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12 Sravana, 1931 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 3rd August, 2009/12 Shravana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Syed Rahmat Ali and Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi, former Members of this House.

Shri Syed Rahmat Ali passed away on the 29th of June, 2009 at the age of 77 years.

Born at Hyderabad in November 1931, Shri Syed Rahmat Ali was a Graduate in Persian and Arabic.

A journalist and a renowned orator in Urdu, Hindi and Telugu languages, Shri Ali was associated with several social welfare and cultural organizations. He had a long association with the Press Reporters' Guild, Andhra Pradesh, and was Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Muslim Wakf Board from 1974 to 1976. He was Vice-President of the Indian Council for Social Welfare and was also a Member of the Senate of Osmania University. Shri Ali was also a life member of the Institute of Asian Studies since 1975. He was Deputy Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad in 1965.

Shri Syed Rahmat Ali was an avid reader and had a few publications in Urdu to his credit.

Shri Syed Rahmat Ali started his legislative career with the membership of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1972.

Shri Syed Rahmat Ali represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from April 1980 to April 1986. He also served on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Rajya Sabha.

In the passing away of Shri Syed Rahmat Ali, the country has lost a distinguished social worker and an able parliamentarian.

Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi passed away on the 1st of August, 2009 at the age of 73 years.

Born at Varanasi, in July, 1936, Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi had his education at Banaras Hindu University and Cornell University, United States of America.

A Lawyer by profession, Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi was known for his vast knowledge of Constitutional provisions and legal nuances. He was Member of the Joint Advisory Committee, Film Institute and National Film Archives in 1972. He was President of the All India Hindustan Commercial Bank Employees Association and Diesel Locomotive Workers' Congress.

Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi also served as the Additional Solicitor General of India.

Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from April 1974 to April 1980.

In the passing away of Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi, the country has lost a distinguished lawyer and an able Parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Syed Rahmat Ali and Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

RE. DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR BUNDELKHAND IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय... महोदय....(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.421 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, हमने आपको आज सुबह एक नोटिस दिया था। मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड के विषय पर जो एक बयान आया है, आज माननीय मंत्री जी यहां हाउस में मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने यह बयान दिया है कि बुंदेलखंड को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्र की सरकार डायरेक्ट हस्तक्षेप करके एक विकास प्राधिकरण बनाएगी। तो जहां इनकी सरकार नहीं है, वहां पर इस तरह से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स प्लीज...(व्यवधान)... पहली चीज तो यह है कि आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, प्लीज...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज...आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : मान्यवर, यह कंस्टीट्यूशन का violation है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर इस तरीके से ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में उन सभी सरकारों पर...(व्यवधान)... जहां पर भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सरकार है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : प्रश्नकाल को स्थगित करें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid this is all against the rules. The Members are themselves breaking the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are breaking the rules. The Chair has no option but to adjourn the House till 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra

*421. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the particulars of the proposals for Thermal Power Station (TPS) units submitted by the Maharashtra Government and pending with the Ministry, including those at Parli, Khaperkheda and Bhusawal;

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposal of these proposals; and

(c) by when these proposals would finally be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of the thermal power plants. Hence, no proposal for setting up of Thermal Power Station (TPS) units from Maharashtra Government is pending with the Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority.

Reduction in AT and C losses

*422. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the beginning of 2008, Government had assured to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses in power supply by nine per cent per annum;

(b) if so, the present situation thereof;

(c) whether Government had also assured to ensure 100 per cent metering at feeder distribution transformer and consumer levels; and

(d) if so, the present stage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Government of India has accorded sanction to implement Restructured APDRP for Eleventh Plan as a Central Sector Scheme on 31.07.2008. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the Scheme to be taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing

and IT based consumer service centres and Part-B is regular distribution strengthening projects. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the AT and C losses to 15% in the project areas at the end of the scheme. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT&C loss reduction at utility level:

- Utilities having AT and C loss above 30%: Reduction by 3% per year
- Utilities having AT and C loss below 30%: Reduction by 1.5% per year

Initially funds will be provided as loan, which will be converted into grant on achieving the AT and C loss reduction targets. 1022 projects at the cost of Rs. 3561.93 crore have been approved and Rs. 584.31 crores have been released by the Power Finance Corporation to fifteen state utilities under Part-A of the scheme.

(c) and (d) In part-A of Restructured-APDRP, there is inbuilt provision that every utility has to meter every feeder and distribution transformer in the project area for the successful completion of the scheme. As per information available at national level 98% feeders have been metered. 20 States have achieved 100% feeder metering. The Distribution Transformer metering level is 11%. Overall 88% of the consumers have been metered in the country. Two States (Kerala and Himachal Pradesh) and Union Territories Chandigarh and Daman and Diu have achieved 100% consumer metering.

Implementation of centrally sponsored schemes by States

*423. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that State Governments are facing serious difficulties in implementing various centrally sponsored schemes, as the applicable norms do not suit the conditions specific to States;

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government has pointed out the matter to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Various State Governments have been raising the matter of building in greater flexibility in the guidelines for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) so as to be better able to meet the specific needs and conditions in each State. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has requested all Chief Ministers in December, 2008 to review the matter and provide specific suggestions for changing the guidelines in a manner which would make it easier for flow of resources.

The Government of Kerala has suggested that CSS should insist only on broad objectives of the programme and allow the States to introduce flexibility in the norms of CSS to match regional

requirements. Government of Kerala has also stated that NREGA guidelines may be modified to suit the specific conditions prevailing in the State like long monsoon season and availability of very little public land. They have suggested that:

- NREG could be used for replanting perennial crops.
- NREG could be used for land and water development activities for small and marginal farmers.
- NREG may be used for collection of coconut husk by Kudumbasree Group.

NREG guidelines have been modified in July 2009 to include provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by, *Inter alia*, small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008.

Changes in mining policy

*424. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring sweeping changes in the mining policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken the views of the mining experts and the State Governments, before bringing about such changes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Government has already enunciated the new National Mineral Policy, 2008, taking into consideration the views of mineral bearing States. The new National Mineral Policy has been tabled in the both Houses of Parliament, on 20.3.2008 in Rajya Sabha and on 16.4.2008 in Lok Sabha and is available on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>). The new Policy has enunciated policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions and measures to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Policy also seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country.

(c) and (d) Government had constituted a Committee on 14.09.2005 under the chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member Planning Commission to review the National Mineral Policy and to suggest changes in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation)

Act, 1957, in order to give a fillip to the investment in the mining sector. The Committee considered submissions by Government of Rajasthan, Government of Bihar, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Government of Uttaranchal, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Government of Chhattisgarh, Government of Government of Orissa and Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Committee also heard the views of a large number of other stakeholders [list at Statement (See below)]. The Committee had 12 meetings and it submitted its report on 19.7.2006.

Thereafter important mineral producing State raised issues relating to concerns on the need to allow the State Government to give preference to value addition within the State, policy on seamless transition, security of tenure, need to strengthen Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and allow preferential treatment in grant of mineral concessions to PSUs, apart from requesting for levy of royalty on ad valorem basis as given in the recommendations of the Hoda Committee on Mineral Policy.

These issue alongwith the recommendations of the High Level Committee were discussed in the meeting of the Mineral Advisory Council held on 6.11.2006, where the Chief Ministers of all the States were invited. Apart from this, the Chief Ministers of State Government of Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh also separately gave their views on Mining Policy to the Government through joint representation.

The National Mineral Policy was referred to a Group of Ministers (GOM) headed by Shri Shivraj V. Patil which recommended the new Mineral Policy for consideration of the Government. Further, the Chairman of Group of Minister held consultations with the Chief Ministers of State Government of Orissa, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh on 6.8.2007. All the views and concerns in the various meetings mentioned above were considered and appropriately addressed by the Government before finalisation of National Mineral Policy, 2008.

