगला देश, पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका ने अपने विधेयकों में संशोधन करके, अपने कानूनों में संशोधन करके उनकी मेंबरशिप ली है। किन्तु हमारे यहां से पास किए हुए बच्चे वहां जाकर काम नहीं कर सकते या उनकी कम्पनी के लिए काम नहीं कर सकते। तो इसलिए यह जरूरी था कि हम एक ऐसा संशोधन लाएं और लाकर उनको भी पार्टनर बना सकें या उनकी मान्यता ले सकें, उनकी मेंबरशिप ले सकें, उनसे एफिलिएट हो सकें और हम अपना कार्य आगे कर सकें। महोदय, इन्हीं चीजों को मद्देनजर रखा गया, किन्तु जो सबसे बड़ा कंसर्न है, वह खतरा है और महोदय आज अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे कि पिछले दिनों सत्यम घोटाला हुआ, और सत्यम घोटाला में प्राइस हाउस और यही प्राइस वाटर हाउस ग्लोबल ट्रस्ट बैंक में भी जब केतन पारिख का स्केम हुआ, उसमें भी जो उनके फाइनेंशियल एडवाइजर थे, जिनके सर्टिफिकेट पर उनके आई.टी.ओ. में दस्तखत होते हैं, प्राइस वाटर हाउस के बारे में, वे इंवॉल्वड थे। फिर सत्यम कम्प्यूटर और Price Ernst & Young Maytas का केस हुआ। Satyam और Maytas के बारे में, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि Satyam को आप उलटा करके लिख दें, तो वह Maytas बन जाता है, परन्तु हमारे किसी आर.ओ.सी. वाले को नहीं समझ आया कि यह इसी की एक शेल कम्पनी है, जो यह दूसरे नाम से चला रही है, एक Satyam है और एक Maytas है, दोनों कम्पनी एक ही हैं और एक ही परिवार की हैं। दोनों में दो चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट फर्म, एक Price Waterhouse और दूसरी Ernst and Young इन्वाल्ड थी। यहां तक कि Price Waterhouse को सत्यम कम्प्यूटर में ICAI Disciplinary Committee ने काफी प्रोसिडिंग करने की कोशिश की, परन्तु जो इनके इंडियन पार्टनर थे, इंडियन चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट थे, उन्हीं के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सकी, कम्पनी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी। परन्तु यह जो LLP आ रहा है, इस LLP के माध्यम से प्राइस वाटर, Ernst and Young, McKenzie, KPMG ये सारे पार्टनर बन जायेंगे। LLP के माध्यम से ये मालिक बन जायेंगे, हिस्सेदार बन जायेंगे, इसके लिए precautionary measures सरकार क्या लेगी? आज हमारे कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि जिसके कारण, अभी जैसे, "The Institute has asked the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India to grant additional power so that they may proceed against firms whose partners or employees are frequent offenders."

कम्पनियां ये ही हैं, किन्तु उनका जो एम्पलाई यहां पर चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट रजिस्टर्ड है या जो कम्पनी सेक्रेटरी यहां पर रजिस्टर्ड है, उसके खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही हो जाती है, लेकिन जो विदेश में रजिस्टर्ड है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती या कम्पनी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। ये कम्पनियां इस रूट से पार्टनर बन जायेंगी, मालिकाना हक प्राप्त कर लेंगी। हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि एक तरफ तो हम ये बेनिफिट यहां के चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट को, यहां के लोगों को दे रहे हैं कि बाहर जाकर, दूसरे मुल्को में जाकर एल.एल.पी. में हिस्सेदारी कर सकें और लिमिटेड लायबिलिटी पार्टनरशिप कर सकें और वहां के लोग यहां आ सकें। जब भी कोई फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट आता है या एफआईआई आती है, तो वह अपने साथ अपने फाइनेंशियल कंसल्टेंट को लाना चाहती है, परन्तु हमारे यहां इसके लिए प्रावधान नहीं है। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि कभी हम नोटिफिकेशन पढ़ते हैं कि हमने Chartered Accountant Firms of Mauritius को अलाऊ किया हुआ है। अब मॉरीशस के बारे में, Mauritius overseas corporate bodies के बारे में, इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई, स्कैम में चर्चा हुई कि वहां शेल कम्पनियां हैं और मुझे नहीं लगता है कि मॉरीशस में कोई चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन है, जहां से लोग पास करके अच्छे और भले चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट बन रहे हैं। इस रूट से भी लोग आयेंगे। इसके बारे में सरकार कितनी संवेदनशील है, कितनी जागरूक है और उस पर क्या अंकुश लगाने जा रही है, उसके बारे में अगर सरकार सदन को बतायेगी, तो कृपा होगी।

महोदय, यह बहुत लिमिटेड बिल है। इसमें मांग जरूर की गई थी कि Cost and Works Accountant का नाम Cost and Management Accountant कर दिया जाए। इस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई और हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में बार-बार जानने की कोशिश की। हमें पूरी दुनिया में अकाउंटेंट या चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट की डेफिनेशन तो मिल जाती है, हमें फाइनेंशियल अकाउंटेंट की डेफिनेशन और नाम तो मिल जाता है, लेकिन मैनेजमेंट अकाउंटेंट की डेफिनेशन कहीं नहीं मिलती है। पूरी दुनिया में कहीं मैनेजमेंट अकाउंटेंट की डेफिनेशन नहीं है इसलिए विधेयक का नाम यह नहीं हो सका। दूसरा, कम्पनी सेक्रेटरी वाले चाहते थे कि उनका नाम चार्टर्ड सेक्रेटरी पड़ जाए। वह भी संभव नहीं हो सका, उसका कारण है कि चार्टर्ड सेक्रेटरी जब पहले ब्रिटिश इंडिया यहां पर थी, जब यहां पर ब्रिटिश का राज था, तो चार्टर कहा जाता था, परन्तु उसके बाद जब हमारा कम्पनीज एक्ट पास हुआ था तो उसमें परिवर्तन किया गया था, इसलिए इसके औचित्य को नहीं समझा गया। मैं यही कहते हुए, इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहता हूं कि हमारी कंट्री में करीब 8 लाख रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनियां हैं, किन्तु हमारे यहां कम्पनी सेक्रेटरी सिर्फ 21836 हैं। जब Registered Company Secretary 21,836 हैं तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम कितने लोगों से कितनी कम्पनियों का काम करवा रहे हैं। हमारी country में Chartered Accountants सिर्फ 1,61,516 हैं, जबकि 8 लाख कम्पनियां हैं। As per law हमें Section 224(1) of The Companies Act के तहत Chartered Accountants Certificate की जरूरत पड़ती है; उन कम्पनियों में हम एक Chartered Accountant से कितना काम करवाते हैं। यही कारण है जब date of return का समय होता है, उस समय उनके ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा

दबाव होता है और वे काम करने में असमर्थ रहते हैं तथा काफी असुविधाओं का सामना करते हैं। यही कारण है SEBI में भी जो Karbi company में घोटाला हुआ है, उनके internal auditor, Haribhakti & Company, को उन्होंने punish किया। इन सभी चीजों का यही कारण है कि उनके ऊपर प्रेशर बहुत ज्यादा है। हमें Indian Chartered Accountants Institute में दाखिला लेने वालों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए, Company Secretaries की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए। सेक्टर्स डिस-इन्वेस्ट होने जा रहे हैं, प्राइवेट सेक्टर्स आ रहे हैं, इसलिए उनमें Cost and Works Accountants का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इस सरकार ने अभी एक National Manufacturing Policy डिक्लेयर की है। National Manufacturing Policy डिक्लेयर होने के साथ-साथ cost benefit या cost calculation के लिए Cost and Works Accountants की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसलिए उनकी संख्या भी बढ़नी चाहिए, ताकि हम सही तरीके से अपनी इंडस्ट्री को चला सकें, disclosure सही हो सके, transparency सही हो सके और ये लोग भी अपने काम को न्याय दे सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I support all the three Bills, which are integrated, inter-related and consistent with each other, as far as their content is concerned. This is a most timely measure that the Government is undertaking. Since 1991 the Indian economy has been globalizing and getting more and more integrated into the world economy. The structure of the economy, the dimensions of the economy and the relationships among different financial and industrial entities are also undergoing a change. That is why, legislations in a country prevailing upon at a particular point of time also needs to undergo change in order to accommodate the requirements of changing circumstances. That is why, I fully support all the three Bills - The Chartered Accountant (Amendment) Bill, 2010, The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, and The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Now, there is nothing substantial here which needs to deal with extensively. In the beginning, I must congratulate Shri Ahluwalia for most of the points that he has mentioned. I fully support them and I am inclined to agree with what he has said. Since beginning, the Chartered Accountants service has been a highly professional service and, that is why, the results of the Chartered Accountants examinations never exceeded six per cent. He has just now mentioned the statistics. Taking into account the number of legal, industrial concerns and companies, the number of

Chartered accountants and the number of Secretaries is not only inadequate but grossly inadequate. Now, under these circumstances, there is always a tendency on the part of the players in the market to enjoy the 'scarcity rete'? Now, this whole body fully understands what is meant by 'scarcity rete'. In a particular locality, if 15 years ago there were ten MBBS Doctors and one Dental Surgeon, now there are ten Dental Surgeons and one MBBS Doctor. After liberalization and privatization of education, practically every medical college, whether required or not, has been giving admissions to Dental Surgeons, and that is why 50 per cent of the Dental Surgeons are on the footpath, just like Notaries go to the High Court and get affidavits. That is why, when the economy is growing at the rate of 8 to 8.5 per cent, the structure of the economy is undergoing a change. The share of the services sector is increasing alarmingly even much higher than the contribution of the manufacturing sector or industry to the GDP. We must sufficiently increase the number of both Company Secretaries and the Chartered Accountants. But this is the quantity dimension of Chartered Accountants. The most important thing is the professional ethics of these professionals. We have been discussing, time and again, black money in the economy. We are talking about bringing back black money to the country. Estimates are very much different. But we scarcely discuss -- and sometimes it is painful to me -- how the black money is generated and that generation of black money is substantially related to the professional management of the companies and the company entities. For example, the owners of the company do not know how to manipulate the transactions. It is depending upon the acumen and the intelligence of the professional bodies to guide the firms and the concerns as to how to transfer money from one account to another account undertaking all the anomalies. And it is in this context, when I see the Economic Survey of India, I find that the maximum Foreign Institutional Investment in India is coming from Mauritius. What is the size of Mauritius? That is why it is quite possible that money is illegally taken by some entities to foreign countries with the advice and superb consultancy with the Chartered Accountants and Company Secretaries and that money is legally brought in the form of Financial Institutional Investment on which today more than 50 per cent of the Stock Exchange functioning in this country is depending. That is why along with the quantity of Chartered Accountants and Company Secretaries, the professional ethics in this country, unfortunately, is declining very fast and, sometimes, I feel that it is going to the point beyond repairs. The second point is regarding precautionary measures, changing the name of the Act and applying the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act provisions to this Acts. In a country where professional ethics declines or is lacking, in that country it is not only possible to get higher rate of growth, but it is impossible to make growth 'inclusive'. It is from this point of view when we

1.00 P.M.

are discussing the issues of inclusive growth, all these things are related to 'inclusive growth'. And I just mentioned about scarcity rete. There is a tendency on the part of people -- we call it 'oligopoly' in Economics; we call it sometimes 'monopoly' -- to form cartel. Just now Shri Ahluwaliaji mentioned that number of Chartered Accountants and Chartered Accountant firms are overburdened with the jobs which they are undertaking from different firms. But in the process what is happening is that these are not independent jobs that they are doing. When ten firms are taking 100 companies jobs, in the process they are forming the cartel, and, in that cartel, it is possible to exploit the profit beyond range; that is called the scarcity rete. I appreciate all these amendments. It is also necessary to change the nomenclature. As it was earlier mentioned, these three Bills will try to remove the anomalies and the ambiguities of terms 'firm', 'partner', 'partnership, and 'sole proprietorship'. Most of the time when I was teaching -- let me share with you very, very briefly and in a lighter vein -- Labour Economics in the University of Mumbai, I found that there were several Acts but there was no one standard definition of 'workman'. We are discussing bonus; we are discussing minimum wages; we are discussing standard wages, but we don't have a, standard definition even today of 'workman'.

Now, these kinds of anomalies are creating confusion and this confusion is utilised by the vested interests in order to seek the scarcity rete. That is why, I support these Bills and, at the same time, I suggest that we should try to bring the legislation which will be consistent with the modernisation of the economy and also will be dealing with the professional ethics and transparency. Thank you, Sir.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, उनकी जगह मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: धन्यवाद सर! आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is now one o'clock. We will complete this Bill before 1.30 p.m. At 1.30 p.m., we will adjourn for lunch, and after lunch, we will take up the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2011.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010, ये तीनों बिल सूक्ष्म हो सकते हैं, लेकिन अपनी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल हैं। अभी हमारे साथियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के दौरान यह बात रखी कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स, कंपनी सेक्रेटरीज और कॉस्ट एंड वर्क्स एकाउंटेंट्स किस तरह से भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। अभी वर्तमान परिदृश्य में हम लोगों के समक्ष अक्सर काले धन यानी ब्लैक मनी की चर्चा आती है। काले धन को सफ़ेद धन कैसे बनाया जाए और कंपनियों को धन मुहैया कराने में हम इन चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की भूमिका देखते हैं। अभी हाल ही में आपने देखा, मारीशस की भी चर्चा हुई और उन देशों की भी चर्चा हुई, जिनको tax haven के नाम से जाना जाता है, कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को चौपट करने में किस ढंग से इन संस्थाओं का योगदान रहा है। इन अमेंडमेंट्स के साथ हमारा यह भी सुझाव है कि हम इनको किसी ढंग से विनियमित कर सकते हैं, जिससे वास्तव में जो नंबर का एक धन है, नंबर एक की मनी है, उसी का उपयोग हो पाए और काले धन का उपयोग विदेशों के जरिए हवाला के जरिए न होने पाए। सर, इन संशोधनों के जरिए हम अपने देश की फर्मों को विदेश में काम करने की अनुमति देने वाले हैं तथा विदेश की फर्मों को अपने देश में काम करने की अनुमति देने वाले हैं। जब विदेशी उद्योगपति हमारे देश में किसी उद्योग में अपना धन लगाने का काम करते हैं, तो उनकी मंशा होती है कि वे इस देश के अन्दर अपने काम के साथ अपने वित्तीय सलाहकार जोड़ने का काम करें। इसी को अनुमति देने के लिए इन बिल्स को लाने की जरूरत पड़ी है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम लोग इन बिल्स का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़े जरूर हुए हैं, लेकिन हमारे जो महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव हैं, उन पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि इन कम्पनियों के माध्यम से ये कम्पनी सेक्रेटरीज, कॉस्ट एकाउंटेंट्स और चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स, जो ब्लैक मनी को regularize करने का काम कर रहे हैं, हमें उसे भी रोकने की आवश्यकता है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government is bringing in these three Bills, namely, the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The idea behind these amendment Bills is to enable them to form Limited Liability Partnership firms.

In the case of ICWAI, the name has been changed to the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, which may enable the Institute to go for Mutual Recognition Agreement. My only apprehension is that bringing them under the Limited Liability Partnership will help the black sheep in

the profession. The amendments will be fodder for the honest professionals of these Institutes. A few words have been spoken by the hon. Member from the Congress Party about ethics of this job.

These institutes, all along these years, have been functioning under the regime of unlimited partnership only, and, in my opinion, the unlimited liability partnership is not a stumbling block for the development of these institutes. They are also functioning very effectively.

Sir, when it comes to amending the Bill pertaining to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, I would like to bring to the knowledge of the august House, the serious implications, the limited liability Bill will bring. The serious implications arise because of the policy of the present Government to open the doors for foreign firms performing accounting services. These companies sneaked into India under the garb of Management Consulting Firms and took over surrogate C.A. firms for their nefarious games. The Enron collapsed. The Global Trust Bank failed. The Satyam Computers fudged the accounts, and, recently, a mining company belonging to *was found doing illegal mining.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: All these are audited by the surrogate C.A. firms and are witness to the nefarious games of the foreign management consulting firms. If you lift the veil, you find the names of Price Waterhouse, Arthur Andersen, DH & Sells, and, others. The dominant management consulting firms in the United States are (1) Price Waterhouse, (2) Ernst and Young, (3) KPMG, and, (4) Deloitte Haskins and Sells. We have Tri-murti. We are bringing Char-murti.

They are controlling almost the entire management consulting in the United States, and, nobody knows as to who are the real owners of these companies even in the United States. Further, these companies have their controlling offices in tax havens. This shows the standard of their audit. Because these companies cannot do the audit in India directly, they lure a local C.A. firm to be their surrogate and carry on their nefarious activities. And, when the ICAI pointed out to these firms that they could not do the auditing by these surrogate firms, these foreign companies never cared for the objection raised by the ICAI. These are the professional ethics, which these companies or firms are having.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, in India, the ICAI is a body created by an Act of Parliament. So, it is under the direct supervision of the Union Government but in the United States, It is a State subject. Each State has its own laws. They do not allow our C.A. firms to enter into their country but they are entering into our country wearing a different garb and we simply wink over it.

Sir, in the context of these foreign consulting firms luring Indian audit firms to be the surrogate, don't you think that the limited liability Bill will be handy for these foreign firms to lure the Indian audit firms further easily as their liability is limited now. Sir, in the entire world, India stands second in the number of Chartered Accountants, next only to the United States. Even UK does not have this much of Chartered Accountants. When this is our strength, why should we kneel before the foreign firms? Where is the necessity for allowing the foreign management consulting firms? These firms do not respect the laws of our land. Numerous letters were written by the ICAI to these foreign firms seeking the information of audit companies in India, but they never cared to reply. This is the respect that they give to our Institute, which is constituted under a statute passed by our Parliament. The remedy you are trying to give by the Limited Liability Bill is like giving 'crocin' for cancer. Before introducing Limited Liability Partnership Firms for the ICAI, I demand that the Government must call the ICAI to immediately take action on all surrogate firms operating in India.

Two, pending final action, these firms must be instantly blacklisted and the Government must ask SEBI to direct listed companies from changing such tainted auditors.

Three, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs needs to take action on all multinational accounting firms operating in India as consulting firms.

Four, the ICAI must be asked to explain why despite the JPC's directions it failed to act against Pricewaterhouse Coopers in the Global Trust Bank case which ultimately led to the Satyam scandal.

Five, the Reserve Bank must explain why Pricewaterhouse is allowed to continue as auditors for the Global Trust Bank despite the reservation expressed by the JPC.

Above all, the Government should review the alternative route of entry of foreign accounting firms in India in the name of management consulting firms and the circumvention of the law of the land taking place directly and indirectly by performing accounting services by them.

With these words, I conclude and request the Minister to consider all these issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Lunch-break will be there after the Bill is passed.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I will take only two minutes. A number of issues have already been raised. I agree with my colleagues on the issue of activities of foreign accounting firms in India. There is a need to consolidate our accounting firms.

I rise to support these three amending legislations. It would help in their consolidation. Consolidation is already taking place. Because of non-application of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 to these professions, consolidation was taking place slowly. Now this will move faster and, in the process, hopefully, Indian firms will not be the tail-ender of foreign firms or their agents. They would be competing with those firms on their own.

