

equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

Losses incurred by Damodar Valley Corporation

*58. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has incurred a loss of Rs. 300 crore last year in comparison to profit of Rs. 1,000 crore in 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons for continual losses by DVC, along with the details of profit/loss incurred by DVC since 2006, year-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to check the trend of incurring losses by DVC?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Annual Accounts of DVC for last year *i.e.* 2011-12 is still under process of finalization and the profit or loss can be ascertained after finalization of the accounts. However, as per the Annual Accounts for the year 2010-11, the Corporation earned an operating profit of Rupees 777.30 crore. The financial results, however, reflected a net loss of Rupees 120.23 crore after considering the following:-

- (i) Interest on Capital contribution by the participating Governments;
- (ii) Interest on short-term borrowings to meet the cash deficit due to huge arrear dues payable by Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB);
- (iii) Arrear of Pension and Gratuity contribution for several years; and
- (iv) Loss on Flood Control and Irrigation activities.

(b) The reasons for losses are as follows :

- (i) Net results suffered due to borrowing of short-term loan on account of huge outstanding dues of about Rupees 5000 crores payable by JSEB. Significant rise in interest payment on short term loan due to outstanding dues of JSEB;
- (ii) After the coming into force of the Electricity Act, 2003 w.e.f. 10.06.2003, tariff of DVC for generation and inter-State transmission is being determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

CERC did not allow expenditure on certain items for fixation of tariff from 1.04.2006 to 31.03.2009. DVC has filed appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 18.06.2010 against the Order of APTEL for revision of tariff. The matter is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

- (iii) To meet the contractual obligations import of power through Unscheduled Interchange (UI) mechanism at a higher rate;
- (iv) Expenditure on the Social Integration Programme (SIP);
- (v) Teething troubles of new thermal power stations of DVC; and
- (vi) Shortage of coal.

Year wise details of profit/(loss) incurred by DVC since 2006 are given below:

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Profit/(Loss) after Tax (Rupees in Crore)	1066.05	1238.65	1125.19	886.95	299.88	(120.23)

- (c)(i) DVC has approached the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Hon'ble Supreme Court for decision on certain disputed Tariff issues.
- (ii) Ministry of Power has approached Ministry of Finance (MOF), GOI for recovery of an amount of Rupees 1728 Crore (reconciled till January, 2011) through Central Plan devolution from Jharkhand State in terms of the Tripartite Agreement (TPA) of the securitization scheme of GOI. Ministry of Finance has requested Ministry of Power to seek legal opinion in the matter. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs and their opinion in the matter is awaited.
- (iii) DVC has also taken up number of initiatives to improve the plant performance substantially:
 - (a) Operation and maintenance (O and M) initiatives such as Gap analysis/technical audit, implementation of optimized O and M practices and implementation of rolling plant to address the O and M issues in a holistic manner.
 - (b) Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Modernisation (R and M), Life

Extension (LE) programme/energy efficiency through Central Electricity Authority for Bokaro Thermal Power Station 'B' (BTPS 'B') (3x210 MW), Durgapur Thermal Power Station (DTPS) Units # 3 and 4 and Chandrapura Thermal Power Station (CTPS) Units # 1, 2 and 3.

- (c) Coal Mines development and import of coal to overcome the constraints of present coal shortage.

Participation of women in S and T

*59. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to spend more funds to ensure participation of women in the field of science and technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof in each State?

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

(b) Government has taken steps to allocate additional funds to ensure participation of women in the field of science and technology by enhancing the scope of gender enabling programmes. In the XII plan the Department of Science and Technology has formulated a scheme "Disha" to ensure the participation of women in the S and T sector by restructuring existing schemes and adding new component to address mobility of women scientists due to family reasons. The existing initiatives of the Department of Science and Technology include the Women Scientists Scholarship Scheme which provides opportunities to women scientists and technologists who desire to return to mainstream science after a break in career. The scheme supports women scientists for research in basic and applied sciences, provide S and T solutions to issues of societal relevance and internship in the area of Intellectual Property Rights. 2500 women have been awarded scholarships under this scheme during the period 2003-2011. The Department of Biotechnology has been supporting women scientists by providing R and D grants under its various programmes. 428 women bioscientists have been provided research grant since 2009. The Department has launched a new scheme, Bio-CARe, for women under the Biotechnology Career Advancement and Reorientation programme to extend support for women bioscientists, both employed and unemployed so as to help them undertake independent R and D projects in the field of life sciences to include agriculture, veterinary science and medicine. The scheme was started in 2010 and