Statement

The list of stakeholders who made submissions

Submissions made to the High Level Committee

1. Porbandar District Chamber of Commerce and Industries
2. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
3. Tata Steel
4. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
5. Aravali Minerals and Chemicals
6. Jai Prakash Associates Ltd.
7. Ambuja Cement

8. Gujarat Mineral Industry Association
9. Society of Geo-scientists and Allied Technologists
10. Birla Corporation Ltd.
11. The India Cements Limited
12. Rajashree Cement
13. Grasim Cement
14. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
15. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.
16. Reserve Bank of India
17. M/s Jindal Stainless Steel
18. Development Commissioner, Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone
19. Federation of Indian Mineral Industries

Presentations made before the High Level Committee

1. Department of Atomic Energy
2. Rio Tinto
3. BHP Billiton
4. Indian Steel Alliance
5. Dr. T.M. Babu
6. AXL Industries
7. De Beers
8. Sesa Goa
9. Sterlite Industries
10. Essel Mining and Industries Limited
11. Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association
12. Mining Engineers' Association of India
13. Federation of Indian Mineral Industries
14. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
15. ESSAR Steel Limited
16. Wolkem India Limited
17. Geomysore Services (India) Pvt. Limited

18. Transworld Garnet India Pvt. Limited
19. Steel Furnace Association of India
20. The Associated Cement Companies Limited
21. Ernst and Young India Limited

Joint Ventures of GAIL with State Governments

*425. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that GAIL has entered into Joint Ventures with State Governments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these are in consonance with the objective of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act to promote competition in the sector; and
- (d) whether the Joint Ventures have been approved by PNGRB?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Joint Ventures (JVs) with State Governments are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of JVC	State Government with which JV has been formed
1.	Indraprastha Gas Ltd.	Government of NCT of Delhi
2.	Mahanagar Gas Ltd.	Government of Maharashtra
3.	Bhagya Nagar Gas Ltd.	Government of A.P.
4.	Tripura Natural Gas Ltd.	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation. Government of Tripura
5.	Central U.P. Gas Ltd	Government of U.P.
6.	Green Gas Ltd.	Government of U.P.
7.	Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd.	Government of Maharashtra
8.	Avantika Gas Ltd.	Government of M.P.

(c) There is no dissonance between the operation of these JVs in City Gas Distribution sector and the objective of PNGRB Act, 2006 to promote competition in the sector.

(d) These JVs were authorized by the Central Government before the 'appointed day' under the PNGRB Act, *i.e.*, 1.10.2007, and, hence, they do not need fresh authorization from PNGRB. As provided in proviso to Section 17(2) of PNGRB Act, 2006, these JVs are only required to furnish particulars of their activities to PNGRB within six months of the appointed day.

EOUs permission for domestic refineries

*426. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increasing demand of petroleum products in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for promoting existing domestic refineries as Export Oriented Units (EOUs)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the demand of petroleum products is increasing. Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) has reported that the estimated demand of petroleum products during 2009-10 is 1,36,614 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT). These estimates are subject to changes in the economic conditions in the country, pricing and taxation policies for petroleum products. The production and demand of petroleum products for the last three years are as under:-

(In Million Metric Tonnes (MMT))

Year	Production	Demand/ Consumption	% age Growth in Demand
2006-07	140.1	120.7	6.7
2007-08	149.9	128.9	6.8
2008-09 (Provisional)	157.5	133.4	3.5

The present refining capacity in the country is 177.97 MMT including 29 MMT in Special Economic Zone (SEZ). The estimated provisional consumption of petroleum products is 133.4 MMT during 2008-09. Thus the present capacity excluding SEZ refinery is in excess of the demand of petroleum products in the country in near future on an overall basis making the country a net exporter of petroleum products. However, some products like Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Kerosene are in deficit, and are being imported.

Presently, there is no Export Oriented Unit (EOU) refinery in the country. As on date, there is also no proposal under consideration of this Ministry for promoting the existing domestic refineries as EOUs.

Bids for UMPPs

*427. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for developing Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), to complete the process of finalization of inviting bids for power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power generation capacity in the current Plan would be enhanced as a result of awarding new power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has been designated as the nodal agency for expediting the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) under the Central Government initiative. These projects, each of about 4000 MW capacity, are being developed on a Build, Own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process. The role of PFC as the nodal agency for UMPPs is to incorporate a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for each project, which obtains various clearances, water linkage, coal mine allocation (for domestic coal based projects) etc. for the project. The SPV also initiates action for land acquisition in the name of the SPV, selects the developer through a tariff based competitive bidding process and finally transfers the SPV to the identified developer.

Accordingly, out of nine (9) UMPPs originally envisaged under the Central Government initiative, three UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh have already been awarded and transferred to the identified developers, and the projects are at different stages of implementation. In respect of the fourth UMPP, that is, in Talaiya in Jharkhand, the Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued to the successful bidder on 12.02.2009.

Commencement of the bidding process in respect of the remaining five UMPPs, that is, in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land water availability from the respective State Governments. In addition to the nine UMPPs originally identified, requests have also come from concerned State Governments for two additional UMPPs in Orissa, and a second UMPP each in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Full benefits of these projects are envisaged to come up in the Twelfth Plan, however, as per revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), two units each of Sasan and Mundra UMPPs are expected to come in Eleventh Plan.

Schemes for welfare of minorities

***428. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:** Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of minorities, especially for Muslims;

(b) the funding of each project during the last three years, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the plan prepared for the current Five Year Plan as to the measures and welfare of Muslim minorities, so far, in consultation with the Planning Commission; and

(d) the transparency in each scheme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh for the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The following plan schemes and programmes are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the welfare of minority communities, which includes Muslims:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme;
- (iv) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme;
- (v) Multi-sectoral Development Programme for Minority Concentration Districts;
- (vi) Schemes implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation;
- (vii) Schemes implemented by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation;

These schemes/programmes have been prepared in consultation with Planning Commission for implementation in the current Five Year Plan. The State-wise details of financial assistance given under these schemes, including Andhra Pradesh are available on the website of the Ministry www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. The schemes are being implemented in a transparent manner.

Non-availability of form 49(O) at polling booths

***429. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, forms 49(O) were not provided at a large number of polling booths in the recent general elections for the benefit of voters wanting to express their disapproval of the candidates contesting the elections, as per the media reports published in a section of the press;

(b) if so, the estimated number of booths in the country which were not having these forms; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Under the election Laws and Rules, there is no form titled '49-(O)'. However, there exists Rule 49-O under the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 which provides an option to the elector not to record his vote. Under this Rule an elector, after his electoral roll number has been duly entered in the register of voters in Form-17A and has put his signature or thumb impression, decides not to record his vote, a remark to this effect is then made against the said entry in Form 14A by the Presiding Officer and the signature or thumb impression of the elector is obtained against such remarks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Support for renewable energy sector

*430. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured that full support would be provided for renewable energy sector;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposals being considered for the energy sector;

(c) whether Government has set up a committee on energy; and

(d) if so, what concrete steps and measures Government is going to take to meet the power shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is already providing support to renewable energy sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives. Central Financial Assistance ranging from about 30% to 90% of costs of various types of renewable energy systems/devices for different applications is being provided depending on the technology employed, location and user category. Fiscal incentives being provided include accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Further benefit under Section 80-1A of Income Tax Act 1961 is available to undertakings setup for the generation or generation and distribution of Renewable power in India. The apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States.

(b) Main proposals for energy sector, which are being acted upon are as contained in the Integrated Energy Policy formulated by the Government in December 2008 covering all sources of energy including renewables.

(c) An Energy Coordination Committee chaired by the Prime Minister has been constituted on 13th July, 2005 to enable a systematic approach to policy formulation, promote coordination in inter-departmental action and function as a key mechanism for providing institutional support to decision making in the area of energy planning and security.

(d) To improve overall availability of power in the country, the Government has taken various measures which include addition of generation capacity, development of Ultra Mega Power Projects, harnessing surplus captive power into the grid, strengthening and improving of sub-transmission system in States, promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures, and strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.

Fall in hydro power generation

†*431. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation has fallen due to shortage of water in the reservoirs in the country;

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

(c) the details of the initiatives taken by Government to make up for the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During April to June, 2009, against the target generation of 27, 060 Million Unit (MU) from Hydro Power Stations (above 25 MW), the actual generation was 25,261 MU, which is 93.35% of the target. The Sector/State-wise details of actual hydro generation vis-a-vis target are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Hydro power generation at reservoir based plants mainly depends on the natural factors such as availability of water from rainfall in the catchment area, snow melting during pre-monsoon period and water levels in the reservoir existing at the beginning of the year as well as irrigation requirements/releases. The enhancement in performance of hydro generating units is achieved through renovation, Modernization and up-rating of old units whose capacity declines with age.

However, the following measures are being taken by the Government to make up the shortfall in power generation:

- Enhancement of power generation from Thermal Power Stations.
- Import of coal on priority basis to bridge the gap between the requirement and availability of domestic coal.
- Arranging procurement of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) through spot purchases to meet shortfall in gas supplies for gas based stations.

In addition, the following Policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to increase the power generation during Eleventh Five Year Plan are as follows:

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of on-going generation projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.
- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plants. Other areas like advance procurement of critical materials and tie up of necessary funds before construction are also being addressed.