Having said this, I have some reservations like one of my previous speakers who mentioned the kind of things our chartered accountants have been doing. He mentioned Mauritius which is a very familiar example. Plenty of examples are there in stock exchange manipulations. Plenty of examples are available to see what these professions, particularly of chartered accountants, have done to our national exchequer. Every time you go to file your income tax, your chartered accountant will tell you how to avoid paying tax by making a very thin line between tax avoidance and tax evasion. You pay your taxes. But once you afford a chartered accountant, he saves your tax in a legal manner. How much the country loses on this account, unfortunately, has not been calculated by the Finance Ministry. They ought to have done so. They ought to do so now and see the dangers which these combinations possess or these professions possess and how these professions can be reined in so that the national interest is not affected.

One small issue that I have with the Cost and Works Accountants is about the amendment to the 'cost accountancy' calling them Cost and Management Accountancy. Management accountancy as a subject as such is not the preserve of the syllabi of the cost accountancy. When somebody passes cost accountancy, it is nobody's case that that person alone learns management accountancy. Management accountancy is a much more generic issue which is taught in MBA

(Finance) which also other Chartered Accountants learn, which also to some extent Company Secretaries learn if you look at the syllabi of that also. So, I wish that the recommendations of the Standing Committee to cut out that management from Indian Cost and Management should have been accepted. I wish that should have been accepted and also in case of Company Secretaries the amendment suggested regarding calling them Chartered Secretaries should have been accepted. I hope the Government will think about it in future.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr Deputy Chairman, I must commend the excellent suggestions given by all the distinguished Members from this side and also from the other side of the House. I think, this is a great step which has been taken, particularly, to respond to the vibrant service sector. Many, many concerns have also been expressed. But you also appreciate that all those concerns cannot be addressed only through these Bills. We have a comprehensive Companies' Bill, 2011 which we already propose to move in the Lok Sabha. I feel that that Bill will address many of these problems which have been raised here. Hon. Members have also referred to certain issues which have to be tackled by the Reserve Bank of India; and some of the issues have to be tackled by the SEBI also. There are so many agencies which have to address those problems. I would like to answer a few queries which are germane to the question before us. In fact, the limited liability partnership is always viewed as an alternate corporate business vehicle that provides the benefits of limited liability. But also allows its members the flexibility of organizing their internal structure as a partnership of a mutually arrived agreement. It will enable the entrepreneurs, professionals, enterprises, corporate bodies, to get the kind of services they require. In fact, these are the days where there is no place for mediocrity. Now, we require excellent services, world class services. That does not mean that world class services will come only from abroad. We need to nurture indigenously. We must enable our professional institutes to develop these. We need to provide them that kind of legal environment so that they can build themselves up. We have an excellent ladder by which we can climb. The hon. Deputy Chairman himself is a Chartered Accountant of the highest repute. You will appreciate that we need to have a lot of capacity building within those professional institutes or professional bodies. This is only one such vehicle by which we will allow them to grow and build themselves into legal entities and to organise themselves. Wherever a deficit is there that will be definitely and adequately provided for by this kind of a legal environment. That doesn't mean

that it is the end of the journey. There are a lot of things which need to be done to build capacity. Why don't we have the biggest institutions of the world? On one occasion, where the hon. Deputy Chairman was also present, I said that we wanted 100 such legal entities to come up within five years or ten years. Let us prepare the roadmap which I have already discussed with all the three Institutes. I said, "Whatever you require that you must get but I want not less than 100 such magnificent institutes or giants in the world to be produced by India". We are taking many other steps to create such entities in the country. We need to have them. We can't be only pigmies and we can't subserve only the foreign companies. I think that kind of a personality needs to be built and it is only a step in that direction. In fact, the proposed amendments will enable professionals of all the three Institutes to provide the other members of the Institute and also to form partnership with all the members of either of these recognised Institutes. That flexibility is now provided. The LLPs are given encouragement in the country, particularly, after the LLP Act was enacted in 2008. As on 30th September, 2011, 6,439 LLPs have registered in the country mainly in the business service, trading, real estate, rentals, construction and so on. That is the trend of the world and we can't disable these Institutes from building that kind of a legal world entity. Now these amendments will make the services of these three Institutes to grow like that and join the big market, particularly, in the LLP sector.

In fact, a number of things have been stated here by the distinguished Members. You all know that our senior Member, Shri Ahluwalia, has given a number of suggestions. He has expressed a number of concerns. Some of them, as I have already told you, will be definitely addressed by the Companies Bill. We have seen to it and the present amendments, in fact, have provided for that. One overarching approach which I would like to say is with regard to the change of name in the case of Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. They want that management should be added. We have dealt with that and deliberated on that. We can't agree with that. As rightly pointed out by a distinguished senior Member that the term "management" is generic in nature. Suppose we add management to the Cost and Works Accountants, then it should not be assumed that the management component is excluded from the other Institutes. These are the legal problems. We tried to examine it and even the Standing Committee tried to examine it thoroughly, and, ultimately, they came to the conclusion that the term "management" can't be added. But, in fact, we have deleted some words and the rest of it remained there.

Coming to some of the matters which have been referred to by the distinguished Members, I would like to say that about the Satyam case, the Institute of Chartered Accountants has already instituted action through the disciplinary mechanism. You all know that disciplinary mechanism has to be exercised by the respective Institutes, and on both, the Satyam and the Global Trust Bank, and also, the Chartered Accountants and others involved in these banks and in the companies, the actions were delayed. That is because of many of the court proceedings. We have been pursuing that. Recently, the process has, again, started after having the necessary clearance from the court proceedings. In fact, in Satyam case, maximum punishment has been awarded to the Chartered Accountants who are involved in that. So, we are pursuing that matter. In fact, it is right that multinational companies have come as management consultants and have started functioning through surrogate firms. They have been doing it. ICAI has examined the violations by these multinational firms. They were examined by the Ministry, and the matter has been taken up with the regulatory authorities like RBI, SEBI etcetera. They are under serious consideration, and we will try to expedite those proceedings.

Hon. Member T.K. Rangarajan, as you know, has mentioned about the foreign firms entering into India through surrogate firms. That I have already answered. He said that real owners are not known; they do not care about the objections raised by the ICAI. Why not allow foreign firms when, you know, they fail to reply properly, to account for it? In fact, ICAI has advised to take action against violations of these. And they have seriously taken it up. I think, we will definitely address them seriously and take a proper action.

Our distinguished Member Mohapatra has already asked...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Mr. Mohapatra!

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mohapatra.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Mr. Mohapatra.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Mohapatra. Distinguished Member Mr. Mohapatra! Am I correct?

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Happy?

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Yes.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: ...in fact, after independence, why a colonial name like

Chartered should be there. You know, this is a matter which is left to the Chartered Accountants of India to consider; I do not want to make further comment on that. Particularly after the Enron and other global financial scams, the Government of India has made substantial changes in the Chartered Accountants Act. The amendments, after getting passed, have permitted even award of a monetary penalty up to Rs.5 lakhs. Besides the maximum punishment to the personnel involved in the scam, the action has been taken. Fortunately, very prompt action taken, particularly on Satyam, has saved a number of stakeholders.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What about the Price Waterhouse?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: About the Price Waterhouse also, the action has been taken. And we can take action. It is not that we cannot take action. As I have already told you, since there are a number of court cases, we could not do it. But, anyway, we will seriously look into it and try to see that wherever it is possible to take action, we will not hesitate. Moreover, you all know that the Companies Bill, which is coming up, has provided many things on this, particularly to provide for the appropriate ethics and standards to be maintained by the various corporate bodies, and this will definitely provide, you know, enough punishment.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, please yield for a minute. Let me tell you why we are concerned. We have seen the Harshad Mehta scam. There we found that auditors were involved. We saw another stock market scam where also auditors were involved. Now in the recent 2G scam, you will be surprised to know that in all the cases of all these companies, whatever certificates were given by the auditors that their authorized capital is this much and paid up capital is this much, were false. They got the license on the basis of false certificates issued by the auditors. It is a very serious issue, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, it is a very serious issue. I want to make a point. Hon. Minister, I think the issue is very serious and it will come up in the Companies Bill. But the point is, the global chartered and accountancy firms have a monopoly and this has to be broken. The Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants must be empowered and it must be insisted upon that auditors of professional integrity, who come under the law, must be promoted and those who give such certificates that Ahluwaliaji is talking about, the hon. Minister is talking about, must be banned

from this profession. It is a much larger issue. We will take it up at the future date when the Companies Bill comes up. But this is a global menace. It is not a national menace alone. This is not to condemn the profession of chartered accountancy, but those who slip into the profession under the garb of becoming Chartered Accountants, that has to be taken into account. I compliment the hon. Member and the hon. Minister because I have been interacting with the Department of Corporate Affairs. But this is an issue of a much larger dimension. Thank you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I started my speech by saying about the wrong doings of America. It has started from America.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I would again like to draw the attention of the Minister and request the Government to review the alternative route of entry of foreign accounting firm in India in the name of management consulting firms. Let him reply to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said that.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in fact, our hon. Member is having a very vast experience in the company affairs and also corporate governance. The distinguished Member has already given suggestions. In fact, we have held discussions with him. Many a time, I have also discussed with him. In fact, you all know that the Serious Fraud Investigation Office, SFIO has emerged from an Executive Order. There was no legislative backup for that. Now in the new Companies Bill, we have given it a legislative status. A number of things have been included so that if any serious fraud happens, they cannot just escape. We have also provided many things to prevent such frauds happening from time to time; for providing the most transparent administration in the corporate bodies. We have also taken initiatives to come out with a national corporate governance policy. We never had that kind of a policy. We are also coming out with a National Competition Policy. We never had that kind of a policy. We need to fit in many of the mechanisms which we are lacking. That is what we are trying to do. In fact, many of the questions and concerns which have been raised by the distinguished Members today, we have directly addressed them in the Companies Bill. The Companies Bill has provided remedies for many of these things. When it comes to that, we will discuss it in more details. I do not want to deal with that now. As far as the inclusive part of the

corporate bodies is concerned, as raised by the distinguished Member, Dr. Mungekar, we have provided that. For the first time in the world, we have provided a legal status for the corporate social responsibility in our Companies Bill. We have provided for that. That is why I do not want to prolong the reply. It would be suffice to say that a number of inputs which have been given by all of you, will be considered not only in the Companies Bill, but also in many of the regulations which we are going to pass in future.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 1. There is one amendment (No.2) by the Minister.

Clause 1: Short title and commencement

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I move:

(No.2) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first" word "Sixty-second" 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 M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move: That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, to vote. The question is:

That the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there is one amendment (No.3) by the Minister.

Clause 2: Substitution of references to certain expressions by certain other expressions.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.3) That at page 1, lines 7 to 12, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 -- Amendment of section 2.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.4). That at page 2, line 1, *for* the words "principal Act", the words, figure and brackets "Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)" be *substituted*.

(No.5). That at page 2, line 12, *for* the words "Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India", the words "Institute of Cost Accountants of India" be substituted.

(No.6). That at page 2, line 25, *for* the words "cost and management accountancy", the words "cost accountancy" be *substituted*.

(No.7). That at page 2, line 33, *for* the words "cost and management accountancy", the words "cost accountancy" be *substituted*.

(No.8). That at page 2, line 36, *for* the words "cost and management accounting", the words "cost accounting" be *substituted*

(No.9). That at page 2, lines 37 and 38, *for* the words "cost and management accountant", the words "cost accountant" be *substituted*.

(No.10). That at page 2, lines 39 and 40, be deleted.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 - Amendment of section 3.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.11). That at page 2, lines 42 and 43, *for* the words "Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India", the words "Institute of Cost Accountants of India" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 -- Amendment of section 5.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.12). That at page 3, line 5, *for* the words "Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India", the words "Institute of Cost Accountants of India" be *substituted*.

(No.13). That at page 3, line 9, *for* the words "Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India", the words "Institute of Cost Accountants of India" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 -- Amendment of section 22A

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.14) That at page 3, line 11, *for* the words "Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India", the words "Institute of Cost Accountants of India" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 - Amendment of Section 25.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.15). That at page 3, line 14, *for* the words "cost and management accountants", the words "cost accountant" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 9. There is one amendment (No. 16) by the Minister.

Clause 9 - Amendment of first schedule

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No. 16) That at page 3, lines 22 and 23, *for* the words "institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India", the words "institute of Cost Accountants of India" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 - Amendment of Second Schedule

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No. 17). That at page 3, lines 24 and 25, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 1. There is one amendment (No. 2) by the Minister.

Clause 1 - Short Title and Commencement

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No.2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2010", the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No. 1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" 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 M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010 moved by Shri Veerappa Moily to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 1. There is one amendment (No. 2) by the Minister.

Clause 1 -- Short title, extent and commencement

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2010", the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

(No. 1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" 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 M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-five minutes past one of the Clock.

The House re-assembled, after lunch, at forty-four minutes past two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and Appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would not like to make any long observation at the introductory stage. As all the hon. Members of the House are aware, this is a Money Bill as per description under article 110 of the Constitution. And, therefore, Rajya Sabha does not discuss the Demands for Grants, but Rajya Sabha discusses in the form of Appropriation Bill. They can discuss these issues, and Supplementary Demand also provides us an opportunity to take a look back at the state of economy. I would just like to mention a couple of issues which are important for the consideration of the hon. Members. This is the second batch of the Supplementary Demand. The proposals for the cash additionality is Rs.56,848.46 crores, and if we take into account the technical Supplementary, then,

the total amount would be Rs.63,100 crores. Rupees six thousand three hundred thirty crores would be the technical Supplementary because we are providing this money for the services created -- but the amount would be saved by the same Department from other areas -- for which the Parliamentary approval was needed at the time of the Budget, or, at the time of the first Supplementary, which was not anticipated then. So, the additional expenditure is being met from this.

Sir, during the current financial year, in the first batch of Supplementary Demand, which was presented in August, the net cash outgo was Rs.9,016 crores. After the passage of almost eight months in the current fiscal year, there has been some pressing unavoidable demands. Supplementary provisions in the Constitution have been made under article 115, keeping in view that at the time of the presentation of the Budget all the expenditures which may be incurred during the year may not be anticipated, therefore, the Executive should have the flexibility to come to the Parliament for the approval of the House to get the additional amount in the form of Supplementary Demand. Naturally, always, the first question which comes to the mind of the Members -- and they put this question to the Finance Minister very squarely and bluntly and very rightly so -- what is going to be its impact on the overall fiscal deficit because this is the additional expenditure which the Government is incurring. Surely, if you calculate it, the expenditure figures which have been available till date, and the revenue figures, then, you will find that the fiscal deficit is very substantially high. It is almost 68 per cent of the BE projections. On the other hand, the total projection has been 68 per cent of the total Budgetary expenditure. In terms of GDP, 4.6 per cent has been projected as the fiscal deficit. But one need not necessarily be worried over it because if you look at the five years' moving average, it varies from 54 - 55 per cent, and these figures get reconciled at the end of the year, before the presentation of the Revised Estimates to the Parliament. Here, I would just give you one example. For instance, though the growth, in gross terms, of Direct Taxes has been around 22 per cent, but in net terms, it has been around eight per cent. It is because we have decided to upfront the refund. As a result, against Rs.27,000 crores of refund in the previous year; this year, we have provided almost Rs.68,000 crores as refund on the Direct Taxes side. Naturally, the net in the Direct Tax side has been more, and to recoup that, we had to resort to some borrowing. Around 56,000 crores of rupees borrowings we had to resort to manage the cash flow but nonetheless it will have a stress and it will have its effect in the course of the year if the corrective steps are not taken. That is why while participating in the debate on inflation, I mentioned that to maintain the fiscal

deficit, as per the target, it is a serious challenge. In the course of my reply after listening to the views of the hon. Members, I will elaborate on it. With these words, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I commend that the Appropriation Bill be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has proposed some Demands for Supplementary Grants. The Finance Minister is the best judge of the kind of revenues and monies that the Government requires. And, therefore, as he rightly pointed out, this House really does not approve the Finance Bills but it provides us with an opportunity to really discuss the state of the economy and where we stand today. Coincidentally, we are debating this on a day when somewhat depressing figures and numbers for the month of October, 2011, have been released today morning. I recollect, Sir, while replying to the debate on price rise last week, the Finance Minister had raised some very important issues and these issues related to the impact of the global slowdown on Indian economy, the kind of steps he has taken and the kind of steps he has not been able to take to really counter the impact of that slowdown. And then he enlarged this debate a little further that management of the economy is the principal responsibility of the Government, but to manage it, the Government needs the cooperation of all the States, what he has conventionally described cooperative federalism in India in the management of the economy. He also spoke in terms of the larger political consensus which is required in the matter of the management of the economy. Sir, some of the issues which he had raised last week and which are extremely relevant to the situations both with regard to the economy and its political management, are all issues which are relevant for us today. I would say at the very outset that I partly do agree with him. It is true, Sir, that the world has faced a slowdown subsequent to the subprime crisis which took place in America. Its impact was felt in Europe; its impact has been felt in various countries. In recent months, eurozone crisis has also left its footprints on the global economy and as global economies are getting greatly integrated, we cannot immunize ourselves from the impact of these crisis. The hardening of the oil prices has also presented us with very grim challenge. But then let us also recollect that over a decade ago, when a very severe East Asian crisis took place, we countered it and we survived it reasonably effectively. Even the first two years after the subprime crisis, Indian economy did maintain a respectable rate of growth. As against this, if I look back from

1991 till today where a more optimistic outlook for the Indian economy started after the reform process, I think in the last 20-odd years, this is perhaps the grimmest situation we are passing through. The entire showcasing of India that we make to the entire world, the entire image is today taking a setback. For two years and even more, up to three years, we have both headline inflation and food inflation at an unacceptable level. Food inflation has almost gone up at times to 20 per cent. Inflation has hovered around almost 10 per cent, a double digit figure and in the post-liberalisation era this was an unacceptable position or at least we thought that these kinds of figures we never get to see again. We cannot take comfort from the fact that the last week's figures or the last two week's figures have shown a decline in the rate of inflation. When the rate declines, Sir, marginally, it does not mean that prices are actually coming down. It only means that instead of ten per cent, at this point of time they are rising by eight per cent. So, the increase gets slowed down, the prices effectively don't come down. This was debated last week that crude oil prices have hovered around 110 dollars and our duty structure, both in the Centre and the States, particularly the ad valorem duty structures despite some marginal reliefs which have been given, are such that when the rate of oil goes up, the cost of crude oil goes up, the taxes also go up because they are ad valorem and therefore, the eventual consumer is hit doubly because of these increases as far as the oil prices are concerned. Sir, in case of infrastructure creation, even if we see the areas of success stories which India had in the infrastructure in the recent past, it has somewhat slowed down and is not presenting that kind of an enthusiastic picture which we thought a decade ago when the emphasis of infrastructure had greatly started. The Finance Minister was kind enough to say that when Rs. 56,000 crores has to be borrowed additionally, all this is going to add to the fiscal deficit figures and therefore, what you projected in your Budget Speech is 4.6 per cent as a projected fiscal deficit for this year and as of today if we stand and debate, this looks a little unlikely. Therefore, how much it will exceed, will it cross the figure of five and present a challenge again is an issue which seems almost inclined in debate to the side that the fiscal deficit is going to far exceed what was the projected figure. Coming to interest rates, you have used the credit squeeze by hiking interest rates four times this year and thirteen times in all, in the past several months in order to fight inflation. Now, the impact of this on the competitiveness of the Indian industry and on several sectors such as

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manufacturing, automobiles, real estate, housing are areas on which we thought that between six to eight per cent, consumers were actually getting credit. Now, if it goes back to 12, 14 and 16 per cent, this is likely to impact all these sectors extremely adversely. The cost of capital goes up, your industry therefore, becomes non-competitive compared to their competitors internationally, particularly, the low cost economies and the impact of that is going to be that our entire manufacturing sector is going to be hit and once you have sectors like real estate, housing where loans have become costlier, being hit, the spiral effect of that on cement, on steel, on job creation of construction labour, on all these sectors the impact is also going to be huge. Sir, I regret to say that the past three to four years had seen a sudden decline in the decision making process as far as the economic policy decisions were concerned. Major decisions were being shelved on one ground or the other and this is a subject which I will deal with at some length during the course of the discussion today.