Statement

Hydro Generation Performance (target v/s actual generation) of for the month April to June, 2009

Sector/State/Utility	Generation Target (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4
1. Central Sector			
BBMB	2830.00	2536.51	89.63
SJVNL	2194.0	2137.14	97.41
THDC	635.00	504.71	79.48
NHPC	5198.00	5470.03	105.23
NHDC	315.00	444.44	141.09
DVC	24.00	17.04	71.00
NEEPCO	688.00	432.43	62.85
Total Central Sector	11884.00	11542.30	97.12
2. Private Sector			
MPCL (H.P.)	113.00	71.62	63.38
JPHL (H.P.)	328.00	374.54	114.19
JPVL (UTT.)	540.00	545.67	101.05
TATA HYDRO	340.00	383.55	112.81
DLHP (Maharashtra)	8.00	27.10	338.75
Total Private Sector	1329.00	1402.48	105.53

1	2	3	4
3. State Sector			
HPSEB	496.00	431.31	86.96
JKSPDC	1213.00	1088.42	89.73
RRUVNL	19.00	10.53	55.42
PSEB	1167.00	947.55	81.20
UPJVNL	227.00	235.09	103.56
UJVNL	1301.00	1066.24	81.96
SSNNL	311.00	347.60	111.77
GSECL	204.00	129.73	63.59
MPPGCL	176.00	495.04	281.27
MAHAGENCO	953.00	1343.91	141.02
CSPGC	40.00	55.04	137.60
APGENCO	958.00	477.71	49.87
KPCL	2528.00	2300.01	90.98
KSEB	1686.00	1372.61	81.41
TNEB	898.00	718.07	79.96
JSEB	6.00	7.48	124.67
OHPC	1247.00	877.66	70.38
WBSEDCL	235.00	213.41	90.81
APGCL	104.00	75.95	73.03
MeSEB	78.00	122.84	157.49
Total State Sector	13847.00	12316.20	88.94
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	27060.00	25260.98	93.35

MU = Million Unit

Hike in prices of petro-products

*432. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced a steep hike in selling prices of petrol, diesel and LPG in the first week of June, 2008 and had asked the State Governments to reduce sales tax, etc., to bring down their prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this option was available, the reasons for which this was considered only after oil companies found themselves unable to maintain supplies of petro-products, leading to severe disruptions in human and economic activity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) International prices of crude oil and petroleum products have remained volatile in the recent past. The Indian basket of crude oil, which averaged \$ 79.25 per barrel in 2007-08 had gone up to \$ 129.72 per barrel in June, 2008, touching an all time high of \$ 142.04 on 3.7.2008.

Based on the international oil prices prevailing in June, 2008, the under-recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were projected around Rs. 2.45 lakh crore for the year 2008-09. To protect the financial health of the oil PSUs, which are the backbone of the country's energy security and keeping in mind the interests of the common man, Government took the following measures in June 2008:

- (i) Marginal increase in the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Petrol by Rs. 5/- per litre, Diesel by Rs. 3/- per litre and Domestic LPG by Rs. 50/- per 14.2 kg. cylinder w.e.f. 5.6.2008. There was no price increase for PDS Kerosene against the required increase of Rs. 35.98 per litre.
- (ii) The following reductions in taxes and duties were also carried out:
 - Custom Duty on crude oil was reduced from 5% to nil, on Petrol and Diesel from 7.5% to 2.5% and on ATF from 10% to Nil;
 - Excise Duty on unbranded Petrol and unbranded Diesel was reduced by Rs. 1 per litre.
- (iii) Issue of Oil Bonds by the Government.
- (iv) Assistance from the Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, through price discounts to OMCs.

On the Central Government's request and in order to cushion the burden of the high international oil prices, several State Governments like West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Goa, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Jharkhand reduced the sales tax on Diesel and Chandigarh on Petrol. State Governments of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Chandigarh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh reduced the VAT on Domestic LPG to Nil. State Governments of Delhi and Andhra Pradesh started a state subsidy on Domestic LPG.

The Government took the above measures to achieve the twin objectives of protecting the interest of the consumer on the one hand and protecting the financial health of the OMCs on the other.

During 2008-09, to compensate the OMCs for their under-recoveries incurred on the sale of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, Government issued Oil Bonds of Rs. 71,292 crore to the OMCs which the Upstream Oil PSUs, viz. ONGC, OIL and GAIL contributed

Rs. 32,000 crore in price discounts on crude oil and petroleum products. In addition, ONGC and OIL also contributed Rs. 943 crore through price discounts towards the import losses of OMCs.

Malnourished children

†*433. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forty six per cent children in the country suffer from malnutrition and in some States their number is more than fifty per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government is formulating any effective scheme to ensure normal life to the children in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NHFS) 3, (2005-06), the percentage of children below five years of age who are underweight in the country is 42.5%. Three states namely Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand have more than 50% underweight children.

(b) and (c) The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, safe drinking water, poor sanitation and environmental conditions and low purchasing power etc. Early marriages of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns, poor breastfeeding practices, poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the situation.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme through State Governments/UT Administrations. The scheme provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

Three of the six services namely immunization, health check up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

To address the problem of malnutrition and ensure effective implementation of the scheme, the Government has recently Universalised the Scheme with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations, revised the cost norms as well as the Nutritional and feeding norms of the Supplementary Nutrition component of ICDS among others.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The revised Nutritional and Feeding norms are as under :

Category	Revised Rates (per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
		Calories (K cal)	Protein (g)
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs.4.00	500	12-15
(ii) Severely malnourished children (6 months-72 months)	Rs.6.00	800	20-25
(iii) Pregnant women and lactating mothers	Rs.5.00	600	18-20

The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) through its 43 field extension units also provides wide range of Nutrition Education and Training programmes with the objective of overcoming the difficult barrier of ignorance, prejudice and superstition.

Besides the ICDS programme and educational programmes by FNB, Government is implementing a number of other schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly affect the nutritional status of children. Some of these programmes include:

- Reproductive and Child Health Programme and National Iodine Deficiency Disease Control programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare,
- Mid-Day meal programme of Department of Elementary Education and Literacy,
- Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojna of Ministry Of Women and Child Development,
- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System and Antodaya Anna Yojna by Department of Food and Consumer affairs; etc.

**Declaring Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary as a
Tiger Reserve**

*434. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government's proposal for declaring Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary as a Tiger Reserve under the Project Tiger Scheme has been pending with the Central Government since March, 2005;

(b) whether the necessary details relating thereto had been sent to the Central Government in September, 2008; and

(c) if so, the present status of the proposal and by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The earlier proposal received from the State (Karnataka) in this regard was not considered since declaration of new tiger reserves was not viewed favourably in the 38th meeting of the Steering Committee of Project Tiger held on 12.4.2005.

(b) and (c) Subsequently, based on a proposal received in this regard in December, 2008, the State has been advised to provide the ecological/landscape parameters, apart from the statutory imperatives vis-a-vis the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, for needful action from the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The response from the State is awaited.

Supply of KG D-6 gas to steel industry

*435. SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to supply KG D-6 gas to steel industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be in accordance with the Gas Utilization Policy and the decision of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM);

(d) whether the supply of gas to steel industry would be given preference over additional allocation to existing power plants operating at lower Plant Load Factors; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (e) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues pertaining to pricing and commercial utilization of gas under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) 'decided that MOP&NG should be authorized to take decisions regarding supply of unutilized quantity of natural gas including from the City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector. However, while making such allocations, to avoid any legal complications, priority should be accorded to gas based steel plants which had been given APM gas allocation earlier but are not getting gas supply in accordance with the commitments made. Allocations should also be made to the existing gas power plants and to other power plants including captive power plants depending upon the availability of the unutilized gas.'

Accordingly, on the recommendation of Ministry of Steel, 3.75 million metric standard cubic meters per day (mmscmd) natural gas has been allocated from KG D6 field to existing gas-based steel plants, so as to partially meet their requirement. Further, the unutilized quantity, available because of low offtake by some priority sector customers, is being supplied on fallback

basis to power sector, so as to further enhance the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing power plants.

Reservation for Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians

*436. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities has recommended reservation for Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians live in horrible conditions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to uplift their economic, social and educational status?

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

(b) In 1995, National Commission for Minorities (NCM), under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992, recommended that Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) converts to Christianity or Islam should continue to enjoy all privileges and benefits as SCs/STs on par with the SC/ST converts to Buddhism. Further, in 1997, NCM, under Section 9(1) of the NCM Act 1992, recommended for the outright removal of the Proviso in Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950 which confines the SC status strictly to three specified religions. Further, the National Commission for Minorities, in their Annual Report for 2006-07, have recommended that Christian and Muslim dalits must be given the benefit of affirmative action through reservation.

(c) and (d) The following schemes are being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the upliftment of minority communities:-

1. Pre-matric scholarship scheme.
2. Post-matric scholarship scheme.
3. Merit-cum-means scholarship scheme.
4. Free Coaching and allied scheme.
5. Multi-sectoral development programme.
6. Equity contribution to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NNDFC) for implementation of various lending and promotional schemes.
7. Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of schemes for promoting education.
8. Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is being implemented to ensure that the benefits of various government programmes/schemes reach the

underprivileged and disadvantaged section of minority communities. To ensure equitable distribution of benefits of these programmes/schemes, among all the minority communities, the new programme envisages location of a certain portion of development projects in minority concentration areas. It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various programmes/schemes should be earmarked for minority communities.

Recovery of coal

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

(a) whether Government is aware that about six million tonnes of grade 'B' coal has been found buried under backfilled overburden in Sonapur Bazari Opencast Project, Eastern Coalfields Limited, due to incapability of management; and

(b) if so, what efforts Government is making to bring the above coal out from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Out of total excavation made so far in Sonapur Bazari Project entire coal has been extracted and no coal has been buried within the excavated area as per Project Report. However, during the commencement years of the project *i.e.* in the years 1997-98 and 1998-99 on the southern part of access trench, some overburden had been dumped over R-IV bottom coal seam (lower most quarriable coal seam). The above said overburden dumping had been restricted to the area where coal had to be left as barrier against adjoining underground workings of Haripur underground colliery and R-IV bottom coal seam where it is unworkable due to thinning.

(b) Presently the working of Sonapur Bazari Open Cast Project have advanced towards the eastern part of the property. The balance coal of workable R-IV bottom coal seam will be extracted on retreat.

Use of EVMs

†*438. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public have apprehensions about the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the electoral officers appointed by Government do not have sufficient know-how of these machines; and

(c) whether the old system of ballot papers would be introduced in place of Electronic Voting Machines during the next Assembly Elections in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Elaborate Training (at least three rounds) is given on the EVMs to polling officials.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir.

Losses of petroleum PSUs

*439. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether petroleum PSUs have made huge losses during the first quarter of this financial year;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof, PSU-wise;

(c) if not, the quantum of profit accumulated during the period, PSU-wise;

(d) the total amount spent for advertisements and other sales promotion measures of the branded fuels during the period, PSU-wise; and

(e) the reasons for spending money on advertisements for promoting the branded fuels while the Ministry is campaigning for conservation of fuel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The listed oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which have declared their financial results for 1st quarter of 2009-10 have reported Profit After Tax as follows:

Name of the PSU	Profit (Rs. in crore)
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	4848
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	3683
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	649
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	614
Gas Authority of India Limited	656

(d) The amount of money spent by major Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) advertisements and other sales promotion measures of the branded fuels during the first quarter of current financial year is given below:

Name of OMC	Amount
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Rs. 1.03 crore
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Rs. 5.68 lakh
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Rs. 16.00 lakh

(e) In order to make available the best petroleum products to the consumers, branded petrol and diesel were launched in India in the year 2002. The branded fuels contain Multi

Functional Additives (MFA) which are beneficial to the engine and also reduces the emissions, thus benefits the environment.

Income and expenditure of TV network

† * 440. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that annual income of the State funded television network during the last three years has been lesser than its annual expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of income and expenditure during each year between 2006-07 to 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As informed by Prasar Bharati, the details of the income and expenditure of Doordarshan between 2006-07 to 2008-09 are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial year	Net Commercial income	Expenditure
2006-07	726.07	1059.71
2007-08	724.42	1052.09
2008-09	737.05	1356.86

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Non-coking coal

3191. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister COAL of be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite having ample reserves of non-coking coal, our country is faced with shortage and resultantly the total imports of coal in the 2008-09 are in excess of 50 million tonnes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Coal India Ltd. has not invested for exploration of coal to enhance the capacity;

(c) if so, whether Government would propose to permit private players who had already been allowed to mine coal for captive use and to sell the same to other users;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the alternative steps proposed by Government to reduce such huge imports of coal, since we have sufficient coal reserves?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Sir, India is having fourth largest coal resource in the world. However, it is to be noted that only about 25% of this may be extractable. Further, coal reserves occur as horizontal deposit, which are to be extracted in a sequential manner starting from the top horizon. Total import of coal during 2008-09 is 59 Mt. (provisional), out of which 24 Mt. is coking coal and 35 Mt. non-coking coal. As per Annual Plan 2009-10 document, total demand supply gap in the country is 70 Mt.

Coastal power plants which are situated far away from coal producing States prefer imported coal instead of using indigenous coal on commercial considerations. Further, some other industries are also importing non-coking coal for blending purpose to improve quality of coal. Some coal is also being imported by the thermal power stations to meet environmental norms.

(b) No Sir. Coal India Ltd. through CMPDIL has taken action to enhance capacity of coal exploration through departmental resources and outsourcing. For expansion and modernization of departmental exploration equipments, a capital fund of Rs. 106 crores has been approved. This will lead to doubling the capacity from 2 lakh meter/ annum to 4 lakh meter/annum. To enhance the capacity through outsourcing, exploration/drilling in 18 coal blocks, involving 7.28 lakh meter of drilling has been awarded through open tendering for about Rs. 352 crores. Further, an MOU has been signed with MECL to take up long term exploration programme and exploration of 7 blocks involving 3.1 lakh meter of drilling has been awarded. A capital fund of Rs. 9.09 crores has also been approved for expansion of coal-core analysis facilities.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c).

(e) After taking into account all the relevant factors, the Working Group on Coal and Lignite set up for formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan has projected the total demand for coal by the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2011-12 at 731.10 Mt. against which indigenous availability shall be of the order of about 680 Mt. leaving a demand supply gap of about 51 Mt. With a view to achieve the targeted production, a series of steps has been initiated through Annual Action Plans. It is expected that even the marginal demand supply gap in non-coking coal may be met through captive blocks, which would be adjusting their facilities in accordance with coal demand/requirement. Therefore, by the end of Twelfth Plan, no gap between demand and indigenous supply of non-coking coal is envisaged.

Environment conservation

3192. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up any plan towards conservation of natural water bodies, forests stone hills and rivers affected by industrialization and other construction works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A number of central sector and centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented by the Ministry for environment conservation which include National River Conservation Plan for rivers, National Lake Conservation Plan for urban lakes, National Wetland Conservation Programme for semi-urban and rural wetlands and mangroves, Integrated Development of Wildlife of Habitat's for conservation of wildlife and Integrated Forest Protection Scheme for protection of forests. While appraising projects from environmental angle, stringent conditions are stipulated to avoid adverse impacts on natural water bodies or ecologically sensitive forest area existing in near vicinity.

Requirement of coal in Rajasthan thermal power plants

†3193. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of coal required by thermal power plants in Rajasthan;

(b) the names of States and the quantum of that coal supplied by each of them;

(c) whether units of these power plants have to undergo shut-downs because of low quality of coal and excess of earth contents therein, which leads to power crisis;

(d) whether despite all this, the State has to depend on imported coal whose high cost, higher transportation costs and uncertain supply causes higher unit cost; and

(e) whether Government would take any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As intimated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to Coal India Limited (CIL) total quantum of coal required by thermal power plants of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) during 2008-09 was 12.8 million tonnes.

(b) Power stations of Rajasthan are getting coal predominantly from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh. A small quantity of coal is also delivered from the coalfields of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) located in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The quantum of coal supplied during 2008-09 from CIL sources, State-wise and Coal company-wise is given in the table below:-

(figures in million tonnes)

State	Coal Company	Quantity dispatched
Chhattisgarh	SECL	9.486
Uttar Pradesh	NCL	0.819
Madhya Pradesh	NCL	0.855
Madhya Pradesh	SECL	2.650
Madhya Pradesh (Total)		3.505
Grand Total		13.810

(c) As per the information provided by CEA, no power station of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadhan Nigam Limited has either reported shut down due to quality of coal supplied or reported any generation loss due to shortage of coal during April-June, 2009.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view some gap between estimated demand of coal for power utilities and source-wise availability, including that from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during 2009-10 and having regard to generation targets as well as with a view to build up coal stocks in TPPs, Ministry of Power has fixed a target of 28.7 million tonnes for imports by the concerned thermal power plants during the year 2009-10. Accordingly, Ministry of Power/CEA has advised Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited to import 0.80 million tonnes of coal for their power stations during the year 2009-2010.

Mafia and corruption in coal sector

†3194. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal sector is under the control of mafia rule and corruption;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get rid of these;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 80 per cent of the coal production in Jharkhand is under the control of mafia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) is not under the control of mafia and corruption. Coal India has its own Rules and Procedures for running the operations of the company and a proper management system is put in place. However, at times, it is experienced

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that during the process of tendering for procurement of services such as transport of coal/over burden removal and other works which are done through contractors, adequate response from prospective bidders is not received, probably out of fear from some people or groups of people. As such, re-tendering in some of the cases have to be resorted to.

It has also been experienced that after the award of the contract, the new contractors in some of the coalfields are not able to complete the work and sometimes leave the works half done probably due to fear from some people or group of people.