While we are on this subject, we cannot deceive ourselves by not accepting the hard reality that the buoyancy of the Indian economy, the enthusiasm in the Indian economy, the great showcasing of the Indian economy and the immediate suffer is also because of the excessive scams and corruption. This has a spiral effect in many ways. Corruption adds to the cost of a project. If you find that monies have to be paid other than legitimate monies, the projects are going to cost more. Investors who are used to investing in a far cleaner investment climates are reluctant to invest in those economies. The impact of all this corruption has been that it has created a huge amount of anger and a backlash. We can see that backlash in public opinion. We can see that backlash in the media, both print and electronic. We can also see that backlash in judicial pronouncements. Therefore, in the implementation of policy, or, in the implementation of projects, if allegations of serious corruption are involved, the investors are going to fear that they may eventually land up in prisons and does not get bail for months together. Now, all this is contributing to this hostile image which is being created as far as India as an investment destination is concerned. This is precisely the reason that, in the last two years, we have seen not only the flow of FDI declining in India on account of all these factors, but there is another cause for worry. And that cause for worry is not that the foreigners are not coming and investing in India, our own domestic business houses are now looking at global markets to invest. As the data would indicate, the outward flow of FDI has now been greater

than the inward flow of FDI into India. Initially, we accepted this enthusiastic superficial reaction that our own corporate has become very big and it is now choosing to buy world companies. So, we used to cite them as examples of how well the Indian economy is today doing and flexing the muscles of our own industry. Unless we realize that a lot of them are going out for another reason they are finding that India is not the best invest destination under the circumstances -- it is a serious cause to worry. They are no longer enthusiastic about investing within the country and, therefore, they are looking for destinations outside India as far as investment is concerned.

Sir, all this has been happening and we have been gradually leading to this situation in the last 3-4 years. Why has this happened? I would urge here, without meaning any personal disrespect to any individual, one thing. The hon. Finance Minister who is, perhaps, one of the most experienced Parliamentarians. He spend more time in both these Houses than any one else in the current generation. Is there something seriously wrong with the model of governance that they are following? I am not coming to policy. Sir, I always believed that for implementation of any programme of the Government, any policy of the Government, to run an effective Government, there are three essentials that are required. The first is the kind of leadership. The leadership must be able to provide the direction, take decisions and implement decisions. The second is the credibility of the Government. And, the third which is equally important is the aura of the authority of the Government which in Hindi we call "क्या सरकार की साख भी है कि नहीं, क्या सरकार का इकबाल भी है कि नहीं है?" Now, when we see this situation building up in the political structure that the UPA has followed, I think, there is something wrong with the structure which they need to seriously introspect. The Prime Minister has to be the natural leader of the country and Government. He must be the last word as far as policy is concerned. But, then, if he has to look for guidance on policy around and then he has to function like a CEO taking direction from a Board is a model on which the world's largest democracy cannot function. Fortunately, in UPA-I -- I will give credit to it -- we found that even when we were critical of the fact that there is a twin leadership, and the model of twin leadership does not function, but, in UPA-I, the twin leadership was broadly on the same page. In the last few years, I have found,

particularly since UPA-II has taken over, that it does not appear to be on the same page. Even ideologically, the twin leadership does not appear to be on the same page. Therefore, on issues after issues you will find that the leadership of the UPA is more concerned with programmes and some of them are very legitimate, understandably legitimate, which are generally beneficial and they help you in gathering votes, the economic thinking, as far as the leadership of the Government is concerned, seems to be in somewhat different direction. That is the reason when you speak in terms of political consensus, and that is the point I am leading to, it is very easy to tell the Opposition and tell the States that come and have a political consensus with me. I will dwell on the point of opposition of the States a little later. Let us honestly put ourselves a question: Is there a complete political consensus within the UPA on the kind of decisions that you want to take? You cited the example of the FDI in retail, where the decision has been suspended, till a political consensus between stakeholders is reached. There was a very large national opposition to it. The withholding of the decision was not because of the national opposition, it was also not because of the threat of mid-term election. The threat of the mid-term election came because you have no consensus within the UPA. Why did I not come across a single statement from the Chairperson of the UPA in support of the Government's policy? Your own constituents were angrily protesting. Therefore, before we can be told that management of national economy is not the personal prerogative of the Government -- it needs the support of all, an argument of the hon. Finance Minister, I accept that argument please develop a political consensus as far as the UPA is concerned. Therefore, the policies that you announce must be after you have taken a full consensus within the UPA. It is only then, if you find a difficulty, you will realize that whether the decision is implementable or not. I just want to dwell for a few moments even on the retail policy. I have absolutely no difficulty. After all, from 1991 to 2004, we had three different political formulations. You had the Congress, Mr. Narsimha Rao's Government; you had the United Front; and, then, you had the NDA. Slowly but surely the direction of the management of the economy was in the clear same direction. That is why there was a great enthusiasm. But, as I have said outside the House, every change itself is not a reform. You have to test reforms how they will fit

into the present structure of the Indian economy. So, when you suggested the FDI in retail, let me tell you -- you rightly mentioned that there was a paragraph in the NDA agenda in 2004 that made a reference, though my party, the BJP, never accepted any document till today -- despite a strong commitment to the reform process, during that period, every time a suggestion to this effect came up for FDI in retail but we were a little cautious. Not only we were cautious, at that time, you were also very cautious. You were cautious when you were in power; you were cautious even when you were in Opposition. And, there were several good reasons for it. I recollect that when we were in Government this was one area that I was handling in the Government, in the Department of Commerce - every time a suggestion came in any bilateral or multilateral dialogues that India must open up the FDI in retail. And, it came mostly from Europe and the United States. We said, " We were not ready for it". Your Government also said it; the UPA-I also said it repeatedly. I will just give you three, four reasons. The first is not the most important reason, but it is a relevant reason. When you make a big trade concession to them -- trade is not a matter of philanthropy or charity -- you then, get some concessions back from them. I could not understand why, unilaterally, such a concession had been made. It could have been made if it had gone and, outrightly, helped the Indian economy. My fear is, there are still a lot of manufacturing sector reforms that India has to carry on. Sir, with regard to trade, you have more experience as the Finance Minister or Trade Minister, than most of us. You will realise that there is a general tendency of consumers and buyers all over the world that they buy what is the best and the cheapest. Therefore, the global balance is tilting in favour of low-cost economies. Now, what do you find here? Today morning, Mr. Shinde, while answering to a question in Parliament, said that electricity generation has gone down. It will lead to higher cost of utilities and lesser trade facilitation. If my products, my general merchandise is going to be much costlier than its competitors, they will not find buyers. In this area, I am not competing with Europe or the United States of America; I will be competing with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, China, the low-cost economies. The general tendency of international retail is that they don't source domestically, they source internationally. That has happened. It has left its impact in the

United States. When they source internationally, you will, suddenly, find that the first dip in jobs is in the Indian manufacturing sector. Therefore, before you take this step, take all these steps and reforms, we will stand with you. Let us also try and become a very low-cost manufacturing hub. We are somewhat a low-cost manufacturing hub, but not a very low-cost manufacturing hub. Therefore, we have to follow the experience of all these economies and then, the steps required to bring down the cost of our products is the course that we have to embark on. Otherwise, what will be the situation? You will have a French and an American store selling Chinese products and the only Indian contribution is going to be the sales boys and sales girls. That is not what this country was cut out to be. So, if merchandise is going to come from there, you have to first act and make reforms in that direction. There is no settled model that once you open up and create this sector, automatically, the economy will grow. The global experience, Sir, is that large structure international retail, even in the retail sector, is not going to create additional markets. It will displace existing markets. I have always asked my friends who live in the city of New York, in Manhattan, "why don't I see the Walmart Stores here?" They say, well, if one big store comes up, the Mayor of New York will lose his job. He will be voted out. Because they know that it will displace the existing jobs. What is the character of our jobs? The largest sector of our economy, 58 per cent, is services. What is the job character? Eighteen per cent of the Indians, who are a workforce, are structurally employed in structured jobs, 30 per cent is casual labour or unemployed and 51 per cent is self-employed. The largest contingent of self-employed comes from agriculture. The next is retail. In 1998, according to the last figures of the Planning Commission available, in retail, 4 crores people were employed. Today, it may have gone up towards 5 crores. You multiply it by four-and-a-half, which is the average size of a family, you will find that 1/6 th of India's population is dependent on it. Therefore, we will have to carry on preceding reforms. We should not jump to the last one merely because we are under some peer pressure. This is a big-ticket reform and a big-ticket reform is required to send a message. We will reform in the areas we have to reform, where it benefits the Indian economy. That is why I said, every change in these areas is not necessarily a reform. Some of them may eventually go and hurt as far as reforms are concerned. I, Sir, came across a very interesting article recently and this probably is the

best example anywhere in the world of structured retail. The best example of structured retail anywhere in the world is the example of milk distribution in India. Now, there was an argument given and the Commerce Minister, Mr. Sharma, was repeatedly repeating that argument that 'Middleman will be eliminated; the benefit will automatically go to the farmer.' Now only time will tell that in the present situation whether the benefit will go to the farmer or it will go to the retailer. There is a study conducted by the International Farm Comparison Network and this study was put into public domain by none other than the Managing Director of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing, i.e., Amul. It is undoubtedly a great product as far as India is concerned. So, during this debate, he put this study into the public domain and the study indicates, of milk products sold, for every dollar that the consumer pays, how much does the milk producer get in the U.S.? It is 38 per cent. In United Kingdom, for every pound which is paid by the consumer, the milk producer gets 36 per cent. What is the position in India whether it is the large cooperatives in the milk sector or some private sector which is participating there. Down to the village level, in some of the States, we see they have got chillers; they have the cold chains; they have the back-end chains. It is necessary; that's one advantage which I can see. In India, the milk producer, on a national average, gets 70 per cent; in the cooperative sector, he gets 80 per cent of the total rupees that the consumer pays. Now, here is an experiment of structured organized retail where even cold chains have been set up, where back-end chains have been set up. We have seen those large oil tanker kind of vehicles carrying milk; we have got milk trains in India. That's all a part of the back-end chain. That is part of the infrastructure domestically set up from indigenous resources. You have it in Gujarat; you have it in Maharashtra; you have it in Karnataka; you have it in Punjab; you have it in Madhya Pradesh. In several States, you have this chain and therefore this is the indigenous model. Structured retail, back-end chains, etc., are all valid arguments but let us not jump for it because we know the consequences of it on both manufacturing sector and the job displacement in the retail sector. There is a lot of preparation which has to go on before you reach that destination.

Sir, you mentioned about the 2004 NDA statement. I have a series of documents with me. I need not cite all of them. When we were in Government and even though the Government was very clear that it will not bring it, what was your Party stand? Your Party raised the issue of a possibility of a FDI in retail in both Houses of Parliament and while raising it in Parliament, one of your leaders, Mr. Dasmunsi, said, 'therefore I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, as is alleged that the multinational retailers through bureaucratic circles are continuously putting pressure

on the Government -- I have not described it like this; but he did -- to take this anti-national decision of allowing FDI in retail.' So, your Party called it anti-national. Your topmost leaders did not object to his statement. When it was raised in the House, our Ministers immediately got up Mr. Shourie in the Lok Sabha and Mr. Jaswant Singh in the Rajya Sabha -- and said, 'No; this is not being allowed.' Sir, the then Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha was writing to -- I have his letter -- trade organizations, 'No; no; don't worry; it has been raised in Parliament and the Government have assured us that this is not going to be done.' So, at that time, you were very clear about it. When your Ministers in UPA-I were confronted, they said that 'that was a correct logic that we have taken; there will be job losses and therefore we are not allowing it.' There are detailed interviews by them; I have got the copies. News reports have indicated that even the UPA Chairperson cautioned the Government in 2007 by saying, 'don't do it.' Therefore, please don't say that 'you people have changed.' We were clear. It did appear as a possibility in one of the documents; but it was never implemented. But it is an issue which requires a legitimate debate. Sir, that brings me to the hard facts of where we stand in terms of the economy.

Sir, you have mentioned in your Budget Speech that the projected GDP this year would be nine per cent, 7.7 per cent in the first quarter and 6.9 in the second quarter. And, if today's numbers are an indication, in the third quarter we would be less optimistic, because it has come down. If you see today's figures in the index of industrial production, in October 2011, the decline is -5.1 per cent. So, industrial production has actually gone down. Now, if you compare this with the 11.3 per cent-plus in the corresponding month last year, your fall is really staggering. Now, these slowdowns are visible during this entire period of April to October, 2011. If you look at mining, it is -7.2 per cent; in manufacturing, in October, 2011, it was -6 per cent. So, during the entire April-October-period there was a further decline. Now, I have learnt, as a student of Political Economy, that there are some quick guesses that we make as to how the economy is going to do in the months or years to come. So, looking at sectors like capital goods, if the inflow or import of raw material into this country declines today, that means the news six months later is going to be very bad. People are not importing raw material and, therefore, industrial production is going to go down. If the inflow of

capital goods and manufacturing goods into the country declines today, six months from today industrial production is going to go down. I think, the most disturbing figure which has come is that in October, 2011, the capital goods component has gone down by 25.5 per cent. That is a staggering figure. For electrical, machinery and apparatus, it is -58.8 per cent; for machinery and equipment, it is 12.1 per cent, and amongst raw materials, rubber and plastics, it is -11.4 per cent; for cable and insulated rubber it is -82.9 per cent. These are figures which have come down in a staggering manner. Now, where do we stand? Talking of credit squeeze, you have increased interest rates thirteen times and capital has become so costly. Unless we reduce it, we are going to become a sluggish economy. Assuming a nine per cent growth, you had estimated an 18 per cent growth in revenue. Now, if the growth goes down and it is somewhere around seven per cent or less, then what is the spiral effect of that going to be as far as revenue is concerned? Coupled with 56,000 crores borrowings and the revenue coming down, what is its impact on fiscal deficit? The fiscal deficit is 4.6 per cent and may go up beyond five. Inflation would be reasonably high at all given points of time. Now, these are the figures. Talking of the decline in FDI, let me say, at the cost of repetition, that in 2008 the FDI inflow was 42.5 billion; it became 35.7 in 2009. In 2010 it was 24.6 billion. Now, this is the level of business confidence in this country and this is going to come down. The second leg of this is, when people are not going to invest dollars in this country, why should Indians be investing rupees in this country? They are also going to look for more attractive markets. That is the reason why a lot of them are saying, 'let us look for more attractive investment destinations outside'. Therefore, this is really a wake up call as far as the Indian economy is concerned. As I said, the initial figures of exports which came in looked very attractive. Now, I read that one of it was a calculation error, and the other appears to be that in the IT sector, some of the exports are being inflated and there is a legitimate fear -- is Indian black money coming back into the system? You are right, Sir, when you say how do you deal with the situation, or, as a Finance Minister you say how do I deal with the situation. And you suggested that this is not a responsibility which one man alone can discharge; I need to take a lot of policy decisions; the Government needs to take it; it needs the cooperation of the Opposition and it needs the cooperation of all the States because every State manages the economy. You are absolutely right, Sir, you do need a consensus. But you just ask yourself a question: Whose responsibility is it to take initial steps to actually build a

consensus? And if you ask that correct question, you come to the right answer. I don't think consensus building will be a difficult proposition. You can't have a Government -- and please pardon me for using these words -- where a section of the leadership, including the Ministerial leadership, is introvertish. We see a section of the leadership making arrogant statements in dealing with States, in dealing with opposition and in dealing with civil society. And you can see one section sulking. Let me straightaway concede that you look a very positive exception to all this. I have had the privilege of attending all-party meetings with you, and I rate you as one of the greatest honourable exceptions to what I am saying. And your communication with all of us and other political parties show this. And, therefore, if the Government instead of being introvertish or sulking or arrogant adopts an attitude of consultation with the States, consultation with opposition parties, consultation with UPA partners, not informing the UPA partners, then probably you will find that the onerous task of consensus building becomes easier. Sir, may I just present an unpleasant picture? When the Left withdrew support, you decided to go ahead even though you didn't have the numbers for a vote of confidence. Nineteen Members of the Lok Sabha either cross-voted or abstained. You take an action of this kind, you crack and demolish the process of consensus building. When Members of Parliament complain that we are being paid money, your police go and arrest those MPs. Sir, these acts don't contribute to consensus building. Kindly call for the records of the highway projects which have been sanctioned. If it is an opposition-ruled State, how do we bypass the highway from there? You ask non-Congress parties -- you can ask them in Uttar Pradesh; you can ask them in Andhra Pradesh and you can ask them in Gujarat-how CBI has been used. I have, Sir, complete record of legislations in State after State, which are ruled by a non-Congress party, where they have not been given clearance; there are highways which are bypassed in opposition-ruled States; there are States which have not been given help; there are States which have not been allotted coal blocks. You know the paltry amount of power generation which takes place in Bihar and the Government is struggling to get coal blocks. It is not a private company. There are hundreds of private parties who have been given bigger coal blocks by this Government than given to the State of Bihar. These steps do not help in the process of consensus building. And, Sir, when these steps don't help in the process of consensus building, what does a big heart does? And this Government has to be big hearted, not merely a big brother. You follow this policy and you realize that the art of consensus building will be far easily possible and, therefore, once you are able to build it, some items on the agenda where there is no consensus can wait, but others you can proceed with. I know you are very honestly keen to implement the GST. But, before you are able to implement it, or even decide it, some bona fide effort, not from you personally, but from your Government, should be there to the States to tell them that once the GST comes in, they will be fairly treated. There is a lurking suspicion that we won't be fairly treated and we cut off our own hands, our Constitutional authority and hand over our fiscal powers to the Centre, and the fear in the States is, "How are we going to be treated after we do that?" Therefore, you have to realise that there is a method to build a consensus and a hostile relationship with the States, a hostile relationship with the Opposition is not the roadmap to a consensus building.