(b) To reduce the physical interface between the coal companies and consumers and also with tenderers, the following steps are being taken by utilizing the latest technology and practices:

- (i) Taking steps towards e-procurement.
- (ii) e-payment to contractors and suppliers.
- (iii) Sale of coal through e-auction.
- (iv) Placing NIT on website.
- (v) Using reverse e-auction in tenders for supply of explosives.
- (vi) The coal companies also interact with State Government to deal with the above situations leading to law and order problems.

(c) and (d) No, However production in Jharkhand is generally affected due to bandhs called by and obstructions created by the Naxalites, Maoist groups, or other groups of people.

Coal output

3195. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country requires coal output up to 520 million tonnes by 2012 and further 664 million tonnes by 2016;

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

(c) the present status of Andhra Pradesh coal belt areas, compared to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the Report of the Working Group on Coal and Lignite set up for Eleventh Five Year Plan, country requires 731 million tonnes (MT) of coal for 2011-12 and 1125 million tonnes (MT) for 2016-17. Towards meeting this demand, CIL is expected to supply 520 million tonnes (MT) and 664 million tones (MT) respectively.

Against the projected demand of 550 MT for the year 2008-09, the total supply (provisional) was 549 MT. The details of indigenous supply and import (provisional) are as under:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year 2008-09	Projection	Actual
Supply—Indigenous	497	490
Supply—Import	53	59 (Prov.)
Supply—Total	550	549

(c) Production of Coal in Andhra Pradesh vis-a-vis in other states during 2008-09 is given below :

RAW COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	37.707	40.604	44.542
Assam	1.05	1.101	1.01
Chhattisgarh	83.241	90.172	101.913
Jammu and Kashmir	0.016	0.017	0.011
Jharkhand	88.764	90.895	96.279
Madhya Pradesh	59.726	67.841	71.336
Maharashtra	36.215	36.403	38.702
Meghalaya	5.787	6.541	5.69
Orissa	81.16	89.482	98.402
Uttar Pradesh	12.228	11.426	12.03
West Bengal	24.938	22.521	22.893
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.079	0.137
TOTAL :	430.832	457.082	492.945

Pension scheme of coal mines

3196. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 868 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13 July, 2009 and state :

(a) whether Government has so far instituted any actuarial valuation as provided for in the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NIFM, Faridabad has submitted any report in this regard recently to the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when the report is likely to be submitted;

(e) whether the Ministry is aware that ailing and aged pensioners in view of the steep rise in prices of essential commodities are not able to cater to their essential needs; and

(f) if so, by when the revision would take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The coal mines pension funds (CMPF) has been evaluated twice since 1998. As there were some obvious inaccuracies and presumptions in the first report which was sent for consideration of the Government, it was decided to have a second opinion/valuation done by an Actuary Registered with the Actuarial Society of India (ASI). This report of the Actuary pointed towards a deficit which would have necessitated increasing the contribution of coal sector employees in order to maintain outflows from the CMPF. In order to have higher degree of reliability of the estimates, the valuation of the pension fund has been entrusted to and is being conducted by the National Institute of Financial Management, Government of India Ministry of Finance, Faridabad.

(c) and (d) The National Institute of Financial Management, (NIFM) Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Faridabad has not submitted its report so far. The Coal Companies have been asked to provide the additional statistical data as sought for by NIFM for the actuarial valuation. The NIFM has also been requested to expedite its report.

(e) and (f) A number of representations have been received from pensioners seeking enhancement of benefits. The revision of pension is however, based on availability of the pension fund which mainly depends on contributions to be made by the employer and the employees and interest earnings thereon. A balance has to be struck between the contributions to be made by existing employees and enhancement of pension for retired employees. The evaluation of contributory pension fund is being made by NIFM. The benefits under Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS), 1998 are in addition to the benefits provided under Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

Production of coal

†3197. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how much coal is being produced in the country at present, the details as to quantum of production by the companies under Coal India Ltd. and private companies, company-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the companies producing less coal have more employees and those producing more coal have less employees;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there are any guidelines as to the ratio between production and the number of employees;

(d) how many employees are working under contractors; and

(e) whether the Ministry has a policy for employment to all the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The total coal production upto June, 2009 for 2009-10 is 120.96 million tonnes provisionally. The company-wise production of coal for the year 2009-10 (Upto June, 2009) is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Depending upon the geo-mining conditions, mechanization adopted and the nature of mining viz. underground or opencast, the number of employees are determined on localized basis. There are no specific guidelines with regard to ratio between production and number of employees. The raw coal production and manpower in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) is given below:—

Company	Raw Coal Production (Million tonne) in 2008-09	Manpower as on 1.4.09
ECL	28.13	90470
BCCL	25.51	76369
CCL	43.24	56553
NCL	63.65	16450
WCL	44.70	62492
SECL	101.15	81434
MCL	96.34	20869
NEC	1.01	2962
CMPDIL	0.00	3065
DCC	0.00	620
CIL (HQ)	0.00	1066
CIL	403.73	412350

Note: CMPDIL, DCC and CIL(HQ) are non-producing units (raw coal) of CIL.

(d) The number of workers deployed by the contractors keep on changing based on the requirement/completion of contract/award of contracts. However, around 31,000 workers are working under contracts in CIL and its subsidiaries.

(e) No, Sir. Employment is offered to the displaced persons subject to fulfilling the eligibility criteria and other factors as laid down in the R and R Policy of CIL.

Statement

*Company-wise Coal Production for 2009-10 (upto, June, 09)
(April, 2009–June, 2009)*

(Million Tonnes)

Company	Production
1	2
ECL	6.794
BCCL	6.240
CCL	8.403
NCL	15.456
WCL	11.384
SECL	24.384
MCL	23.338
NEC	0.150
CIL	96.148
SCCL	12.256
APMDTCL	0.013
BECML	0.796
BLA	0.089
CML	0.000
DVC	0.078
ESCL	0.036
HIL	0.583
ICML	0.781
ISSCO	0.290
JKML	0.003
JNL	0.146
JPL	1.454
JSMDCL	0.087
JSPL	1.475
KEMTA	0.612
MIL	0.158

1	2
MEGH	1.163
PANEM	1.739
PIL	0.282
SEML	0.051
SIL	0.027
TISCO	1.780
UML	0.013
TOTAL:	120.061

Drinking water supply in Jharkhand from closed coal mines

3198. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is substantial water in coal mines closed during British time in Giridih CCL area in Jharkhand and due to power fluctuations and insufficient voltage, motors of water pumps get burnt; and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to ease the problems of potable and irrigation water supply for about 100 villages, by installing heavy duty stabilizers thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is substantial water in coal mines closed during British time in Giridih, Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). The power supply is received in Giridih Project of CCL from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) at 33 KV at CCL's sub-station and as such there is rarely any voltage fluctuation/insufficient voltage. Burning of motors due to voltage fluctuation/insufficient voltage is rare. The State Government of Jharkhand is harvesting water from 8 places in Giridih mine to supply potable water to nearby villages.

Master Plan of coalfields

3199. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nothing has been done to combat fire and subsidence in ECL and BCCL, in spite of preparation of Master Plan for both the coalfields;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more and more areas are becoming subsidence-prone due to illegal mining; and

(c) if so, how Government is going to combat these menaces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) At the time of nationalization in 1971 in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) 17.32 Sq.Km. area was under fire which has now reduced to 8.9 Sq.km. and number of fires has

reduced from 77 to 67. In Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) areas 5 fire projects have been completed. The Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields within the leasehold of BCCL and ECL involves control of 67 fires through 45 projects in Jharia Coalfield and dealing with 7 fires through 7 projects in Raniganj Coalfield areas. The suggested fire controlling technologies are excavation of material on fire; surface sealing and blanketing; isolation by trenching and backfilling; construction of grout barrier and stabilization against rail/road and jore; filling opencast highwall, shafts, inclines and other subsided areas; cooling and excavation of fire material and filling; blind flushing with sand/cement/fly ash/grout mixture; cooling by water curtain/infiltration ponds; and seam sealing, tunnel etc.

(b) to (c) Illegal mining mostly takes place in old and abandoned mines, small and isolated patches, areas situated at remote/isolated places from mines, which are scattered over a large area, exposed coal seams and also in areas not in the leasehold areas of public sector coal companies. Due to illegal mining, at times subsidence occurs. Illegal mining is a state subject and the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government are continuously being approached by the Coal Companies to prevent this menace. Ministry of Coal had issued instructions on various occasions in the past to the State Governments of the coal producing States for setting up an effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also requested to give appropriate directions to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where illegal mining is believed to be taking place. The State Governments were also requested to consider framing of suitable rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.

Coal linkages for Karnataka projects

3200. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether two proposals of the Karnataka Government for providing coal linkages for projects to be commissioned in Gulbarga and Belgaum districts of the State, the applications for which were duly filed with required fee, had been received in June and August, 2008, respectively; and

(b) if so, by when the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The applications for the grant of coal linkage for Jewargi TPS (1000-1320MW), Jewargi, Gulbarga, Karnataka and Ghataprabha TPS (1000-1320MW), Ghataprabha, Belgaum, Karnataka of M/s. Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) [Government of Karnataka undertaking] were received in the Ministry of Coal in the month of

June 2008 and August 2008 respectively and the same have been forwarded to Ministry of Power for furnishing their comments. Based on the recommendation of Ministry of Power, the above proposals will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term) [SCL(LT)] for power for consideration.

Import of coal

†3201. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is imported on a large scale because of sub-standard heat value of that found in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of coal imported in metric tonnes during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the total amount being incurred on import of coal; and

(e) whether Government proposes to abolish import duty on coal so that the domestic steel, power and cement companies could get due returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Primarily, due to gap in demand and indigenous availability of high grade coal and economic considerations, the concerned user industries are importing coal which is placed under Open General Licence (OGL) category. Some coal is also being imported by the thermal power stations to meet environmental norms. The production of coal has been increasing significantly over the years but the quality of coal produced by the major producer *i.e.* Coal India Limited (CIL) is largely of lower grade *i.e.* E and F. During the year 2008-09, CIL produced about 68% of total coal pertaining to these lower grades.

(c) and (d) Import of coal during last three years both in quantity and value (CIF Value) is given below:—

Year	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Import (Rs. in Crore)
2006-07	43.081	16689
2007-08	49.794	20738
2008-09 (Upto January, 2009)	45.907	32691

(e) No, Sir. At present, there is nil duty on imported coking coal and 5% duty on imported non-coking coal.

Regulations for mega mergers

3202. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is formulating regulations for the mega mergers and corporate restructuring deals to be followed by the Completion Commission of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals pending with Government for mergers; and

(d) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Competition Act, 2002 *inter alia* provides for regulation of combinations in accordance with the provisions contained therein. However, the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 relating to regulation of combinations, including mergers and amalgamations have not yet come into force as the same have not been notified.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Developmental projects in the North Eastern Region

3203. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of developmental projects in the North-Eastern Region being implemented at present with the Central assistance;

(b) the number out of them, pending for over three years, less than three years but more than two years and less than two years but more than one year; and

(c) the details to the reasons for delay in their completion in each case and the steps proposed to expedite their completion?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of DoNER provides Central assistance for the developmental projects in the North Eastern Region under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). North Eastern Council (NEC) also sanctions projects in NE States. The number of developmental projects under implementation which were sanctioned in the North Eastern Region under NLCPR and through NEC, and number of them pending for over three years, less than three years but more than two years and less than two years but more than one year is given below.

No. of projects under implementation	No. of Projects pending by			
	More than 1 year	More than 2 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
666	115	123	164	402

(c) The main reason for their pendency, *inter alia*, includes the shorter working period because of long rainy season in the North Eastern Region, delay in release of funds by the State

Governments to the implementing agencies, law and order problem and limitation of technical and professional expertise. In order to expedite their implementation these project are being monitored regularly for their early completion. The State Government have been advised to ensure timely release of funds to the implementing agencies and also review the progress on quarterly basis at the level of Chief Secretary.

Transport and communication problems of NER

3204. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the prime hurdle in the development of the North-Eastern States is the problem of transport and communication;

(b) the extent of emphasis the Central Government is laying on this aspect; and

(c) the details of efforts of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Eleventh Plan document emphasizes connectivity, viz. road, rail, air, inland waterways and telecommunication, as key areas for the development of North Eastern Region. The Eleventh Plan lays special emphasis on the improvement of infrastructure in the region. Details of the efforts made by the Government in the development of transport and communication infrastructure in the region are as under:

Road Connectivity:

Road Transport is a State Subject. It is the responsibility of State Governments to provide efficient, coordinated and economic passenger road transport services to its citizens. Keeping in view the present state of affairs of public transport services in the States, the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways has drafted a Scheme for providing central assistance to the State Governments including North Eastern States for strengthening public transport systems in the Country. Secondly, Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) has been formulated by the Government with the objective to upgrade National Highways connecting State Capitals to 2/4 lane and to provide connectivity of all District Headquarter towns of NER by at least 2-lane NH, State road and GS road. The SARDP-NE programme has been divided into 3 parts i.e. Phase 'A', Phase 'B' and Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways. The programme envisages improvement of 9760km of roads as per the details given in the Statement-I (See below).

SARDP-NE Phase 'A' and Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways has been approved by the Government for implementation and for Phase 'B' approval for preparation of DPR has been given. So far, estimates for improvement of 1058km. roads at

an estimated cost of Rs.3406 crore has been approved under SARDP-NE. Out of 1058km. approved so far, 450km. length of roads has been completed as on March, 2009 at an expenditure of Rs.1732 crore. With the completion of this programme, all the district headquarters in NE Region will be connected by 2-lane road.

In addition, transport and communication is also a major thrust area of the North Eastern Council (NEC). During Tenth Five Year Plan, about 58% of NEC's budget is allocated to the projects in this sector, *i.e.* Rs.1461.02 crore. During Eleventh Plan period, the emphasis has been given to complete the on-going road projects on priority basis and adequate funds have been earmarked for this purpose. Further, 56 new projects have also been identified by NEC in this sector for implementation during the Eleventh Plan.

Under the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme (NLCPR) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, more than 35% allocation, *i.e.* Rs.2765 crore has been made so far for 366 projects on roads and bridges.

Rail Connectivity:

For providing rail connectivity to the States in North Eastern Region, 18 projects have been taken up by the Ministry of Railways. Ten number of these projects have already been declared as 'National Projects' with 25% funding by Ministry of Railways Budgetary Support and balance 75% by Ministry of Finance as on additionality. Details of these ongoing railway projects in the North Eastern Region along with status are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Air Connectivity:

To improve air connectivity to and within the region, NEC has taken up a project for improvement of existing 10 nos. of airports in NER with the Airport Authority of India (AAI) on 60:40 funding basis between the NEC and the AAI. The airports are Guwahati, Imphal, Dimapur, Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Lilabari, Agartala, Silchar and Shillong (Umroi). Except for Umroi and Dibrugarh, substantial degrees on improvement have been achieved in the cases of the other 8 airports. With the Government of Mizoram, NEC has also funded the improvement of the Lengpui airport near Aizawl in Mizoram. There are proposals for development of three green field airports at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Cheithu (Nagaland) and Pakyong (Sikkim). Construction of greenfield airport at Pakyong, Sikkim has already commenced.

North Eastern Council has been providing viability gap funding to Alliance Air for operating air services within the region. This has been instrumental in increasing intra-region and general connectivity of the region.

Inland Water Transport:

The stretch river Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya has been declared as a National

Waterway. This waterway connects the North Eastern region of the country with ports of Haldia and Kolkata as well as Bangladesh. Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) develops and maintains waterway related infrastructure namely navigational channels and terminals. The Indo-Bangladesh Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade also provides for connectivity to the region through inland waterways of Bangladesh.

Telecommunication:

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is continuously developing the telecom infrastructure in North Eastern Region. BSNL's important achievements in the region for the last three years (*i.e.* 2006-07 to 2008-09), are as under:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement during the Year		
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	Net addition in				
1.	Switching Capacity	Lines	4,55,320	4,34,380	422335
2.	Telephone Connection	Nos.	5,41,633	2,88,869	50,481
3.	Broadband Capacity	Ports		62,805	58,985
4.	Broadband Connection	Nos.	5,597	17,294	29,431
5.	VPTs	Nos.	1,702	605	1,405
6.	OFC	RKms	2,056	2,498	2,532

Statement-I

Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE)

Phase 'A'

Length	2616 km.
Cost	Rs. 16286 crore (Approx.)
GBS	Rs. 5259 crore.
Target for completion	2012-13

Phase 'B'

Length	4825 km.
Cost	Rs. 21094 crore (Tentative)
GBS	Rs. 64 crore.
Target for completion	2015-16

Arunachal Pradesh Package for Roads and Highways

Length	2319 Km.
Cost	Rs. 12513 crore (Tentative)
GBS	Rs. 7069 crore.
Target for completion	2014-15

Statement-II*Ongoing Railway Projects in the North Eastern Region*

S. No.	Name of the Project	Kilometre	Status
1	2	3	4
New Line			
1.	Agartala-Sabroom (National Project)	110	Final Location Survey from Agartala to Sabroom completed and land acquisition under process. Project completion target – March, 2014.
2.	Azra-Byrnihat (National Project)	30	Final Location Survey in progress. However survey work suspended in Assam portion due to obstruction by local people. Project target – March, 2014.
3.	Bharabhi – Sairang (National Project)	51.38	Final Location Survey in progress between Km. 0.00 to 9.0 km. Project completion target – March, 2014.
4.	Bogibeel Bridge (National Project)	73	South Bank line on approach (44 km.) completed. Target for road approaches by PWD – March, 2013. Main bridge substructure Target – June, 2012. Main bridge superstructure target – Dec, 2013. Overall project completion Target – March, 2014. Total estimated cost Rs.3087.44 crores. Annual Allocation 2008-09 – Rs.75.00 crore.
5.	Dimapur-Zubza (Kohima) (National Project)	88	Final Location Survey from Km. 0.00 to 40.00 in progress. Final Location Survey was stopped between Km. 5.00 to Km. 8.00 due to objection by villagers. Project target – March, 2015.