Sir, I now come to the final point of what I have to say. I mentioned in the opening part that you require a Government with leadership, with credibility. I have no personal doubts on the credibility of hon. Prime Minister. He is an honourable man. But, then, I said, "The Government needs *saakh*. It needs an *iqbal*." How does it get that? It needs leadership to achieve that. Sir, in this very House, when the Motion of Thanks was being debated early this year and the hon. Prime Minister was replying to it, on the 24th of February, 2011, while addressing me — and, it is just ten months ago -- he said, "The whole world appreciates the management of India's economy and that is the message that comes out of international meetings that I attend. I urge the Leader of the Opposition to, at least, study some of these documents and I hope he will be educated enough as a result of these documents and not to use harsh words that he used." Sir, I have, since that day, been following very carefully the advice given to me. And, I have been following what the international media has been writing about us. Instead of finding encouraging stories, I am coming across horror stories. That is how the world is looking at us. Last week, The Wall Street Journal wrote an extensive review of the political and economic situation of India. I just read two sentences. It started with the sentence, "Mr. Manmohan Singh's humiliation is complete." And, it ended with the sentence, "Indians may hail Mr. Singh as the Finance Minister who ushered in the liberalisation in 1991, but they are coming to realise that his lack of leadership as Prime Minister has become a major obstacle to further reform". Now, this is what the international media, a commentator in a respected journal, said. All that I am saying, Sir, is that we want our Prime Minister to be very strong. Let there be no divided authority. Let the vestige of political power be with him. The Prime Minister is the Chief Executive of the world's largest democracy. Therefore, he must act with authority, and while he acts with authority and builds the roadmap to consensus, the present depressing situation and a very challenging situation that we are getting into as far as our economy is concerned, it is only then that we can meet this challenge. I thank you very much.

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे विचार में यह हमारे देश का सौभाग्य है कि हमें एक धीर-गंभीर प्रधान मंत्री का प्रशासनिक नेतृत्व प्राप्त है। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में एक बहुत अनुभवी वित्त मंत्री का नेतृत्व हमें प्राप्त है। जब वे वित्त के विषयों पर बोलते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे स्वयं तुलसीदास, रामचरितमानस की व्याख्या कर रहे हों। इस देश को, जनमानस की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप एक बहुत सक्षम और सुलझी हुई महिला

का राजनीतिक नेतृत्व प्राप्त है। युवा पीढ़ी की आकांक्षाओं की अभिव्यक्ति, कुछ कर गुजरने की भावना रखने वाले नौजवान नेता से हमें मिल रही है। UPA में सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करके ही राष्ट्रीय हित में नीतियां बनाई जाती हैं। इसमें विपक्ष के जो विचार हैं, हम उनको भी पूरा महत्व देते हैं, लेकिन सलाह करना एक बात है, डिक्टेशन लेना दूसरी बात है। यू.पी.ए. में प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति है, तानाशाही नहीं है और हम कानून को संसद में बनाने के पक्षधर हैं। मैं उन लोगों के साथ सहमत होने में असमर्थ हूँ जो संसद में रामलीला और रामलीला मैदान में कानून बनाने की बात करते हैं।

महोदय, आर्थिक नीति पर विचार करना आवश्यक है। पैसे के appropriation के बारे में जो बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, जहां आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार किया जाता है कि वह पैसा किस मद में कितना, किस काम के लिए व्यय हो रहा है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकल रहा है। आज प्राथमिक शिक्षा को महत्व देने की जरूरत है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा उस पर व्यय किया जाए, वह हमारे हित में है। महोदय, हमने अनिवार्य शिक्षा का कानून बनाया, बहुत अच्छा किया, लेकिन केवल कानून से काम नहीं चलता, उसके लिए आर्थिक ढांचा बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। आज हमारे ग्रामीण स्कूलों की जो स्थिति है, सरकारी स्कूलों की जो स्थिति है, उसकी तुलना अगर हम पब्लिक स्कूलों से करने लगे, तो ज़मीन-आसमान का फ़र्क है। इसलिए अगर उस क्षेत्र में और पैसा दिया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। आज अमीर का बेटा, किसी आई.ए.एस. का बेटा, किसी राजनेता का बेटा सरकारी स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ता। उनके बच्चे किसी और स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं और गरीब के बच्चे सरकारी स्कूल में जाते हैं। उन बातों से दो किस्म का भारत बन जाता है, इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि स्कूलों में जन-सुविधाएं, पुस्तकालय, ब्लैक बोर्ड, चारदीवारी, अच्छे अध्यापक, हर किस्म की सुविधा की जरूरत है, ताकि वहां वही वातावरण पैदा हो जो पब्लिक स्कूलों में है और किसी गरीब के बेटे को आर्थिक तंगी की वजह से अच्छी शिक्षा से महरूम न रहना पड़े। कॉलेज की शिक्षा के बारे में यू.जी.सी. जो ग्रांट देती है, मैं समझता हूँ, कई बार उसमें ऐसा होता है कि एक अमाउंट खर्च करना होता है और उसको खर्च करने के चक्कर में कुछ ऐसे व्यय कर दिए जाते हैं, कॉलेजों को इस ढंग से ग्रांट दी जाती है, जिसका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। आज केवल चॉक और टॉक के मेथड से colleges और universities में पढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता। आज क्लासरूम को मल्टीमीडिया बनाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्वविद्यालयों में जो research equipments पड़े हैं, उनकी पूर्ति की जानी चाहिए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे बचाए जा सकें और उन सारे equipments की constant updating जरूरी है। हमारे जो research journals हैं, अगर उनका impact factor अच्छा नहीं है, तो उन्हें बंद करना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे रिसर्चर अपनी रिसर्च छापने के लिए दुनिया के competition में आएँ और जो हमारा पैसा उससे बचता है, उसे बचाकर अच्छे journals के अंदर अपने अनुसंधान को प्रकाशित करें। Basic Science subjects में ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। केवल applied या technical education से काम नहीं चलेगा। उसका जो आधार basic Science subjects हैं, उनको इग्नोर नहीं किया जा सकता।

हमें धन चाहिए, इस बात के लिए भी जो अति पिछड़ा वर्ग है, भूमिहीन लोग हैं, जिनमें कुम्हार, सुनार,

लोहार, जांगड़ा, धीमान, पांचाल, मनियार, धोबी, पिंजा, बहुत सी बिरादरियां शामिल हैं, उनके पास भूमि नहीं है। उनका बच्चा खेती नहीं कर पाएगा, उनको कोई व्यवसाय चाहिए। उन्हें पैतृक व्यवसाय करने के लिए भी आज जो ट्रेनिंग चाहिए, उसकी जरूरत है। उसके लिए अगर इनके बच्चों को उसी तरह polytechnics में और engineering colleges में सरकार सहयोग देकर मुफ्त शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का मौका दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत उपयोगी होगा। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांव का एक कुम्हार मिट्टी के बरतन बनाता था। अपने गधे के ऊपर सामान लादकर वह बाजार में आकर बेचता था। गांव तक सड़क जानी चाहिए थी। महोदय, सड़क के माध्यम से किसी देश की संस्कृति का विकास होता है। लेकिन उसके साथ उसका जो पैतृक व्यवसाय था, वह समाप्त हो गया। उसको वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय चाहिए। उसी तरह एक कहार पानी ढोकर अपने बच्चों का पेट पालता था। गांव में पानी की टंकी आयी, पानी आया, आना चाहिए था, तरक्की के लिए निहायत जरूरी था, लेकिन उसका व्यवसाय चला गया, उसके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था हो, ऐसी बात नहीं हो पायी। इसलिए जो अति पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, जो अपने पैतृक व्यवसाय को अच्छी तरह आज के स्तर के मुताबिक बनाना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए टेक्निकल एजुकेशन की सुविधा प्राप्त हो, यह बात भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

इसके साथ-साथ हमें धन चाहिए, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के लिए। आज सरकारी अस्पतालों की स्थिति वह नहीं है जो प्राइवेट अस्पतालों की है। आज इस सदन में बहुत दुख भरी भावना के साथ कोलकाता में सरकारी अस्पताल में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस पर अपनी संवेदना प्रकट की है, उन लोगों के साथ अपनी भावनाएं जोड़ी हैं। आपको अनेक सरकारी अस्पतालों की ऐसी ही हालत देखने को मिलेगी। उनके अंदर अगर हम सुविधाएं दें, उनका आधुनिकीकरण करें तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आम आदमी को अच्छी सुविधा प्राप्त करने का जो हक बनता है, उसे वह सुविधा प्राप्त हो सकती है। महोदय, बड़े लोग, धनवान लोग अच्छे-अच्छे प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाकर अपना इलाज करा लेते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें इस बात की दिक्कत महसूस नहीं होती, लेकिन जो आम आदमी है, वह जब किसी सरकारी अस्पताल में जाता है, तो उसे बहुत सी बातों की दिक्कत होती है। सरकारी अस्पताल का डॉक्टर उस पर लिख कर देता है कि यह टेस्ट फलां जगह से कराइए, यह टेस्ट दूसरी जगह से कराइए। अगर वे सारी सुविधाएं सरकारी अस्पताल में हों तो आम आदमी को उस सुविधा का लाभ हो सकता है।

महोदय, हमें धन चाहिए, गांव के लिए। आज गांवों को निर्मल गांव बनाने की जरूरत है। जिन गांवों को निर्मल ग्राम का पुरस्कार दिया भी जाता है, उनके अंदर भी हमें इस बात का निरीक्षण करने की जरूरत है कि क्या वे उसी स्थिति में रहते हैं या उनके निर्मल होने में थोड़ी गिरावट आ जाती है। आप गांव में जाकर देखेंगे कि पानी की निकासी की समस्या है। गांव के अंदर पानी के गड्ढे बने रह जाते हैं, वे बाहर नहीं निकल पाते। पहले गांव के बाहर जोहड़ होता था, उसके अंदर सारा पानी चला जाता था, लेकिन आज बढ़ती हुई आबादी की वजह से वह काम रुक

गया है। आज गांवों को भी वही सुविधाएं चाहिए जो बड़े-बड़े शहरों को मिली हुई हैं। आखिरकार वे भी भारतीय नागरिक हैं, उनको भी हर किस्म की सुविधा चाहिए। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में भी अधिक धन की जरूरत है।

धन जरूरी है, स्लम फ्री भारत बनाने के लिए। मुझे इस बात को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि जहां अमीर बस्तियां हैं, उनमें डोमेस्टिक हेल्प के तौर पर उनकी बगल में गरीब बस्तियां उभर आती हैं, लेकिन उन गरीब बस्तियों की सुविधाओं का कोई कम से कम स्तर तो रहना ही चाहिए। आज जो इस तरह की अनआथोराइज्ड कालोनीज़ हैं, उनमें टेढ़ी मेढ़ी गलियां हैं, उसे देखो वहां झोपड़ियां हैं, गंदगियों के ढेर हैं। उसके अंदर लीपा-पोती करके काम नहीं चल सकता, थोड़ी-थोड़ी ग्रांट देकर काम नहीं चल सकता। योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इन स्लम्स को उठाकर, इनकी जगह नयी बस्तियां बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, ताकि उन लोगों को भी वही आधुनिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें, जो शहर के लोगों को मिलती हैं।

महोदय, जहां मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूं, जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने रखी हैं, वहीं एक-दो सुझाव देकर अपनी वाणी को विश्राम देना चाहूंगा। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आर्थिक खर्चों के ऊपर कंट्रोल की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज जितनी स्कीमें बनती हैं, उनका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन टॉप हेवी होता चला जा रहा है। उन सरकारी अफसरों के वेतन, सफर भत्ते आदि पर दिन-रात अनावश्यक खर्च बढ़ता है। हमें इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। कोई योजना बनाने से पहले हम इस बात का विचार करें कि जो आम आदमी काम करने वाला है, इसका लाभ उसे पहुंचेगा या बड़े सरकारी अफसर को पहुंचेगा। मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूं कि संसद के सदस्यों के पास जो एमपीलैड फंड है, अगर उससे वे अपने नगरों की हालत सुधारने के लिए स्पेशल स्वीकृति लेना चाहें, तो उन्हें वह स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए। जैसे हमारा कुरुक्षेत्र एक एतिहासिक शहर है, दुनिया के तमाम लोग वहां आते हैं। लेकिन जी.टी. रोड़, जहां पीपली है, वहां से लेकर कहीं भी आगे तक चले जाओ, कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं दिखाई देती जो उसे महाभारत के साथ जोड़ती हो। मैंने एक विचार यहां प्रस्तुत किया था कि कम से कम 10-15 महाभारत कालीन दृश्यों के या महाभारतीय महापुरुषों के आदमकद मॉडल के बुत सड़क के किनारे लगे हुए हों, जिससे उभर करके उसका स्वरूप आए और दुनिया के लोग देख पाएं कि यह है वह नगर, जो महाभारत और गीता की याद दिलाता है। मैंने उसके लिए यह सुझाव दिया था कि अगर मुझे अपना एम.पी. लैड फंड उस काम के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति दी जाए तो मैं उसे सहर्ष करने के लिए तैयार हूं। जो काम जो पैसा आपसे अलग लिए बिना, सरकार के खर्च के ऊपर बोझ डाले बिना चल सकता हो, वह करने की हमें इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह हमारे कुरुक्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशन को एक मॉडल रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की बात की गयी थी। लेकिन आप वहां जाकर देखें, जो हालत प्लेटफार्म की है, जो हालत वहां जनसुविधाओं की है, जो हालत वहां और दूसरी

सुविधाओं की है, उसे देखकर रोना आता है। दो साल से हम इस उम्मीद में बैठे हैं कि वह मॉडल रेलवे स्टेशन बनेगा। हम लोग उस क्षेत्र के हैं, अगर हम अपने एम.पी. लैंड फंड में से कुछ सुविधाएं प्रदान करना चाहें तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार को अपनी नीति में कुछ फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी लाकर ऐसा कार्य करने की अनुमति देनी चाहिए। दूसरे लोग भी इसी तरह अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में काम करा सकते हैं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाचीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का मैं भरपूर समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज के आर्थिक हालात में जिस तरह वित्त मंत्री महोदय, इस गाड़ी को चला रहे हैं, देश को तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं, वह हम सब के लिए बहुत बड़े गर्व का विषय है।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, मैं आपके प्रति हार्दिक धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद महोदय। सरकार ने एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पेश किया है। वैसे तो हम सरकार का समर्थन भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम इस बिल का इसलिए विरोध कर रहे हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में सरकार ने जो अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपए की डिमांड की थी, इन्होंने उसमें हमको कोई मदद नहीं की। महोदय, खास तौर से मैं किसानों के बारे में जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने फर्टिलाइजर पर सब्सिडी खत्म करके और न्यूट्रिशन-बेस्ड सब्सिडी की नीति बनाई थी, उससे किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। इस सब्सिडी के बारे में इन्होंने कहा था कि किसान एग्रीकल्चर अधिकारी के यहां एक एप्लीकेशन देगा कि वह इन-इन चीजों, नाइट्रोजन, पोटाश का यूज कर रहा है और किस बेस पर कर रहा है। जब वह अधिकारी उसको सर्टिफाई करेगा तब उसे यह सब्सिडी मिलेगी। इससे भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। जब वह अधिकारी पैसा ले लेगा, तब वह सार्टिफिकेट देगा और तब वह किसान के एकाउंट में जाएगा। किसान को जो डी.ए.पी. पांच सौ रुपए में मिलती थी, आज वह बाजार में प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा ग्यारह सौ रुपए में उपलब्ध कराई गई। इसी तरह जो यूरिया 280 रुपए प्रति बैग मिलता था वह प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा 450 रुपए प्रति बैग खरीदना पड़ा। आज दूसरा सबसे बड़ा घृणित काम इस सरकार ने यह किया है कि हमने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए खास तौर से जितने फर्टिलाइजर की सप्लाई की मांग की थी, उसकी आधी सप्लाई की है और वह भी लेट दी है। इससे किसानों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है, एक तो उनको सब्सिडी का लाभ नहीं मिला है, सेकंड, जो सप्लाई दी है वह बहुत कम दी है, जिससे किसानों में मारा-मारी भी हुई। चूंकि इनकी नीयत साफ नहीं है, यह किसानों के ऊपर राजनीति कर रहे हैं। आज यह सत्ता हासिल करना चाहते हैं कि जो गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश की हो, मध्य प्रदेश की हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या बिहार की हो, उनकी लेग पुलिंग कर रहे हैं कि उनको कैसे बदनाम किया जाए। अब ये नहीं समझते हैं, लेकिन किसान सब समझने लगा है। किसान इतना बेवकूफ नहीं है। अब वह यह समझता है कि डीएपी कहां से मिलती है, यूरिया कहां से मिलता है।

खादों का इम्पोर्ट होता है और जब फर्टिलाइज़र समय से नहीं मिलेगा, समय से फसल नहीं बोयी जायेगी, गेहूँ की बुवाई समय से नहीं होगी, मटर की बुवाई समय से नहीं होगी तो आने वाले दिनों में खाद्यान्न की कमी होगी, उत्पादन कम होगा तो महंगाई और बढ़ेगी। आज गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों के ऊपर राजनीति हो रही है। उनका हक छीनकर राजनीति हो रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कम से कम वह किसानों और गरीबों के ऊपर राजनीति न करे। वे कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीब के साथ, कहीं कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस का हाथ आम आदमी के साथ। इनके इस तरह के बड़े-बड़े पोस्टर लगे हुए हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीब के ऊपर है, गरीब के साथ है या किसान के साथ है। अभी आने वाले दिनों में आप देखेंगे कि जिस तरह की इनकी उर्वरक नीति है, उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि डीएपी तीन हजार रुपए प्रति बैग बिकेगा और कम से कम दो हजार रुपये प्रति बैग यूरिया बिकेगा। क्योंकि अभी इन्होंने प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से कहा है कि धीरे-धीरे दाम बढ़ाओ और धीरे-धीरे किसानों को मारो। आज किसान सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। आप किसान को तबाह करना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ डीजल के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं, उर्वरक खादों के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं, कीटनाशक दवाओं के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसान के गेहूँ का दाम सिर्फ 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ाते हैं। पिछले दस साल में दस-दस रुपये करके गेहूँ के दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं। लेकिन डीजल और पेट्रोल के दाम हर दो-तीन महीने में बढ़ जाते हैं। इस बार बाजार में कीटनाशक दवाइयों की बहुत शार्टेज रही जिसके कारण कीटनाशक दवाइयों की दुकानों पर किसानों की लम्बी कतारें लगी रहीं, क्योंकि इनका वास्ता तो किसानों से नहीं है, इनका वास्ता तो उन घरानों से है जिनके पास देश की दो-तिहाई दौलत है। कांग्रेस पार्टी 8 हजार घरानों का नेतृत्व कर रही है जैसी की अभी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में खबर छपी थी तो देश की दो-तिहाई दौलत देश के मात्र 8 हजार घरानों के पास है। इनका हाथ उन 8 हजार घरानों पर रहता है कि उनको कोई नुकसान न होने पाये। उनकी दौलत कैसे बढ़े, वे दुनिया में नम्बर एक पर कैसे पहुंचे? देश का गरीब और किसान नम्बर वन पर कैसे पहुंचे इसकी इनको चिंता नहीं है। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, वे बातों में मशगूल हैं। कांग्रेस के भाई बातों में मशगूल हैं, वे हमारी बातों को सुन नहीं रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप ज़रा...।... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आप कहिए हम आपकी बातें सुन रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सुन रहे हैं, उनके पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है। जिनको सुनना चाहिए, वे सुन नहीं रहे हैं। सर, मेरा कहना है कि यदि सरकार किसानों को रासायनिक खाद उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रही है, उस पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रही है, तो वह कम से कम आर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा दे। आप आर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा क्यों नहीं देते हैं? इससे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग भी रुकेगी, इससे क्लाइमेट चेंज भी रुकेगा, इससे जमीन का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक होगा। जब जमीन का स्वास्थ्य ठीक होगा, तो मनुष्य का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहेगा। जैविक खेती और आर्गेनिक खेती हमारी पुरानी परम्परा रही है। हमें गोबर की खाद, हरी खाद और vermi compost को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमने आने वाले दिनों में आर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा

नहीं दिया तो जिस तरह आदमी रासायनिक दवाओं को खाकर खोखला हो गया है, उसके शरीर में साइड इफेक्ट के कारण अनेकों तरह की बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं, जिसके कारण वह शक्तिहीन हो रहा है - हम रोज अखबारों में विज्ञापन पढ़ते हैं कि शक्तिशाली दवा खाइए m शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए दवा खाइए, यही हालत जमीन की हो रही है। रासायनिक खादों के अत्यधिक उपयोग के कारण हमारी जमीन बंजर होती चली जा रही है, वह ऊसर होती चली जा रही है, वह शक्तिहीन होती चली जा रही है, वह रोगी होती चली जा रही है, वह अस्वस्थ हो गई है। उसमें आज जो उत्पादन होता है, उससे लोगों को कैंसर हो रहा है, उससे लोगों का ब्लड प्रेशर बढ़ रहा है, उससे 40 परसेंट लोगों को शुगर हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट में 13778 करोड़ रुपया इन्होंने कृषि में उर्वरक खादों की सब्सिडी के लिए दिया है, यह पैसा सीधे किसान को मिलना चाहिए। आप पहले कहते थे कि हम किसानों को डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी देंगे, आपने डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी कहां दी है? मैं कहता हूँ कि किसान के खाते में 5 हजार रुपए पर एकड़ डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी देनी चाहिए, ताकि किसान का भला हो सके। आप कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। आज जो कहते हैं, वह कभी करते ही नहीं हैं।

महोदय, मैं Standing Committee Rural Development का सदस्य हूँ। आपने *मनरेगा* चलाया और इसके लिए बजट में 40,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया। इसके तहत दस लाख लोगों के job card बने हैं। इसमें एवरेज प्रति व्यक्ति मजदूरी 120 रुपए है। यदि दस लाख लोगों को सौ दिन का काम दिया जाए, तो 1,20,000 करोड़ रुपयों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। आपने इसके लिए केवल 40,000 करोड़ रुपए दिये हैं। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि आपकी मंशा दस लाख लोगों को सौ दिन का भी काम देने की नहीं है। आप देश के गरीब मजदूरों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। यदि आप उनको सौ दिन का काम देना चाहते तो बजट में 1,20,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान करते। मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का मेंबर हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि यह पैसा भी गरीबों तक नहीं पहुंचता है। उत्तर प्रदेश को मनरेगा की दूसरी किश्त आज तक भी नहीं भेजी गई है। हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती ने कहा है कि मजदूरों को सौ दिन का काम नहीं, बल्कि 365 दिन का काम मिलना चाहिए। यदि आप उनको सौ दिन काम देंगे, तो क्या मजदूर 265 दिन भूखा रहेगा? उसके घर का चूल्हा 265 दिन कैसे जलेगा? जो एससी, एसटी के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान का पैसा था, आपने पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स में लगा दिया। आपने कहा था कि हम इसको वापस कर देंगे, लेकिन आपने अभी तक एससी, एसटी का वह पैसा वापस नहीं किया है। इससे लगता है कि आपकी मंशा सीधी नहीं है और आपका दलितों, पिछड़ों, किसानों और मजदूरों से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। आपका गरीबों से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। आप गरीब विरोधी हैं, किसान विरोधी हैं, दलित विरोधी हैं और पिछड़ा विरोधी हैं। आप गरीबों के घर में चटनी रोटी खाकर, उनको बहलाना चाहते हैं **...(समय की घंटी)...** और उनको बेवकूफ बनाना चाहते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly address me.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री गंगा चरण: आप थोड़ा अनुशासन रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You address me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, मैं आप से ही कह रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, इन्होंने अपने घोषणापत्र में लिखा था ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कांग्रेस के घोषणापत्र में है कि हम छोटे राज्यों के पक्षधर हैं। जब हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती ने उत्तर प्रदेश का विभाजन करके छोटे-छोटे राज्य बना दिए, तब इन्होंने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over.

श्री गंगा चरण: ठीक है, सर। जब प्रस्ताव भेज दिया और प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र भेजा गया, तो ये कहते थे कि पत्र से क्या होता है, आप विधान सभा से प्रस्ताव पारित करके भेजिए, तब विचार किया जाएगा। हमने बुंदेलखंड प्रांत, हरित प्रांत, पूर्वांचल, अवध प्रांत बनाकर और दोनों सदनों से बहुमत से वह प्रस्ताव पारित कराके भेज दिया है। हमारी नेता बहन मायावती ने जो प्रस्ताव भेजा है, हम मांग करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please kindly conclude. Your time is over.

श्री गंगा चरण: आप चार प्रांतों का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करें और बुंदेलखंड, हरित प्रांत, पूर्वांचल और अवध प्रांत बनाएं। आप अपने वचन पर अडिग रहें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you so much. Your time is over.

श्री गंगा चरण: क्या मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Yes.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, अभी तीन मिनट और बचे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDERSHAN NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... बुंदेलखंड में ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कहते हैं कि 7400 करोड़ का स्पेशल पैकेज दिया, आपने जनता को बेवकूफ बनाया। जब मैंने एक सवाल पूछा तो पता चला कि मात्र 860 करोड़ रुपए दिए। सर, कहां 7400 करोड़ रुपए और कहां 860 करोड़ रुपये? आप पूरे देश में ढिंढोरा

4.00 P.M.

पीटते हैं, लेकिन यहां तो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा मात्र दिया है। अब बुंदेलखंड की जनता जान गई है कि आप उन्हें बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं। सर, हम मांग करते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड प्रांत बनाया जाए। वहां जब कहा गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपा करके आप तो बंद हो जाइए। जब कहा गया कि हम हर प्रांत में एम्स खोलेंगे, तो हमारी मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि हम आपको बुंदेलखंड में फ्री जमीन देते हैं, बुंदेलखंड पिछड़ा है, आप बुंदेलखंड में एम्स बनाइए। ऐसा करने से उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, दोनों बुंदेलखंड को लाभ मिलेगा, वहां के गरीबों को अच्छे इलाज की व्यवस्था मिलेगी। आपने कहा कि नहीं, हम रायबरेली में ही बनाएंगे। जब रायबरेली ही उत्तर प्रदेश है, तब बुंदेलखंड याद नहीं आता है। चटनी रोटी खाएंगे बुंदेलखंड के गरीबों की और एम्स बनाएंगे रायबरेली में। जब बहिन जी ने बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिए रेल डिब्बों का कारखाना बनाने के लिए कहा कि यह बुंदेलखंड में खोला जाए, तो कहा कि वह भी राय बरेली में होगा। जब राय बरेली ही देश हो गया है, तब और कहीं का पिछड़ापन उनको नजर नहीं आता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था कि महोबा से राडभिंड होती हुई रेलवे लाइन निकाली जाए। तीन बार सर्वे हो गया है, अब ये उसको स्वीकार करें, ये कुछ तो बुंदेलखंड को दें। मैं बुंदेलखंड का रहने वाला हूं, वहां डाकूग्रस्त इलाका था। आज बहिन जी ने सारे डाकू साफ कर दिए, लेकिन वहां के पलायन को रोकने के लिए, गरीबी को रोकने के लिए, वहां का विकास जरूरी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया है। सब जगह आठवां प्लान चल रहा है, दसवां प्लान चल रहा है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन साल से कोई पैसा, फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं दी है। आज मेरा बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रश्न था। मुझे थोड़ा गुस्सा आया, मेरा प्रश्न नहीं आ पाया। सर, उत्तर प्रदेश को 5500 मेगावाट बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। इन्होंने कोटा तो दिया है, लेकिन आज तक कभी कोटा पूरा नहीं किया। 3000 और 4000 मेगावाट से ज्यादा बिजली की सप्लाई नहीं होती है, फिर भी हमारी नेता अपना प्रॉडक्शन करके किसानों को 18 घंटे बिजली दे रही हैं। इसी तरह से कोल ब्लॉक में सप्लाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने उठाया। हम तो कभी-कभी इनकी बात कर देते हैं, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का क्यों नहीं करते हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में कोल ब्लॉक भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। कोयला नहीं देंगे, तो हमारी जो परियोजनाएं हैं, जिनसे बिजली उत्पादन हो रहा है, वे बंद हो जाएंगी। सर, ऐसा जान-बूझकर कर रहे हैं। जहां इनकी सरकार बनी, इन्होंने शपथ ली की हम भेदभावहित काम करेंगे। सर, मंत्री यही शपथ लेते हैं न कि वे दुर्भावनाहित काम करेंगे? यह ब्रीच ऑफ ओथ है, ये अपनी शपथ का उल्लंघन करते हैं, ये भेदभावपूर्ण काम करते हैं। ये उन प्रदेशों की सरकारों में ऐसा

करते हैं। इनकी निगाह खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश पर है। सर, ये नहीं जानते हैं कि ये आयरन लेडी से टकरा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश से टकराओगे, बहिन जी से टकराओगे तो चूर-चूर हो जाओगे, पता नहीं चलेगा। ये एक दलित महिला, दलित की बेटी से टकरा रहे हैं। ये दलित की बेटी से टकरा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम दलितों की पार्टी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. Your time is over.

श्री गंगा चरण: दलितों की पार्टी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक दलित महिला को, गरीब महिला को परेशान कर रहे हैं। आपको उत्तर पच नहीं रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शुक्ला जी, आपको पच नहीं रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यह समझ लीजिए कि बहिन जी से टकराओगे, पूरे देश में आपको जो दलित वोट देता था, आपको उसके लाले पड़ जाएंगे, कांग्रेस का सफाया हो जाएगा। पचास साल से दलित के वोट पर राज कर रहे हो, बहिन जी से टकराओगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पूरे भारत में सफाया हो जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. Nothing is going on record. Please sit down.

श्री गंगा चरण: हम आपका समर्थन भी कर रहे हैं, फिर भी आप हमारी टांग खींच रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम समर्थन भी कर रहे हैं, फिर भी आप टांग खींच रहे हैं। आप फिर भी हमें परेशान कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मत टकराओ। अभी हमारी रैली हुई थी, उसमें लाखों की भीड़ थी, 18 तारीख को फिर रैली होने जा रही है, फिर लाखों की भीड़ होगी। किसी की ताकत? इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी रैलियाँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज प्रदेश का दलित ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रशासन ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहिन जी के साथ है, इसलिए मैं अवगत करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पैसा हमें पूरा दे दीजिए, वरना परिणाम ठीक नहीं होंगे। आने वाले चुनाव में जनता सबक सिखा देगी। जो प्रांत निर्माण नहीं करेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... बुंदेलखंड प्रांत नहीं बनाया ...**(व्यवधान)**... जमानतें जब्त हो जाएंगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, in his introductory remarks, the hon. Finance Minister said that it is an opportunity to look back at the economy. At the beginning of my speech, I would like to inform that the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2012, released by the United Nations in December, 2011, notes that there was growth slowdown of the world economy from four per cent in 2010 to 2.8 per cent in 2011, warning that the risk for a double-dip recession had heightened. This has not been said for developed countries alone. This important Report has also mentioned that the economic growth is also projected to slowdown in the developing countries of

Latin America and Asia, including Brazil, China and India, in 2012. In this perspective, with this Report having come, I would like to know as to what plan the Government is preparing to protect our nation from the double-dip recession which is likely to occur throughout the world, including the developing countries of India, Brazil and China, more so, our country. It is an opportunity to look at the economy of our country.

When we look at this second batch of Supplementary Grants, -- I am not in a position to quote data now -- it is a fact that it has stood the approval for additional expenditure for the current year. The same thing happened in last August. If we add up the two additional expenditures, this will be more than Rs.70,000 crores, which is five per cent more than the Budget Estimates. I am not against this Supplementary Allocation. But it is a hard fact that income is less and borrowing is more. So, the situation is that the Government is relying on the borrowed money in both the tax sectors, direct and indirect taxes, and collection is trailing behind, as was estimated. So, the market borrowing is increasing. What is the present scenario of the Indian economy? There is a decline in infrastructure growth. It is the slowest in the last 31 months. Revenue deficit has shot up three-fold in six months. We are already seeing the economic slowdown. Sir, according to the Sixty-sixth Round of the NSS, what is the condition of employment? It shows a dramatic decline in total employment. Non-agriculture employment fell from 4.65 per cent to 2.53 per cent, despite the operation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Sir, employment is not increasing in any sector. It is decelerating in all the sectors. So, this is the present situation. One of the indicators of our economy is the condition of farmers, and the Government is not in a position to consider the suggestion of the Swaminathan Committee Report. Now, what is the growth? It is three per cent during the Eleventh Plan. We have not met the four per cent target. Right from the Ninth Five Year Plan, until now, we have been trailing behind in our targets. Since long, there has been no public investment in agriculture. What has been the result of that? The result has been the rising cost of inputs. My friend earlier mentioned that everybody knows the price of urea and DAP in rural areas. It is not the question of price alone. It is not available in the market. It is now available even in the black market. The farmers have been suffering and, on the other hand, we have non-remunerative prices of crops whether it is paddy, sugarcane or jute. So, on the one hand, there is high input cost, high cost of pesticides and, on the other, you have non-remunerative prices of crops. Moreover, so

far as seeds are concerned, good, certified seeds are virtually not available. It is because of all these reasons that, since 1995, more than 2.5 lakh farmers have committed suicides. What has caused this turmoil? The reason is that the Government has followed a neo liberal policy which has driven the farmers into distress. This is one of the important indicators of Indian economy today. Take price rise. Last time, in this very House, price rise was discussed in a big way; it was discussed at length. I am not going into all the points. But we feel we must repeat our suggestion again. We are not in a position to forget it; the roll back of fuel price hike is very much necessary. Secondly, control fertiliser prices by enhancing the subsidy. Thirdly, stop forward trading. Fourthly, universalise public distribution system. Otherwise, it is not possible to control the price rise in our nation. People are not in a position to get food at cheaper rates. I come to the tax problem. I am astonished to see this. In 2009-10 how much tax was foregone and for whom? According to the Government records, taxes to the tune of Rs. 5.02 lakh crores were foregone. Percentage-wise, it was 7.59 per cent of the total tax collection. It was mostly in favour of corporate and affluent classes. You had foregone tax collection for these people but you could not give any fertiliser subsidy for the farmers or universalise the PDS. You give concessions to big people, those who are tax defaulters. I feel it is a crime and an offence on the part of the Government. That is why there has been this deterioration in the Indian economy. Sir, take fiscal deficit target. The economy is slowing down. I have already said that. Sir, inflation has remained high. I must say that the approach should be to change the policy. Do not get obsessed with the fiscal deficit target of 4.5 per cent. It has been discussed many times. Learn from the developed economies. Austerity measures have worsened the situation of unemployment and poverty. For that reason, 'Occupy Wall Street' incident has happened in New York. It is not limited only to New York. It is happening across 1500 cities of the world.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Step up expenditures for improving the conditions of the poor working class, provide funds for employment generation and rural development.

I come to my last point. Talking about taxes, the Standing Committee on Finance had made a recommendation in this regard, and I quote from that Report, "The Government should review the present regime of tax exemption and deduction, which is obviously loaded in favour of the corporates

and big tax payers at the expense of small tax payers and the salaried class". My main speech depends on that philosophy -- save the common people, save the hundred crore people, those who are working in the villages and small towns; your intention should not be to save the corporate people, the affluent people; save the common people, living in the remote corners of the country. This should be our attention. For that reason, people vote for you. This is the serious condition of the Indian economy. We should stand up and take proper action. Otherwise, this situation will get further deteriorated and we should stop it.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, this debate has been initiated by the Leader of the Opposition; he has dealt with some of the more far-reaching issues which affect the present configuration and the conjuncture in which this debate is taking place. On Friday afternoon, the hon. Finance Minister circulated the mid-year analysis of the economy to the Lok Sabha, which I had an opportunity to read over the weekend. Even a cursory reading of this mid-year analysis makes a rather sombre reading. Sombre, in spite of every diplomatic skill which has been used by the Cornell and Pristine trained economists to put a bit of a spin on where some of the more negative features of the economy has been highlighted.

I will bring to your attention, Sir, what I believe are some of the six critical issues which the Finance Minister may like to consider. The first and foremost, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition had already brought to our notice that the Finance Minister needs to work out a new path of fiscal consolidation. It is clear that the target of the Thirteenth Finance Commission is off-track. The target which he accepted for himself in the Budget, of 4.6 per cent, is off-track. I am not a fiscal fetishist in the traditional sense of what fiscal economists are. But, clearly, the centre piece of any macro-economic management is the credibility of the path of fiscal consolidation.

What is the path of fiscal consolidation? Sir, this report brings out that the revenue sluggishness in the first half of the year has been entirely attributed to refunds which have been given and to sluggish amount of what has been realised from disinvestment. Both these, Sir, are not likely

to be reversed because the growth trajectory has come down significantly, notwithstanding the compensation effect of non-refunds in the last half of the year, and the fact that this is not an opportune time to pursue disinvestment programme in a credible way gives us reasonable reason that 4.6 per cent may become 5 per cent, or may be even higher. Perhaps, there is no escape from it. But, then, we need to be assured of a new path of fiscal consolidation to which the Finance Minister would like the country to focus.

My second point, Sir, is that even while this report was being printed, this report has become obsolete! Because, the chapter which they have on financing of the external sector on the balance of payments, clearly is no more valid considering that the export growth has been over-stated in this document by 8 to 9 billion dollars and, therefore, the real current account deficit exceeds 3 per cent. The financing of a 3 per cent current account deficit needs serious consideration if macro-economic management is to be maintained. I must commend the Reserve Bank of India that they are not unduly using the reserves which we have, which are quite robust in trying to defend an unrealistic exchange rate. Because, clearly, I do remember, Sir, that during the Asian Crisis, if you recall, Thailand had a reserve of 67 billion dollars in the time of the Asian Crisis. That was quite large for a country of the size of Thailand. But in order to defend an artificial exchange rate, they ran down their reserves, Sir, in four to five months' time. We are cautious of not making that same mistake, and the Reserve Bank is no doubt acting with prudence in not trying to defend an artificial exchange rate of the rupee. But, nonetheless, Sir, a current account deficit of 3.1 per cent of the GDP requires a plan for financing the current account deficit, which the market will accept.

My third, Sir, important point is that looking at the fact that the contribution of agriculture to GDP has come down substantially, and that the contribution of the services sector, Sir, which continues to be exceedingly robust, but the lagged effect of a recession in Western markets is bound to affect the services sector, and we willy-nilly, will therefore, need a plan in the short run of reviving the manufacturing sector. That is, Sir, linked with employment; that is linked with GDP growth; that is linked with poverty alleviation. Therefore, Sir, what is the short term plan? In the long term plan, fortunately, Sir, they have come out with a National Manufacturing Policy. Regrettably, there is no

implementation plan which is attached to that National Manufacturing Policy. There is no credible policy on labour; there is no credible policy on land; there is no credible policy on environment. Merely to come up with the wish of a National Manufacturing Policy will not improve the manufacturing sector, at least, in the short run. So, that requires, Sir, a short term plan of what can be done to really revive the manufacturing sector to improve the GDP numbers.