1	2	3	4
6.	Dudhnoi-Depa	15.5	Government of Meghalaya has proposed alternative route from Dudhnoi to Mendipathar (19.75 km). FLS for this alignment has been completed. The land papers have been submitted to State Government of Assam and Meghalaya. Joint survey for land acquisition has been completed.
7.	Harmuti-Itanagar	33	The alignment was changed thrice in the past by Government of Arunachal Pradesh and finally it was decided to construct new line from Harmuti to Itanagar only. The final location survey for Harmuti to Naharlagun (21 km.) has been completed. 56.6 hect. out of 150 hect land acquired and 5.40 lac cum of earthwork done out of 40 lac cum, 5 out of 33 minor bridges and substructure of 2 major bridges out of 20 completed. FLS from Naharlagun to Itanagar completed.
8.	Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul) (National Project)	97-9	Final Location Survey, construction work and earthwork and bridges in progress in Km. 0.0 to 20.5 and Km. 63.606 to 97.9. Jiribam-Tupul target-March, 2014 and Tupul-Imphal target — March, 2016.
9.	Kumarghat-Agartala (National Project)	109	Completed and commissioned.
10.	New Maynaguri- Jogighopa	257	Work is planned to be executed in 3 phases viz. New Mainaguri-New Coochbehar, New Coochbehar-Golakganj and Gauripur to Abhaipur. Earthwork and bridges are being progressed in first two phases. 59.25 lac cum earthwork out of 186.77 cum, 139 nos minor bridges out of 307 minor bridges, 43 km. formation out of 236 km. and super structure of 17 and sub structure of 36 out of 58 major bridges completed.
11.	Sivok-Rangpo (National Project)	52.7	Final Location Survey contract awarded and work started. Project completion target — December, 2015.

1	2	3	4
GAUGE CONVERSION			
1.	Katakhal- Bhairabhi	84	<p>Detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 88.70 cr. sanctioned. The work has been planned for completion alongwith gauge conversion of Lumding-Silchar which is targeted by March, 2012.</p> <p>0.50 hact out of 1.0 hact land acquired and for balance proposal submitted to State Govt. Joint verification held and Section IV issued. 13.40 out of 14.4 lac cum earthwork, 151 out of 170 minor bridges, 2 major bridges, 0.87 lac cum out of 1.15 cum ballast collection has been completed. Overall progress 44.60%.</p>
2.	Jumding-Dibrugarh with linked fingers, Haibargaon-Mairabari (44.8 kms.) and Senchoa Jn.-Silghat Town (961.86 km.)	734.65	<p>Lumding-Dibrugarh with linked fingers completed and commissioned. Senchoa-Silghat Town (61.85 Kms) — Commissioned and train introduced on 15.4.09.</p> <p>Haibargaon to Mairabi (44.8 Kms) - Track linking completed. Section opened for ballast train running. Ballasting, lifting and packing of track is in progress. Planned for completion by Dec, 2009.</p>
3.	Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam and Badarpur to Kumarghat (National Project)	367	<p>Works for earthwork, major and minor bridges and ballasting etc. is in progress. Overall physical progress — 43.89%.</p> <p>However, progress is badly affected due to region. Project completion target — March 2012.</p>
4.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon branch lines	419.48	<p>New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon (279 Kms) main line and Alipurduar-Bamanhat (75.58 Kms) completed and commissioned. On Fakiragram-Dhubri (66 Kms) including Golakganj-Gauripur section (15 Kms) -6.69 out of 7.54 lac cum earthwork, 11 out of 15 major bridges and 18 out of 26 minor bridges have been completed.</p>

1	2	3	4
5.	Rangia- Murkongselek with linked fingers (National Project)	510.33	Rangia — Rangpara North Section — Works of formation, bridges etc. in progress. Rangapara North to Murkongselek. Tenders invited. Project completion target — March, 2013.
DOUBLING			
1.	New Guwahati- Digaru	29.81	Earthwork and bridge works taken up and targeted for completion by March, 2010.
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION			
1.	Barauni-Katihar- Guwahati	809	New work included in the Budget 2008-09. Detailed estimate under preparation for sanction.

Infrastructural projects in NE

3205. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development in infrastructural projects in the North Eastern Region is very low, as compared to other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the plans of Government for setting up of important infrastructure projects in the North Eastern Region in sectors like power, petroleum, cement, tea, etc. during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Yes, Sir. Comparatively the development of infrastructure in North Eastern Region had been low.

(b) There have been various reasons for this which, *Inter alia*, include remote geographical location, hilly terrain, natural calamities, inadequate technical and professional expertise and weak internal revenue generation capacity for undertaking projects.

(c) To accelerate the pace of infrastructural development in NE Region, Government of India initiated various special measures which will continue for next five years. The North Eastern States, including Sikkim, are covered under the special category State under with their annual plans are funded on 90:10 basis (grant : loan). All the Central Government Ministries, except for those exempted ones, are required to make a provision of and spend at least 10% of their annual plan budget for the North Eastern States, for developmental works including the infrastructure projects. The unspent balance out of this mandatory provision 10% does not lapse

and is credited to notional pool called Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), which is used for creating infrastructure through various socio-economic developmental projects in the NER. Besides, the North Eastern Council (NEC) also fund and implements development projects in the region. The Hon'ble Finance Minister also announced a package of Rs. Rs.500 crore for development of border areas of North Eastern Region especially Arunachal Pradesh in his Budget Speech of 2008-09.

Diversion sums of Madhya Pradesh forests

†3206. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of diversion sums, campa fund from the forests of Madhya Pradesh deposited with the Central Government;

(b) why the said amount has not been given to the Madhya Pradesh Government for development of forests or other works;

(c) by when the said amount would be given and how much; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh has got the largest forest area in entire India and if so, the percentage of the forest area the State has?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has deposited an amount of about Rs.530.48 crores, as on 30.06.2009, with the *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (*Ad-hoc* CAMPA). The *Ad-hoc* CAMPA was not authorised to release money to the States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Supreme Court of India *vide* its Order dated 10.7.2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *Versus* Union of India and Others has permitted *Ad-hoc* CAMPA to release, for the time being, a sum of Rs.1000 crores per year, for the next 5 years, to State CAMPAs in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective States/UTs. Accordingly, the State of Madhya Pradesh will receive an amount of about Rs.53.05 crores after the constitution of State CAMPA and other requisite requirements as indicated in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India Order dated 10.07.2009.

(d) Yes, Sir. As per the 'State of Forest Report 2005' published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the recorded forest area of Madhya Pradesh is 94,689 sq. km. which is 30.72% of its geographical area.

Drinking water supply from reservoirs having hotels in Rajasthan

†3207. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether hotels are running in some reservoirs in Rajasthan and if so, the names of those hotels;

(b) whether the water of these reservoirs is being supplied to the public for drinking;

(c) whether this water is suitable for drinking and whether there is appropriate drainage arrangement for dirty and polluted water of toilets, etc. of hotels situated in the reservoirs or lakes; and

(d) if so, the details of hotels having such an arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Three Hotels of Udaipur in Rajasthan are located inside the lakes viz. (i) Hotel Jagmandir Palace, Lake Picchole, (ii) Hotel Taj Lake Palace, Lake Picchola and (iii) Hotel Silver Shadow Exports Balea Island, Jaisamand Lake.

(b) to (d) As informed by the State Government, the water of these reservoirs is being supplied to the public for drinking in Udaipur town after proper filtration and disinfection and this treated water has been found to be suitable for drinking. The wastewater of Jagmandir Palace Hotel and Hotel Taj Lake Palace in Lake Picchole of Udaipur is pumped through a pipeline laid under the Lake into a combined Sewage treatment Plant provided by the hotels outside the Lake. In the case of Hotel Silver Shadow situated in an island inside the Lake Jaisamand, the hotel has provided a Sewage Treatment Plant of 6 KLD capacity for treatment of wastewater. The treated wastewater is being discharged on the island for plantation purposes. No wastewater is being discharged into the Lake and zero discharge status is being maintained.