My fourth point, Sir -- and I will hurry as soon as possible -- is that what are the steps that the Finance Minister has in mind to reverse the declining rates of growth of GDP because you may come down to the new Hindu rate and settle down not at 3 per cent Hindu rate of growth, but that new Hindu rate of growth for India could be something like five to six per cent rate of growth. What is to be done to get us out of this five to six per cent conundrum, to, at least, climb on to seven per cent? I know, the exogenous circumstances are not favourable, the internal circumstances are also difficult, but, Sir, look at the real sectors of the economy. In the morning, we realised that the power sector is in a colossal mess. Not necessarily because the Power Minister has not been efficient or effective but coal has declined. Telecom is in a difficult shape; power is in a difficult shape, Sir. So, what are the concrete steps to be taken by the Government? Civil Aviation, Sir, is nearly in a shut down stage. There is no credible Civil Aviation Policy because the cost of aviation fuel is too high, the cost of landing charges are too high, the sales tax is too high. You do not have, Sir a credible Civil Aviation Policy. So, what are the policies for structural changes in the economy which can set the economy back to where we were a six to seven per cent rate of growth?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is up.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Finally, Sir, I think, I will just end with one last point. Sir, I submit to you that this is the last time that this House will have the opportunity to focus on the economy; next time will only be the Budget. I wish to draw the hon. Finance Minister's attention to Part II of this Statement, which has been placed before us. That, Sir, you will also find, I am sure, of interest. That, Sir, is the Status of Implementation of Major Budget Announcements. The Annexure I, Sir, does a remarkable job, of listing out, in the left-hand column, what were the Budget announcements, and in the right hand column, what has been the compliance. I wish to submit to

you, Sir, that the quality of compliance and the quality of what has been said here is something which is laughable. I will just give two examples, Sir, and then sit down. What did the Finance Minister, for instance, say? He announced that there would be an enhancement of subvention of interest rates on loans to farmers by three per cent. That really meant that the loans to farmers would come down by three per cent of those who have made a prepayment. What does the Mid-term Appraisal say? It merely says that a Note for approval of the Cabinet has gone, which is still awaiting the Cabinet approval. One year down the line, we have not been able to reduce interest rates to farmers by three per cent, which you had promised in the Budget. You had promised of strengthening the NABARD capital base by infusion of Rs.3000 crores. What does the Sr. No. 41 in the Entry say? 'Cabinet proposal is still awaited and is pending'. Finally, there are so many things, on page 101 of this, there was a promise in the Budget of issuance of Tax Free Bonds of Rs.30,000 crores. What does the proposal say? It says, 'a proposal is being formulated for the consideration of the Department of Expenditure.' I really do believe, Sir, that the quality of compliance, one year down the line, to the promises made by the Finance Minister needs to be substantially improved. Finally, I will end up by saying this that I realize that extraordinary circumstances are not favourable, the room for fiscal manoeuvre is exceedingly limited, economic growth has platted down to what I call the new Hindu rate of growth, we are in the downward trajectory on unemployment. Empirical studies have revealed that a one per cent decline in GDP leads to a two per cent increase in unemployment and decline in wage rates. We need, Sir, a credible plan how to put the economy back on track by addressing some of the issues which you have been indulgent enough to listen to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. Thank you.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Sir. After listening to the informative speech by Shri N.K. Singh Sahib, I have only a few suggestions to make. Sir, 65 per cent of our population lives in rural India. I am standing here to support the Bill. I have only some suggestions, questions or queries. Sir, we are coming across the problems of rural India as well as urban India. The problems are not going down. They are going up day by day. Sir, the main point of rural economy is the water management system. If we have proper irrigation system, the people living on agriculture will be satisfied and, at the same time, the number of people

moving to urban India will also be reduced because the problems will be solved at the village level itself. Sir, I would submit that the Government had thought of two-three major projects and one of them, which has been implemented, is the Golden Quadrilateral Express Highways. In the same way, if we take up the project of Inter-State water linking, it will be a major step. If this is taken up, issues can be solved at both the ends, in the rural and urban areas as well. As we are witnessing climatic changes and as we are seeing farmers committing suicides, in addition to many other concerns, the main concern is water. If this is taken up at a large level, many of such problems can be solved. Though it is not an issue for the Central Government, but I would submit that my State Maharashtra has taken up the work of maintaining the land records. In 1931 in Maharashtra the British Government had done the work on land records and land mapping systems. The State Government of Maharashtra has taken up this issue. If the funds are allotted and the Central Government considers this issue of maintaining the land record of agricultural land, governmental land, defence land, forest land, etc., that problem will be sorted out. As we know much of the administrative cost, as we know, is related to land records. The cases start off with land records and so the administrative cost is more because of land record and pending cases. If that is solved, the land record is maintained, many of the socio-economic problems of the village will be solved and many of our administrative cost will be taken care off because of the maintenance of land records. At the same time, Sir, to improve employment, as we have seen and as everybody is looking at, the heritage properties, the monumental properties with the State Government and the Central Archeological Department has to be maintained. As in Maharashtra and in many of the States, we have the best of monuments and the best of heritage properties but if they are taken care, naturally the employment generation will grow. The population of tourists coming to India is 30 lakhs and population going outside is almost 55 lakhs. So, tourism can be developed inside the country and employment generation can be done after doing a major makeover of the heritage and monumental sites. Sir, I would like to give my submission that to cut down the drop outs in schools, if toilet facilities for girls are given then, the drop outs would be cut down and that would give a healthy educational system and a healthy young India. Finally, Sir, I would like to give my submission. There is a scheme that we can take up. If direct donation has to be done, it can be done to the villages. A committee can be formed with the help of Sarpanch, the officers at the Taluka level; officers at the district level and a director at the village

level. He can be monitored. There will be accountability and transparency and the donor knows that whatever he has donated has been implemented and he gets tax evasion and if he gets a tax benefit out of that, he is not donating for the purpose of tax but he can donate and he will be accounted and there will be transparency that whatever he has donated is accounted and village development can take place as Mahatma Gandhi has said, 'Go back to the villages.' People want to go back to the villages. They want to go back to their roots. They want to give donation but there is no proper format or system. If Government thinks of these new ideas, naturally, we can have a healthy economy. Thank you.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion. I don't feel that this Government deserves to be given a single rupee in vote in this House not only because what Mr. Jaitley said here or Mr. N. K. Singh said about the economic performance or the economic indicators. That is a lot. A whole lot taken together is presenting such a situation as on today that we are silent spectators to the economy hurtling down towards recession. This Government was admired for having fought the recession when the rest of the world was reeling under recessionary pressures. But, today the same Government because of leadership crisis, because of divisive tendencies within itself is not able to really manage the economy and letting it get out of hand and this whole 120 crores of population will suffer because of the Government. Why should it be so? I will not go into the economic or financial issues any more. My own opposition is also based on this Government's lack of loyalty to a federal structure to which it is wedded by virtue of taking a Constitution oath. It has neglected the States which are not governed by Congress or UPA partners. This morning my party walked out of this House because there is discrimination in giving us funds. There are 19 backward districts in Odisha, out of 250 in the country, and we have been given Rs. 340 crores a year. Suddenly because something happens within the UPA, you are giving more money to a particular State! You give Rs. 8,750 crores to Bengal. So, you also give us Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 7,000 crores or Rs. 6,000 crores to us. We don't mind. Give money to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh which are much more backward. In the backward category, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are together. Why do you discriminate? Why do you not honour the federal structure? All the States should be treated equally. Besides, you have been discriminating against non-Congress, non-UPA States in matters of flood grants. There have been repeated heavy floods in Odisha this year. Your team has gone, it has recommended for financial assistance, your Minister went there and made very

favourable noises. But, not even a single rupee has been given till now against the demand Rs. 3,300 crores.

Then, look at the BPL. Your National Advisory Council's Member, Shri N.C. Saxena, goes there and says that 84 per cent of people from Odisha should be under the BPL category. Sir, Suresh Tendulkar gives another figure, though a lower figure but much higher than what you are prepared to give. And, you say that you want to fix it from here! Fix it! Is it fixing? Do you fix the number of poor people? They are either poor or not poor. Your commitment should be to see that every poor family in this country becomes a viable family. Commitment has to be to the family, to poor families, not to rich or help in creating 8,000 billionaires.

This morning the issue of coal blocks was raised. It was also raised how the States have been discriminated against. Now, may I ask you one question? If you say that coal, as a resource, belongs to the nation; yes, it does. So, why wheat, as a resource, should not belong to the nation? We don't grow wheat. Give us a portion of Punjab and Haryana where we will grow wheat. If somebody from Maharashtra can go and dig for coal in my State, I should also be allowed to go and cultivate wheat in Punjab or Haryana. You are not recognizing the poor people. They are not outside the country; you are only dealing with States by the other side of the international border. Sir, for poor people, poverty should be the only criterion for giving any special package or declaring a State as a Special Category State. You had some justification at that point of time -- after Independence -- because the North-East was in turmoil and there was some difficulty in J & K. So, we declared those States as Special Category States and the criterion was different. Today that criterion should not be there. It should be poverty, poverty and poverty. And, poverty should be taken as the criterion for declaring a State as a Special Category State. We, in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, do not want your munificence either. On coal and ore, we must have 50 per cent of the value. Today, you are giving it all away -- Rs. 7,000 crores per tone of iron ore.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Time is over, Sir.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I will take a minute, Sir.

Sir, on Rs. 7,000 worth of iron ore, Rs. 350 is spent by the mining lessee. Before 2009 we used to get just Rs. 27 per ton and rest you gave away to the mining lessees. You must know the

reasons behind this. Now, we get 10 per cent and about Rs. 6,000 is the profit of the mining lessee. The people of these areas are not with you. The mining lessees are with you. That is the only conclusion that I can draw. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the proposal. But I have some reservations on other aspects. The point is that while you have potential, you are not collecting as much total Direct Taxes as we should have collected. The simple reason that there is no tax on dividend and there is no tax on estate. I don't mind saying that giving some impetus to the investment in worth while you did give some impetus to the investors. The United States still has Estate Duty, which has been there for about 100 years. So, it is a normal fiscal process. I understand -- I may be wrong, but I read it in a magazine -- that we have a tycoon in India whose dividend income is between Rs. 4000-5000 crores per year and he does not pay even a single paisa of tax; whereas if a man, who belongs to the BPL category, smokes a branded bidi or strikes a match, he pays excise duty on both. So, it looks rather regressive in a progressive system of ours that a man, belonging to the BPL category, pays tax just to light a bidi and whereas a big gentleman who earns thousands of crores of rupees does not pay any tax. I may not be sure of the veracity, but I have read it in a magazine. So, there is some problem in the tax structure. We should make the tax structure a little more progressive. Now, it is almost second decade of our new liberal economic policy and we must be able to do that. So, it is through the direct taxation by including the people who can pay and exempt the people who have problem to pay, I think, some element of balance could be restored. That apart, I would like to submit that we had some problem in Bengal and the Government of India has been very gracious to give us some support. But you must understand the problem of Bengal. The new Government of West Bengal has got an outstanding debt liability of rupees two lakh crores. Therefore, we are in a very difficult situation to make both ends meet. I have no objection to our friends in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, getting what they want. But our position is slightly different. If we have one State with Rs. 70,000 crore debt burden and another State with Rs. 2,00,000 crore debt burden and if the latter is given some preference, that is not discrimination. Of course, we are grateful to the Government of India that it did it. The only point I would like to make is that I would fervently request the Government of India to have a re-look at the fiscal taxation policy to make taxation a little more progressive than what it is today. That may help in raising more revenue and we may not have to go to the market for getting more money.

Thank you very much.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): आपको जो पैकेज दिया गया, वह ...(व्यवधान)... के कारण दिया गया या फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के कारण दिया गया? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाट्टीयप्पन): पाणि जी, कृपया बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो Appropriation Bill रखा है, उसके संबंध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने बहुत डीटेल में बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। हमारे साथी एन.के. सिंह साहब ने भी बहुत डीटेल में कहा, लेकिन मैं इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस फिस्कल डेफिसिट को अगर हम बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे, तो महंगाई की जो मार हमारी गरीब जनता पर पड़ रही है, वह समाप्त नहीं होगी।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को यह देखना होगा कि किस प्रकार हम सरकारी खर्चों में जो unproductive खर्चे हैं, उन्हें बचाएं, उन्हें खत्म करें। हमारे यहां इतना delayed decision making होता है कि ऐसे खर्चे चलते रहते हैं और जो लोग जेल में डाले गए हैं, जिन्हें मृत्यु दंड दिया जा चुका है, उन्हें जीवित रखने के लिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर के बाद भी, हम उनके ऊपर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि जो पेटिशन हैं, वे पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं - चाहे वे प्रेजिडेंट ऑफ इंडिया के पास पड़ी हों या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के कार्यालयों में पड़ी हों। उनके संबंध में जो भी निर्णय लेना है, लिया जाए, उन्हें छोड़ा जाना है, छोड़ा जाए, सजा दी जानी है, सजा दी जाए, लेकिन इस प्रकार से जो अनप्रोडक्टिव खर्चे हैं, उन्हें बचाया जाए, जिनसे भारत सरकार का डेफिसिट बढ़ता है। भ्रष्टाचार एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। आज करप्शन बहुत बढ़ रहा है। जिस प्रकार से टैक्स का कलेक्शन होता है - चाहे एक्साइज ड्यूटी हो या इनकम टैक्स हो - जितना रुपया सरकार के पास एक्साइज ड्यूटी और इनकम टैक्स में पहुंचता है, उतना ही रुपया पैरलल इकॉनमी में अधिकारियों के पास दूसरे माध्यमों से पहुंच जाता है। हम किस प्रकार से इसका स्ट्रीमलाइन करें, कैसे हम सिस्टम को सही करें, इस ओर ध्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है। महोदय, टैक्स रेट बढ़ा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, टैक्स का सही कलेक्शन हो और जो भी हमारा पेअर है, करदाता है, उसका जो एक्सप्लॉयटेशन हो रहा है, वह किस प्रकार से खत्म हो, यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि हमें सरकार का इकबाल फिर से कायम करना होगा। आज कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां बन गयी हैं - चाहे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हों, चाहे लेबर हों, चाहे नौकरीपेशा कर्मचारी हों, सबको ऐसा प्रतीत होने लग गया है कि हमारे देश में केन्द्र में कोई सरकार ही नहीं है। यह जो इकबाल समाप्त होता चला जा रहा है, यह बनना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर सरकार का इकबाल नहीं बनेगा, तो हम देश की इन समस्याओं का हल नहीं निकाल सकेंगे।

आज हमारा प्रोडक्शन बराबर कम होता चला जा रहा है। महोदय, बैंक रेट्स को 13 बार बढ़ाया जा चुका है। अगर हमारी कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी तो हमारे एक्सपोर्ट भी कम हो जाएंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कि आज जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट है, जो उद्योगपति है, जो व्यापारी है, वह यहां पर अपना रुपया इन्वेस्ट करने का सही माहौल नहीं पा रहा है। वह बाहर ले जाकर ऐक्विजिशन कर रहा है, बाहर फैक्ट्रियां खरीद रहा है, यहां से अर्जित धन से वह बाहर कार्य कर रहा है। वह यहां पर अपनी कैपेसिटी को नहीं बढ़ा रहा है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? इस पर हमें रोक लगानी चाहिए कि जो भी पैसा अर्जित किया गया है, उससे पहले यहां पर इंडस्ट्री लगायी जाए। अगर हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्री लगेगी, तभी हमारे लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, हम आगे बढ़ पाएंगे तथा अपने देश की गरीबी को दूर करने में सफल होंगे। हमें इसको रोकना चाहिए कि हमारा पैसा बाहर न जाए, जिसके कारण हमारी स्थिति बहुत खराब होती चली जा रही है। हम अपने उन खर्चों को काटें। हमारी जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साख थी, वह भी बहुत गिर गयी है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साख की स्थिति यह हो गयी है कि पिछले तीन-चार महीने में डॉलर के मुकाबले हमारे रुपए की कीमत 18 परसेंट गिरी है, जिसके कारण जो भी सामान हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उसकी लागत बढ़ रही है और उसके कारण हमारे प्रोडक्शन की कॉस्ट बढ़ जाती है, फिर हमारे एक्सपोर्ट वगैरह पर भी उसका असर देखने को मिलता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की अपनी समस्याएं हैं। कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र होते हैं, कुछ ऐसी जगहें होती हैं, जहां पर उनको अधिक पैसा देना पड़ता है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हम उन गरीब किसानों, उन गरीब मजदूरों का भी ध्यान रखें। महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान कानपुर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जहां पर टेक्सटाइल एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग हुआ करता था। वहां सारी मिलें बंद पड़ी हुई हैं। अनेकों बार भारत सरकार ने कहा कि हम वहां पर पैकेज देंगे और उनको रिवाइव करेंगे, लेकिन वह कार्य भी अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। आज TEFCO बंद पड़ी हुई है। इसी प्रकार से सारे उद्योग उत्तर प्रदेश में मर रहे हैं। उसके और भी कारण हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार अपना जो योगदान दे सकती है, वह दे, जिससे हम उत्तर प्रदेश को आगे बढ़ाने में सफल हों। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ क्योंकि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री प्रणब दा तो संकटमोचक हैं। जब भी यह सरकार संकट में आती है, वे उसे बचा लेते हैं और किसी भी प्रकार से बचाकर आगे निकाल ले जाते हैं। उसी प्रकार से वे उन गरीबों और मजदूरों के लिए भी संकटमोचक बनें जो महंगाई से त्रस्त हैं, जिनको दो जून का खाना भी मुश्किल से मिल पाता है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन समस्याओं की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और इनका निराकरण करें।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at a time when this House is going to pass this Appropriation Bill, I would like to raise a few critical issues which relate to our economy and future of the Nation. Sir, I think India stands at crossroads. After two decades of our economic journey on the basis of the neoliberal economic reforms, this happens at a time when the world economy is in deep

crisis. The United States of America, the European Union and all developed countries are in deep crisis. Sir, it is time that the Government should look at new ways to overcome this crisis.

Sir, it is not a question of good economics and bad politics. I can say, it is bad economics and bad politics. That is what is being practised by the Government. Politics and economics can never be divorced, and, in fact, economics is the best politics and politics is the best economics today. In such a situation, what we witnessed with the present Government is bad economics, bad politics.

The question is, how do we change this? This is what I am trying to raise. I agree with my previous speaker that poverty should be considered as No. 1 priority for the Government. India is a signatory to the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. By 2015, the world is aiming at ending poverty. Sir, I was a participant in one of the international conferences of Asian political parties. There was a representative from Indian National Congress; one representative from BJP; and from CPI and CPM also, there were representatives. China could get up and declare that 'it may not be possible for China to end poverty by 2015; but China will be able to end poverty by 2020.' I do not know whether our country has that courage to declare that India will be able to end poverty and provide food and employment to all its citizens.

Sir, I have the copy of Mid Year Analysis which is given to all of us. Even many previous speakers referred to it. Here, on poverty it is said, 'It is very alarming.' The poverty line at June 2011 price level has been estimated at Rs. 965 in urban areas and Rs. 781 in rural areas. Sir, I do not think anyone in Delhi city will be able to live with Rs. 965 per year. Is it the outcome of our two decades of economic reform process? I am asking this question. It is a question of justice for the people living below poverty line or poor people. Who are these people? They are overwhelmingly the Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribe people. How far is the Scheduled Caste Component Plan implemented? How far is the Tribal Sub-Plan implemented? Let us make a serious introspection. I appeal to the conscience of everyone in this House, including the Government. The Government should make a study to see how best the Scheduled Caste Component Plan is implemented, Tribal Sub-Plan is implemented. Without giving priority to such Plans, how can you overcome the poverty? That is the problem which we witness today in Indian economy. The Mid Year Analysis says that the

growth in manufacturing sector is very slow and employment generation is not taking place in the manufacturing sector. But I agree with what the hon. Finance Minister says in the Mid Year Analysis, 'India did very well during the first phase of the global crisis. Thanks to its strengths in prudential management of the finance sector and quick and responsive fiscal stimulus and momentary easing measures. As a result, India's growth slowdown was the shortest and least among all major economies.' If it is so, what are the financial sector reforms that we are talking about? If at all the fundamentals are sound, as our hon. Finance Minister claims, Sir, which are these fundamentals? These fundamentals are our public sector undertakings, our public sector banking industry, our public sector insurance industry. But the Government is trying to open up all these public sector undertakings, banks, insurance, etc., to Foreign Direct Investment? How? Why should we weaken our public sector undertakings which provide strength to our economy, which provide self-reliance to our economy? Why should we weaken it? Even today, the Insurance Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha. I do not know what will happen when it would come to Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire crisis, the crisis which we witnessed in the United States ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: I mean to say that the crisis that originated in the United States had originated in the financial sector. The crisis that originated in the Eurozone countries originated in the financial sector. If we go in for liberalization in the financial sector recklessly, without giving any priority to our own national interests, then the economy cannot develop; it would do badly. When we discussed price-rise, we raised several issues. When we discussed FDI in the retail sector, we raised several issues. I agree with the LoP when he talked about consensus. The Finance Minister is quite an intelligent and experienced Minister in the Government. He would not take it as a consensus between the Congress and the BJP. There had been a reference to the UPA-I Government. Yes, there was the UPA-I Government and the Left Parties supported that Government from outside. There was a Common Minimum Programme. We protested when disinvestment was sought to be implemented recklessly and, in fact, we refused to cooperate with the Government when BHEL was sought to be disinvested. So, we tried to protect the economy during that time. Now, in UPA-II, what is happening? I think, it is in the public sector, the banking industry and the insurance industry where Government will have to prioritize its agenda. It is time that Government goes in for a mid-term review of the economic policies and fiscal policies that it has been pursuing so far. Also, there is need for a

5.00 P.M.

mid-course correction. If such a mid-course correction does not take place, people will have to intervene. People will have to effect a course correction. They will do it at a political level. They will do it when elections are announced. That is what would happen. We would then have to go to the people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, the Finance Minister will have to soberly take the views expressed in the House, and even though it is a coalition Government, the Government will have to take everybody's opinion into consideration. We are all speaking for the country. We want our country's progress, our country's economy to grow, our country to prosper and people to enjoy the benefits. Now, look at the sufferings of our people, Sir. They do not have a house; they do not have a job; they live in poverty. Why should India continue with that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, the time has come when the neo-liberal economic paradigm of development needs a thorough review and a course correction is needed at this point of time. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the supplementary demands for grants placed here by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, as far as the common man is concerned, the problems continue unabated. The common people are distressed at the way this Government is functioning. I would like to dwell on some of the issues. There is all-round failure on the part of the Government, name any sector, industry, agriculture, education or power. The statistics indicate that the rate of food inflation is hovering over 18 per cent when it comes to the consumers. During the past two years, whenever there was a discussion on price rise, the hon. Finance Minister said that inflation would ease within two or three months.

He has been saying this for the past two years. But the country has not witnessed any relief from high inflation. It continues to go up and up. One of the reasons for the rise in prices of essential

commodities, all of us know, is the continuous price rise in petrol and diesel. The UPA Government from 2004 to 2011 increased the diesel price from Rs.29.30 to Rs.43.80 per litre and petrol price from Rs.41.25 to Rs.67.22 per litre. The oil companies which hiked the prices are all Navratna companies. The Government is helping them at the cost of the common man. So, I request the Government to look into this seriously whether deregulation of petrol prices is good to our economy and to our people or not. Sir, there has been a continuous attack on Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy. Though there have been assurances from the Government, no tangible action is taken. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister, but no concrete steps have been taken. The fishermen issue of Tamil Nadu should not be taken as an isolated incident. Sir, I wanted to raise an important point. Tamil Nadu which was receiving 52,806 kilo litre kerosene per month, it was suddenly reduced to 44,058 kilo litre per month from June 2011. People of Tamil Nadu have been put to great hardship. Our Chief Minister has sent a letter to the hon. Prime Minister to restore the kerosene supply as it was in April 2011 and requested for the 5 per cent enhancement of the kerosene supply. Due to the mishandling of erstwhile Government in Tamil Nadu, there is acute shortage of electricity power. Our Chief Minister also requested ...*(Interruptions)*... allocate 1000 megawatt from the Central pool to Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him say what he wants to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is his right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot tell what subject he will talk about. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Finally, I would like to point out that due to the mismanagement of the Government during 2006-2011, the financial position ...*(Time bell rings)*... of Tamil Nadu is in a

†Not recorded.

precarious condition. Therefore, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has also requested the Prime Minister to kindly sanction Rs.25,000 crore as special package on the lines of West Bengal for development projects. I urge upon the Government to consider and look into the demands of our Chief Minister at the earliest. Thank you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Though we have definitely most experienced Finance Minister in the world, the present Government has presented three General Budgets but none of the Budgets has tried to give any direction to our economy, not to say about the supplementary Budget.

The Government is not able to tame the inflation and the common people of the country are/have been suffering from high inflation and skyrocketing prices.

Out of the additional expenditure proposed, 93 per cent is for non-Plan expenditure whereas a meagre four per cent is for creating durable capital assets; hence, 96 per cent is for revenue expenditure only.

Of the Supplementary Demands of Rs.63,180 crores, only ten per cent, i.e. Rs.6,330 crores, is proposed to be met through increased revenues while the rest 90 per cent will have to be necessarily borrowed. Thereby, it can have two undesirable consequences -- (i) increased in high interest rates, leading to higher inflation and (ii) sucking the liquidity from the market, thereby reducing the funds' availability for investments. This eventually will lead the private sector to postpone the capital assets' investments, which will automatically stagnate the Government revenues, and with continuous rise in non-Plan expenditure, the revenue and fiscal deficit will further rise and the country will be caught in the vicious circle of lower growth and rising fiscal deficits and Government debt.

We need to guard ourselves against such uncontrolled growth in public debt so that our country does not face the serious default situation as we have been seeing in the case of Greece, Italy and Spain.

To guard against this, I have two suggestions. If the Government is seeking supplementary grants in December, it means that a twelve months' budgeted expenditure has been spent within eight months. Why should only the expenditure increase at all times? If the revenue is not growing

and growth in some categories of expenditure is inevitable, why shouldn't the Government plan and reduce expenditure under other heads well in advance, instead of approaching the Parliament for Supplementary Grants at the last minute?

The budgeted expenditure, this year, was over Rs.12 lakh crores. In making budgets for all large projects, it is a general practice that five per cent we normally keep as contingencies. Why not we start following the practice of keeping five cent as contingency for each head? And, thereby, it can be monitored in a better manner for avoiding this kind of last minute approaches.

The other subject is, we all know that agriculture is the backbone of our economy and about 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. But this Government, for some or other reason, has not been able to do anything for the agriculture sector substantially.

There is no sustainable credit policy for the farmers and the cases of farmers' suicide are/have been continuing. The main reason for farmers' suicide is lack of credit, high rate of interest, non-availability of credit in time, and lack of other infrastructural facilities, though the Government has done so many studies for the infrastructure. Of course, State Governments are not in a position to provide any required benefits, financially, to the farmers. Thereby, a national fund is required to be created to address the problems of farmers. ... (Time bell rings)...

Even after 64 years of Independence, it is visible that governments after governments have been taking all actions only keeping in view to attract the voters and we are not able to develop any sustainable, long-term solutions.

Sir, I feel, now the time has definitely come to work with cooperation and coordination, and particularly, we have got an opportunity to learn lessons from the various mistakes already committed by the so-called developed countries and we need not repeat those things. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं दो-तीन सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। आपने दो-तीन साल पहले 'मिड-डे मील', 'नरेगा' और 'सर्वशिक्षा अभियान' में बहुत पैसा खर्च किया। आपने सारी योजनाओं को इधर-का-उधर रखा, लेकिन इन पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया। कई सारे विद्वान साथियों ने यहां भाषण किया है। मैं

यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इन योजनाओं की utility कितनी हुई और आपको कितना फायदा हुआ है? बच्चों का drop-out कितना घटा है या बढ़ा है, आपने इस पर भी विचार किया है या नहीं? सर्वशिक्षा अभियान में बच्चों को कैसी शिक्षा मिल रही है? क्या उनको चपरासी वाली शिक्षा मिल रही है, बड़े बाबू वाली शिक्षा मिल रही है या आई.ए.एस. वाली शिक्षा मिल रही है? इस पर भी आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा। मिड-डे-मील में आपने करोड़ों रुपए लगाए हैं। आपको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि बच्चों को जो मिड-डे-मील मिल रहा है, वह सही मिल रहा है या गलत मिल रहा है, क्योंकि यहां पर utility of money का सवाल उठता है। अगर utility of money के बारे में आप विचार नहीं करेंगे तो फिर टैक्स का मार्जिन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और unutilised money का कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, उसके बारे में आपको बहुत समस्या होगी। मैं इन तीन विषयों पर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ तथा इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, वैसे आपकी पार्टी का समय तो समाप्त हो गया है, लेकिन आपको supplementary grants की तरह समय दिया जाता है।

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while initiating the debate, hon. LoP spoke in detail on the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2011 and on the state of the economy. I am on a limited issue.

Sir, Sikkim is a small State. The merger of Sikkim took place in 1975. Prior to the merger the Sikkim ruler had maintained a register of his subjects, and prior to the merger, many Indian citizens from the mainland, especially, Bengalis, Biharis and Marwaris had settled there to pursue trade and other professions, and permanently settled there. In the Finance Act of 1989 the Government of India provided for exemption under section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 of the income from Sikkim Lottery of Sikkim Government appointed agents who were residents of Sikkim State by inserting clause 26AA. It reads as under and I quote:

"26AA. Any income of a person by way of winning any lottery, the draw of which is held in pursuance of any agreement entered into on or before the 28th February, 1989 between the State Government of Sikkim and the organising agents of such lottery where such person is resident in the State of Sikkim in any previous year."

Sir, I am giving an example of lottery. I am not a supporter of lottery. But I am giving an example of income tax exemption in the case of lottery in Sikkim. In the Finance Act of 2008, for the first time, the Government, in the matter of giving exemptions under section 10 of the Income Tax

Act, 1961 chose to make a discrimination between the Indian citizens whose names were registered in the Register of Sikkim Subjects and the Indian citizens residing in Sikkim prior to 1975 but did not opt to register themselves as Sikkim Subjects because that would tantamount to dual citizenship and violation of Indian law. That was prior to 1975. They have not registered themselves. But after that in the new clause 26AAA inserted in section 10 of the income Tax Act, 1961 through the Finance Act, 2008, it is stated and I quote:

It said, "26 (AAA) in case of individual, being a Sikkimese, any income which accrues or arises to him (a) From any source of the State of Sikkim; or (b) By way of dividend or interest on securities provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to a Sikkimese woman who, on or after the 1st day of April, 2008, marries an individual who is not a Sikkimese".

Even they have deprived a woman also. If she marries a non-Sikkimese, she is also deprived of this. They have deprived all the non-Sikkimese from this exemption. The point is, the non-Sikkimese Indian citizens residing in Sikkim have been making fervent appeals for the end of this discrimination but of no avail so far.

My Leader concluded his speech by saying that the Government should come with a big heart. There is a difference between big heart and large heart. This decision in the Finance Act has been taken by a large heart. Big heart is generous and humble, but large heart is a disease. If your heart enlarges, you become a heart patient. The hon. Finance Minister may recall that on 19th October in the Economic Editors' Conference one question was asked to you. There you said, "Yes, I am aware of the problem; I am addressing the issue". Sir, my point is, they are very small in number, but they are deprived of their rights. They are part of Sikkim. They are proud Sikkimese. They are proud that they are the people of Sikkim. But they are deprived of all these rights. This should be withdrawn immediately so that justice can be done to the people of mainland who had settled prior to the merger, before 1975.

Apart from this, I would like to submit that recently we have seen natural calamity, a serious earthquake. The people and the Government were expecting good amount of money for rehabilitation of Sikkim. But the amount given by the Government of India from the Natural Calamity Fund is not sufficient. I hope you would be generous. You should also give money with big heart to

this tiny Himalayan State, which is the only organic State, pollution free State. We should be proud of that. You must come out to help that State and send more relief and rehabilitation material so that they can come forward again. With these two submissions, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उड़ीसा को special package दिया जाए और EPF का interest rate नहीं घटाया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2011. Before I say something on the Appropriation Bill, I must share my pleasure with this House and compliment and congratulate the Government for taking the stand at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. I was privileged to be a Member of that Parliamentary Delegation along with the Minister, Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The whole House should compliment the Minister. She got a standing ovation. She is the youngest Minister. While expressing the views of the Government of India, she got a standing ovation there for her articulation. It is a matter of pride.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Ahluwaliaji, I am making this point.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The whole House should support this.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: She had spoken about the Government's stand in unmincing words that as regards climate change the responsibility of the developing countries would be with equity and differentiated responsibility. As it was mentioned just now, 135 nations gave a standing ovation despite the differences. This is one of the greatest achievements of the UPA Government. I want to put this on record. I just want to mention two or three issues. First, obviously, is inflation. I find that sometimes there is confusion. In the entire debate on inflation, there is a failure to distinguish between 'economics of inflation' and 'the political economy of inflation'. There are no two opinions in this House or anywhere in the world that inflation affects poor people adversely by encroaching upon their purchasing power. But, nevertheless, what is the dynamics of inflation? What is the process of inflation? There is inflation in a static economy and inflation in a dynamic economy. If this distinction is not made, then, we shall be beating around the bush.

And, I would submit that inflation, is essentially a result of mismatch between demand and supply. Between 2004-05 and 2010-11, the average annual rate of growth of Indian economy was about 8.5 per cent, which is unprecedented. This is despite the global economic and financial crisis of 2007-09 and India is the only country, other than China, to experience such growth scenario. I congratulate the Government for making it possible. When I hear that the Government does not have the infrastructure policy, that it does not have the monetary policy, that it does not have the financial policy, that it does not have the social policy, I sometimes wonder whether the Government is just operating on the basis of the Newton's First Law of Motion, that it is working on forces from outside. Are all these continuous growth rates of 8.5 per cent - it is even now 6.9 per cent - happening in the absence of any kind of economic policy on the part of the Government? I, absolutely, find it difficult to agree.

This impressive growth rate has been made possible due to the prompt stimulus measures taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India that protected the economy from global financial crisis.

Undoubtedly, the money injected in the economy through the stimulus packages contributed to the building up of inflationary pressures in the economy. In fact, a closer examination of the inflationary process in the Indian economy would reveal that it could very well be traced to the counter-cyclical measures adopted by the Government to overcome the global financial crisis. If global economic crisis had not been dealt with by the counter-cyclical financial measures, the Indian economy, as Mr. N.K. Singh was mentioning, would have been at the lower rate of growth than at the higher Hindu rate of growth, that is, six per cent.

Following the commitment to inclusive growth in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the UPA Government has initiated several flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme, Bharat Nirman, NRHM and housing schemes for the poor. It is unprecedented that from 1st April, 1951 till the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Eleventh Plan was a turning point in India's economic history where 60 per cent allocation of resources, out of Rs.14.45 lakh crores for the first time, have been allocated for the social sectors. Sir, I am closely aware of the shortcomings and anomalies in some of

these things including some corruption. And I would urge upon the Government to rectify these anomalies and improve their implementation for better results. But is it right to underestimate the importance of these schemes and dismiss them which, for the first time, are helping the rural poor in a substantial manner? I shall just mention one such scheme. Under the MGNREGA Scheme alone, nearly 4.5 to 5 crore poor, rural labour households are annually getting employment. In the financial year 2010-11, more than 5.3 crore households got employment through 50 lakh works that generated 250 crore person days¹ employment. What is gratifying, more than 50 per cent of the workers are belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and a substantial number of them being women. This is, basically, inclusive growth.

I heard the earlier speeches of my respected colleagues on this, without any reference to inclusive growth. We are discussing micro fundamentals of economy; we are discussing the growth trajectory; we are discussing infrastructure. But ultimately for what? Ultimately, purpose of the growth is not to alleviate poverty of the members of the Planning Commission and Members of Parliament for disrupting Houses again and again. Basically, economic growth is for alleviating poverty and destitution of the poor people.

I was talking about dynamics. Increase in money supply is an importance source of inflation. In a growing economy, money supply is bound to increase. Between 2008-09 and 2010-11, the money supply increased by about Rs. 1,20,000 crores. Between 2009-10 and 2010-11 alone, it increased by about Rs.89,000 crores. Between 2009-10 and 2010-11, bank credit to commercial sector increased by Rs.2,67,000 crores. The Budget for 2010-11-12 has provided Rs.3,75,000 crores towards agricultural credit alone. In this context, what is completely lost sight of is, what is called in monetary economics 'the velocity of circulation of money' in a growing economy that tends to rise, which also equally contributes to the inflationary pressures. Sir, this is the dynamics of inflation in a growing economy so far as the demand side is concerned.

During the last four to five years, the Government has been continuously raising the Minimum Support Prices. Each and every political party, day-in-and-day-out, is swearing on the interests and welfare of the farming community. What happened to the procurement prices during the last six-seven years? Let me quote. Between 2004-05 and 2010-11, the Minimum Support Price of paddy (common variety) was raised from Rs.560 to Rs.1000 per quintal. For this year, that is, for 2011-12, it has been further raised by Rs.80 to make it Rs.1080 per quintal. This constitutes a 90 per cent

increase over 2004-05. This has been happening with respect to all major agricultural crops. During this year, for instance, the MSP for Urad dal and other pulses has been increased to about Rs.3400 per quintal. Isn't it a fact that all political parties unanimously swear in the name of the farmers and demand higher Minimum Support Prices? Is it not elementary economics that increase in the MSPs would contribute to a rise in open market prices of the agricultural commodities? Sir, Dr. Ashok Mitra, in his classical work on Terms of Trade and Class Relations, has demonstrated with econometric modelling that whenever you are raising support prices you are providing signal to the market and the market follows the Minimum Support Prices. In no economy in the world you can have immunity from the rise in open market prices once you raise the MSPs.

Sir, what is extremely important is that in order to control the prices, the RBI has taken protective measures and during the last nineteen months it has raised the repo rate thirteen times and it has, to some extent, affected the rate of growth. But having followed it closely, I understand that even by raising the repo rate thirteen times during 19 months, the RBI has not allowed the rate of growth to be substantially affected.

Sir, times are changing very fast in the global economy. So far as the Indian economy is concerned, the cumulative effect of these changes is that the rupee is depreciating very fast. I urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister that this is not only making our imports costlier but with the growing import intensity of exports, the exports are affected. This would adversely affect the trade balance and ultimately widen the current account deficit. I, therefore, suggest that the RBI should make appropriate intervention in the matter.

Sir, coming to inflation proper, the Wholesale Price Index of food inflation has moderated to 6.8 per cent in March, 2011 after reaching 20 to 22 per cent in February, 2010. Of its two components, primary food inflation touched the historic high of 21.85 per cent in February, 2010 and, thereafter, declined to 9.41 per cent in March, 2011. Manufactured products also showed a similar trend. I compliment the Hon. Finance Minister for taking some measures to contain the prices of essential commodities that included select food items on exports and futures trade in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils, through public distribution system, and release of

higher quota of non-levy sugar. In addition, the State Governments were empowered to act against hoarders of food items, by holding in abeyance the removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movement of food articles under the Essential Commodities Act, and so on.

Sir, prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene are seriously affecting inflation and they are extremely sensitive and no expert knowledge is required to spell out the impact of rise in their prices on the overall structure of the cost of production in the economy and how they fuel the cost-push inflation.

Sir, coming from the teaching profession myself and not being a politician *per se*, I refrain from scoring political points and yet I am constrained to mention that in April 1988 when NDA first formed the Government, the price of crude oil in the international market was 12.50 dollars per barrel and, in May, 2004, when NDA was voted out of power, it rose to 36.25 dollars per barrel. Despite such overall stability in the international crude oil prices, the available information shows that the NDA Government increased the prices of petrol 21 times and that of diesel 24 times! I would like to quote from the Economic Times of 28th June, 2008: "The Vajpayee led NDA regime, which increased fuel prices gradually throughout its tenure, went scot-free even as it raised prices of PDS kerosene and diesel by 258 per cent and 110 per cent respectively. The UPA government, on the other hand, tried to shield people till the fag end of its five year term, that is, 2008-09, and felt penalised for keeping prices of PDS kerosene unchanged and raising the price of diesel by only 60 per cent in its regime." This was despite the fact that during the first four years of the UPA-I the international oil prices had increased by 203 per cent. I thank the Government for rolling back the recent rise in petrol prices and for showing concern towards the *aam aadmi*.

Sir, now having said this, I would like to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Hon. Finance Minister. I am democrat to the core; because I believe in the right of criticism. That is why I do not believe in the authoritarian Government; I do not believe in any kind of dictatorial Government. But, when I hear the criticism without any kind of concrete alternative suggestions to the Government, I fail to understand the entire purpose of the debate. I would make now specific quick suggestions, regarding the inflation control, to the Government, to the Hon. Finance Minister, before I come to two-three other important points.

Sir, it is a fact that during the last 15 years, Indian agriculture is suffering from a crisis. During the last 10 years, more than 2 lakh farmers committed suicide. This is the culminating result of the sustained agrarian crisis. On 4th May, 2010, in my maiden speech, I had mentioned that continuously during the last 15 years, the investment in agriculture, as a proportion of GDP, is declining. This is the major crisis which is responsible for the demand and supply gap.

Sir, pulses form the most important protein source for the poor. They cannot afford meat, egg and fish. What worries me is the fact that per capita net availability of pulses per day during the decade 1951 to 1960, the first decade after Independence, was 66.4 grams, and it declined to 44.6 grams during 1999-2008. We have been talking of the Second Green Revolution during the last 40 years. It is too late. By this time, we should have actually the Third Green Revolution.

Sir, we have to seriously think about amending a plethora of Agricultural Produce Marketing Acts that make agricultural produce market imperfect -- that is, oligopolistic. These Acts and regulations protect the vested interests in the rural areas more than in the urban areas.

Sir, the public distribution system is the most important instrument to control inflation and is suffering from several shortcomings including the rampant corruption. Therefore, it needs total restructuring, rehauling and reorientation. Sir, we are privileged today to have more than 60 MT of foodgrains and I do not think there is any justification for rising prices of food grains such as rice and wheat.

Sir, distribution of kerosene through public distribution system has become a big failure, as, according to my ordinary guess, 40-50 per cent of the public distribution system kerosene goes to the petrol pumps for adulteration.. Something drastically needs to be done in this. I had suggested in my maiden speech that the BPL families should be given a one-time subsidy for installation of LPG cylinders and the kerosene subsidy should be totally eliminated in a phased manner for over a period of four to five years.

Sir, I submit to the Hon. Finance Minister that the futures trading should be totally banned at least for the essential commodities for a foreseeable future. The prices of fruits and vegetables are absolutely vulnerable and are fluctuating. In this context, I beg to express my concern towards the recent decision of the Government to allow 51 per cent in FDI in multi-brand trade and 100 per cent in

the single brand trade. There is no doubt in my mind that our entire agricultural marketing system needs a total restructuring. But, my concern with respect to FDI in retail market is related to employment. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation¹ report of 2009, the retail sector provides 35 million jobs of which 20 million in urban areas and 15 million in rural areas. This means, it is providing livelihood to about 170 million people in the country. Since the problem of unemployment is becoming very acute every day, what is the impact of this decision on employment/unemployment needs to be carefully seen.

I would like to suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister that the Government should take initiative in opening up thousands of retail shops on the pattern of Kendriya Bhandars in Delhi for fruits and vegetables in all cities with population, say, more than one lakh. Sir, Kendriya Bhandars on Delhi pattern, if they are opened in all the cities having population between one and two lakhs, then, we will be giving substantial relief to both consumers and producers.

Sir, my seventh point is, people perceive that no strong deterrent measures and actions have been taken against the hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers. The people feel that they are at the mercy of the anti-social elements. I, therefore, suggest the Government to take stern action in this regard, as far as possible.

Sir, I would raise two or three issues very quickly. Sir, so far as social justice is concerned, I had mentioned last time that when we discuss poverty, the discussion becomes statistical in nature. The entire discussion on poverty — Rs.26, Rs.32, one dollar, two dollars -- without referring to the social groups as to who are poor, becomes a statistical exercise. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, particularly Muslim community, rural widows, unemployed, helpless and destitutes are forming more than 75 per cent of the poor people. The entire debate during the last 40-50 years on poverty is absolutely devoid of which are the social groups which are poor. Sir, I have sufficient data, so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. Sir, there are two schemes. One is the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, and the other is the Tribal Sub-Plan for Tribals. Both of them together constitute 25 per cent. The Planning Commission had appointed the Task Force, which exempted 41 Ministries out of 61 that they need not pay

anything to the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. I urge upon the Finance Minister and the Government to withdraw this Report, and restore the earlier policy of the allocation of Plan funds for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population that has been in practice since 1974-75 and 1979 respectively.

Sir, there is one related issue. The House might be aware that in Maharashtra, the people who consider Dr. Ambedkar as their gospel are demanding 12 acres of land for that Chaityabhoomi Development Project. The Chaityabhoomi is called Chaityabhoomi because Dr. Ambedkar was cremated there. I urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister and the entire Government that before this issue escalates, and becomes full-fledged confrontation between the followers of Dr. Ambedkar -- since we believe in social justice -- and the Government, and the entire House shall join with me, to give that 12 acres of land, disregarding its price, for the development of Ambedkar Chaityabhoomi. That will be a tribute to Dr. Ambedkar, so far as social justice is concerned.

Sir, another important issue is regarding women and child development. When I was hearing the speeches, I did not hear anything about the social sector development. We are talking of empowering of women. In Rajya Sabha, we have already passed the Bill giving 33 per cent reservation to women in the Central Legislature. We have made 50 per cent reservation for women in the local self-governing bodies. Sir, women in this country are not allowed to be born! What is the ratio of women per thousand of men? It was 971 women in 1951, as against, in 2001, they were just 931. The ratio increased; from 927 in 1991 to 931 during a period of ten years. Is this the kind of empowerment we are talking of? What is the stand of the Government on this issue? I am surprised to know that even the political class in the country is not sensitive to what is disgracefully called as 'honour killing'. When we are talking of culture, and when we are teaching culture to the entire world, and we say this is the land of culture, this 'honour killing' is happening in our country. Is there any country in the world where lovers, boy and girl, 16, 17, 20, 25 years of age are kidnapped and they are burnt alive just because they are loving each other, they disgracefully called as honour killing? There is no word in the dictionary to describe this kind of disgraceful act. I urge upon the Government not to treat honour killing on par with normal killings or normal murders, and the Government should enact a law immediately, to deal with such incidents. The last point is about atrocities against the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, this country never suffers because of the scarcity of Acts. Prof. Dantewala, who was my professor, told me that this country does not suffer from the scarcity of Acts, from the famine of Acts. It suffers because of non implementation of the Acts or the bad implementation of the good Acts. Five thousand Scheduled Caste women are annually raped so far as the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commission is concerned. This country is not agitated even for a single time on this. There has not been a motion of adjournment for a single time on this. Therefore, people will ask the question, which Ambedkar asked Gandhi in the Round Table Conference, "Mr. Gandhi, I do not have motherland." In order to provide satisfactory answer to this question, I think the Government must adopt serious measures to deal with the menace of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, this is a Bill which has been passed by Lok Sabha. I would like to give some observations in the light of the discussion by our hon. Members. The Government is actively pursuing the economic reforms for the sustainable growth of our economy. Sir, my suggestion is that the Government should more and more concentrate on micro economic policies to promote growth, develop products as well as financial markets and increase social spending for providing a stronger foundation to protect the poor. The growth rates projected by the World Economic Outlook, WEO, for the year 2011-12 are 6.6 per cent and 6.4 for emerging and developing economies and 8.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent for India. Now the growth rates for emerging and developing economies and for India projected by WEO for the year 2012 is less than that for 2011. Sir, it means the growth has shown a declining trend. On the other hand, we must understand that we will have a due role to reduce unemployment. The present economic growth fails to reduce unemployment. In its latest Country Overview of India, the World Bank says, "A long section of the population, especially the poor, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, minorities and women lack access to the resources and opportunities needed to reap the benefit of the economic growth." Sir, the unemployment rate in India was last reported at 9.4 per cent in fiscal year 2009-10. From 1983 to 2000, the unemployment rate averaged at 7.20 per cent reaching historically high of 8.30 per cent in December 1983 and a record low of 5.99 in December 1994. There is every need for greater investment in infrastructure as priority for generating employment. I should mention here that resources mobilization on the part of the Government is

tardy as well as it fails to tap new avenues. What the Government needs to do is to exercise its fiscal power formulating and enacting good structured policies that will encourage growth and employment. The Government should take more effective steps to boost up agriculture productivity, modernizing agriculture and cutting the fiscal deficit and should sharply enhance farm productivity and control inflation.

Sir, now I am coming to my State, Assam. My State Assam is the largest State in the North-Eastern Region. Sir, Assam has a moderate growth rate of 5.3 per cent between 2000-01 and 2009-10 as compared to country's average of 8.7 per cent. Large scale illegal migration has eaten up the whole economy and development process of our State. Our economy is dominated by service and agriculture sector. Going into the details of sectoral growth experience of the States, out of 78.44 lakh hectares, only 23.86 lakhs hectares (excepting tea plantation area) is not cropped. Assam is a major producer of rice and tea in the country. Tea is the major industry in Assam. It provided huge opportunity in employment. But tea industry now is in a stress. After tea, the petroleum refinery industry is at Guwahati, Bongaigaon, Numaligarh besides Digboi. But, these refineries are also in stress. The new financial decision taken by the Government on Excise duty and Customs duty affects the refineries in the North-Eastern Region very much. I urge upon the Government to fix the Excise and Customs duty earlier. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, I want only one minute. Every year, considerable portion of the cropped area has been chronically affected by floods and droughts. Let the Government take steps to take flood and erosion problem of the State as a national problem. Let it take steps to adopt more scientific and progressive methods to save the cropped land as well as life and properties of the State for speedy economic growth. State needs change of the presently dominated traditional service by the business services like IT and ITES industry in the State. Sir, corruption is the one of the main hurdles in our sustainable growth of economy. Let us take the example of food and public distribution system. We are talking about development of *aam admi*. It is a fact that according to Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India, 44 per cent of the foodgrains meant for the poor never reach them through the Public Distribution System. Sir, you will be surprised to note that at the tune of Rs. 30,000 crores PDS...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I am concluding. It has been unearthed in our State that

there is corruption to the tune of Rs. 30,000 crore in PDS by way of issuing fake ration cards. I urge upon the Government to look at such type of serious problems and such type of serious issues so that they can be resolved and the State. As a whole, India can go for a sustainable growth of economy. Thank you very much.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, India clocked an enviable growth of almost nine per cent in the five years from 2003 to 2008. This made us optimistic that we could perhaps have a double digit growth and soon our economy would overtake that of China. Unfortunately, thanks to the miserable performance of UPA-II which is not only a prisoner of indecision, but, also perhaps the most corrupt that the country has witnessed after the Independence of India. There is a sense of despondency, gloom and pessimism all around. Only blaming the world financial crisis for all the ills that face our economy would be too simplistic. Sir, there are several initiatives that the Government needs to take and should have taken. The foremost initiative should be in the field of agriculture. Although it comprises only 15 per cent of our GDP yet almost two-thirds of our population is dependent on it.

The foremost challenge before the Government is to step up agriculture production and productivity. For this, we have to make agriculture a viable business. Today, overwhelming majority of the farmers, all over the country, is mired in deep debt. They are dependent on *Artiyas* and money-lending sharks in the absence of organized farm credit facilities. To make matters worse, the MSP that they get is not in line with the cost of production. For example, in the last one year, prices of fertilizers have gone up by almost 60 per cent to 70 per cent. Seed prices have gone up by more than 25 per cent and fuel/energy prices have gone up by more than 40 per cent. Yet, the MSP has gone up by merely 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Since this Government came to power, the MSP of wheat and rice has gone up by only 8.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent per annum compounded whatever the other figures show. As a result, we see thousands of farmers committing suicide every year.

Sir, we have millions of tons of foodgrains rotting in the open. Yet, the poor go hungry to bed. Why have we not invested in modern storage facilities? The Government needs to rope in the private sector to set up modern silos which would help in eliminating waste as well as theft.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister, like in the case of power generation, the Government should allow a predetermined rate of return on investment to the private sector, say 14

per cent or 15 per cent, to set up silos and provide infrastructure status to this industry so that bank credit is available to this sector. Engineers India Limited or any other Government agency can be asked to design and work out the cost of setting up of silos. You will see an overnight change in the investment scenario in this sector and millions of tonnes of our foodgrains are saved.

The second challenge before the Government is expanding our employment base. We have to put millions of our young people to work and make them a national asset and not a liability. For that, we need to invest in education and especially in skill development.

Our experience with the 7,000 odd ITIs has not been very encouraging. Again, we need to involve the private sector if we are to bridge the gap between demand and supply. We churn out 3.5 lakh engineers every year, but barely a quarter are employable.

May I suggest to the hon. Minister that in the next Budget, please give a weighted deduction for expenses incurred in establishing and running skill development centres to companies. Similarly, corporate that hire people from these skill development centres should get some credits when it comes to payment of excise by way of incentivizing them to hire more people.

This brings me to a very important point of labour reform. Right now, there is a perverse incentive to push labour into the unorganised sector. Liberalization of labour laws need not necessarily be anti-labour. We must have a compassionate policy, but it does not mean that this subject should be a closed chapter for all times to come. If we have to compete with China and make India an industrial and manufacturing hub to ensure jobs for our young population, then labour reforms is the need of the hour. I hope the hon. Finance Minister, with his well-known persuasive skills, would be able to build a broad consensus on this issue as well along with the FDI in multi-product retail and GST.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that a stable and predictable macro economic environment is a pre-requisite for growth. May I suggest to the hon. Finance to revisit the MGNREGA to ensure that it not only generates employment but more importantly creates assets and enhances productivity for the economy. As things stand, this scheme has only created a shortage of labour for labour-intensive industry as well as agriculture without creating any corresponding asset or increasing productivity. Unfortunately, in this Government, power and responsibility are totally divorced -- the Government

keeps on wasting money on populist schemes without a delivery mechanism in place, with only an eye on the elections and not the economy. I would only like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that in the ultimate analysis it is only good economics that makes good politics. Finally, Sir, I have six suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister's consideration: (1) Simplify the rules of taxation under the new tax code. Discretionary powers of assessing officers should be eliminated. Clearly define what is short term, long term and business income. Presently, huge bribes are being demanded by some unscrupulous assessing officers because of lack of clarity on this issue. Reduce the direct taxes and increase the indirect taxation so that savings are encouraged and consumption is taxed; (2) while I welcome the package that the hon. Finance Minister has given to his home State of West Bengal, I would like to remind him that Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended that the case of West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab should be considered. I hope the Finance Minister will not ignore the claims of the Punjab, the Prime Minister's home State; (3) we used to have the Food For Work Programme in the 70's. Since the country has unmanageable reserves of food stock, the MNREGA should be amended by giving some food and some cash for those covered under this scheme. It would help contain food inflation as well as wastage of our food reserves; (4) the country is headed for huge power shortages because fuzzy environmental concerns have put the brakes on the development of our coal reserves. A fast-track GoM should be constituted to provide clarity on the issue and give expeditious clearances to projects which are held up; (5) Hasten the privatization programme. The Government is no where near its target for the year. This would reduce the pressure on banks as Government's borrowings would be reduced and it would help in containing the deficit; (6) may I suggest that the Government re-calibrate the currency? I would suggest the hon. Minister to please remove, at least, one zero, if not two zeros from the currency. The currency has lost value in the last sixty years. This would help in (a) eliminating black money that has been stashed away; (b) eliminating the counterfeit currency that is circulating in the market today. Thank you, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I was not planning to say anything, but I could not resist from making a few points. And, as usual, I will take two minutes. Whenever the Budget deficit grows, it is a sad event. I can't see that the Finance Minister is listening to all the speeches

6.00 P.M.

with a great happiness. But it is indeed a very sad event that our deficit is growing. I don't wish to quote statistics, I don't wish to go into depth because my friends have done that. India is losing a golden moment to get out of the gloom. All major reforms, in recent days, have been blocked. Let us not forget that; let us not tell the Finance Minister how to run the finances of this country alone. We are all responsible. People are apprehensive the way this House wishes the nation to move and in what direction. People are waiting for direction from this House and the Lower House. They are not looking to us to quote statistics to the Finance Minister. It is not too late yet to reverse our self-inflicted setbacks. Let us not blame each other. Nature has been very kind to us. Nature will not continue to be kind forever. Let us not turn our backs on the India story by making this country, which has got everything going for it, into a country that falls prey to its own ill wishes. Mr. Finance Minister, I wish you all the best. You don't have an easy task. We are not making it any easier for you. But we wish you all the best. I have watched you for the last forty years. You have led this country's finances with great skill.

I am only praying that you are able to rise to the challenges that we face with the help and support of all of us in this House, in order to understand the gravity that this country and every Indian is facing and not pretend that we have solutions to some of the insurmountable problems we face. I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for this opportunity for a brief talk.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The debate on the Appropriation Bill is concluded. The reply to the debate and passing of the Bill will be made tomorrow.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions)

Second Bill, 2011 - laid on the Table.

(II) The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 -

laid on the Table.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2011."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2011."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 13th December, 2011.