Pollution by dead bodies at rivers' Ghats

3208. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that dead bodies are cremated at the Ghats of rivers across the country, thereby causing a huge pollution in the rivers;

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

(c) whether Government has any plan to construct electric crematorium along the rivers, particularly Ganga, Yamuna, Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari, Vyas, Kosi and other major rivers of the country so that the problem of pollution in rivers may be tackled under NRCP;

(d) if so, the details of the amount allocated during last three years till 25th July, 2009, year-wise and river-wise; and

(e) the details of amount utilized, year-wise and river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Cremation of dead bodies on ghats of rivers is an age old practice. However, disposal of half and un-burnt dead bodies is one of the non-point sources of

pollution of rivers. To address this problem, setting up of electric crematoria, under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is sanctioned by the Ministry based on proposals received from the State Governments.

Central Government has so far sanctioned 48 schemes of electric crematoria at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 34.74 crore under the completed Ganga Action Plan Phase-I and the ongoing NRCP. These include 42 schemes along Ganga in the States of Uttarakhand, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal, 2 schemes along Yamuna in Delhi, 1 scheme along Sabarmati in Gujarat, 1 scheme along Khan in Madhya Pradesh and 2 schemes along Subarnarekha in Jharkhand. 38 of these schemes have been completed and 9 are under implementation. The remaining one scheme along Subarnarekha in Jharkhand has not been taken up as a crematorium has been constructed by the State Government. Expenditure of Rs.19.28 lakhs in 2006-2007, Rs.46.54 lakhs in 2007-2008, Rs. 95.73 lakhs in year 2008-2009 and Rs. 26.47 lakhs in 2009-2010 (till June 2009) has been incurred on the schemes of electric crematoria along the river Ganga. The sanctioned schemes along other rivers had been completed earlier.

Slaughter house discharging waste into Ganga in Meerut

†3209. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the wastage generated in the slaughter house in Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh is being discharged into drains which is finally carried away and dumped into Ganga river;

(b) if so, the concrete steps being taken to check it; and

(c) the action being taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No such incidence has been reported.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Emission of CO₂

3210. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to restrict the use of private cars in the capital, in order to cut the emission of CO₂;

(b) whether Government is also considering to impose congestion tax;

(c) if so, whether it would be proper to introduce quality transport system in the capital; and

(d) the reaction of Government on the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government to restrict the use of private cars in the capital in order to cut the emissions of CO₂ or impose any congestion tax.

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to improve the quality of public transport in Delhi through extension of Metro, introduction of BRT Corridors, procurement of low-floor buses for DTC, modernization of Private Stage Carriage Services, installation of GPS based automatic tracking and monitoring system, and introduction of automatic fare collection system to facilitate seamless travel across modes. The objective is to improve and encourage greater use of public transport system in Delhi to reduce road congestion, pollution and reduction in emission of CO₂.

Number of tigers in wildlife parks/reserves

3211. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tigers in the country has dwindled due to poaching;

(b) if so, the total number of tigers available in different wildlife parks/reserves as on 31 March, 2009; and

(c) what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to preserve the tigers in different regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Poaching is one of the major threats to tiger population. As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively, as indicated in Statement-I (*See below*). The new findings are based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks. The said findings indicate a poor status of tiger population in areas outside tiger reserves and protected areas. The tiger population, by and large, in tiger reserves and protected areas of the 17 tiger States are viable, while requiring ongoing conservation efforts.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for tiger conservation are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology

State	Tiger km ²	Tiger Number		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand **	1488		Not Assessed	
Central Indian	48610	601	486	718
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
<i>North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</i>				
Assam *	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh *	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram *	785	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal *	596	10	8	12
North East Hills, and	4230	100	84	118
Brahmaputra				
Sunderbans	1586		Not Assessed	
TOTAL TIGER POPULATION :		1411	1165	1657

*Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-II

*Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection/
conservation of tigers and other wild animals*

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *Inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation Plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *Inter alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The

findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.

9. An area of 29284.762 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).
10. Memorandum of Understanding developed for better/concerted implementation of conservation inputs through tiger reserve States.

Financial steps

11. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

12. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
13. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
14. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

16. The policy initiatives announced by the finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, *Inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10.

Restoration of tiger reserves

3212. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn out a comprehensive scheme for restoration of some 37 tiger reserves across the country by relocating a lakh or more families inhabiting and encroaching the reserves;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its cost; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger has been revised to include, *Inter alia*, an enhanced village relocation package (from Rs. 1.00 lakh/per family to Rs. 10.00 lakhs/per family), for relocation of villages from the core/critical tiger habitat of Tiger Reserve, identified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 towards providing inviolate space to tiger population. During the current plan period, the outlay of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger is Rs. 650 crores. The central assistance for village relocation from the core/critical tiger habitat is being provided to the States on the basis of their proposals. The funding support provided for village relocation during the current plan period is at Statement.

Statement

Details of fund released for relocation of villages/settlement of rights under Project Tiger Scheme during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)				
S.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	1930.8969	1324.49
2.	Rajasthan	—	100.00	2142.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Orissa	—	—	350.00
4.	Karnataka	58.80	980.19	—
5.	Uttarakhand	—	10.00	—
TOTAL:		88.80*	3021.087	4086.49

*Old package.

Separate cadre for wildlife

3213. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to create a separate cadre for wild-life, out of the Indian Forest Service;

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

(c) whether there is a delay in taking decision on this issue; and

(d) by when the new cadre would be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Setting up of CAMPA

3214. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to allocate funds to State Governments for setting up of the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether guidelines for setting up of State CAMPAs have since been prepared in consultation with the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent the areas of degraded forests would be brought under regenerative cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court of India *vide* its Order dated 10.7.2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Versus Union of India and Others has permitted *Ad-hoc*

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (*Ad-hoc* CAMPA) to release, for the time being, a sum of Rs. 1000 crores per year, for the next 5 years to State CAMPAs in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT as per the conditions given below:-

- “(i) the details of the bank account opened by the State Executive Committee (in Nationalized Bank) are intimated to the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA.
- (ii) the amount towards the NPV and the protected area may be released after the schemes have been reviewed by the State Level Executive Committee and the Annual Plan of Operation is approved by the Steering Committee; and
- (iii) the amount towards CA, Additional CA, PCA and the Catchment Area Treatment Plan may be released in the respective bank accounts of the States/UTs immediately for taking up site specific works already approved by the MoEF while granting prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.”

A Statement showing the State-wise amount to be released in proportion of 10% of the principal amount is given below.

(c) and (d) Guidelines for establishing State CAMPA and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value, etc., have been prepared by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests which are, by and large, in line with the discussions held in the meeting of the Chief Secretaries with the objective to assist the States/UTs for setting up the requisite mechanism and are in consonance with the directions issued from time to time by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

(e) The State CAMPAs would be responsible mainly to take up approved site-specific Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Additional Compensatory Afforestation (ACA), Penal Compensatory Afforestation (PCA), Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan, work in Protected Areas (PAs) etc. In addition, the money received towards Net Present Value (NPV) shall also be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection, infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activities.

Statement

State-wise total amount remitted by the States/Union Territories in ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (ad-hoc CAMPA) as on 30.06.2009.

Sl. No.	State	Fund Received as on 30.06.2009	Interest as on 30.06.2009	10% of Col. 3 recommended for release by Supreme Court
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109,906,133.00	24,644,239.68	10,990,613.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,978,325,571.48	1,293,355,755.00	897,832,557.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,636,463,088.74	334,456,426.83	163,676,308.87
4.	Assam	671,749,049.00	24,547,039.00	67,174,904.90
5.	Bihar	773,448,981.00	127,202,404.61	77,344,898.10
6.	Chandigarh	17,652,067.00	3,277,234.70	1,765,206.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,321,350,743.39	2,162,768,056.67	1,232,135,074.34
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,829,000.00	1,596,850.00	1,682,900.00
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	1,224,523,363.00	105,169,122.00	122,452,336.30
11.	Goa	1,211,970,919.58	150,390,957.65	121,197,091.96
12.	Gujarat	2,496,471,445.00	248,747,721.39	249,647,144.50
13.	Haryana	1,911,413,386.79	74,796,687.66	191,141,338.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,667,719,848.60	393,003,742.53	366,771,984.86
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
16.	Jharkand	9,500,280,928.03	1,232,550,233.36	950,028,092.80
17.	Karnataka	5,855,732,170.00	968,158,521.00	585,573,217.00
18.	Kerala	175,090,762.58	39,629,773.55	17,509,076.26
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,304,823,886.00	646,606,109.00	530,482,388.60
21.	Maharashtra	8,935,493,798.50	1,076,458,322.35	893,549,379.85
22.	Manipur	74,568,219.00	18,651,161.45	7,456,821.90
23.	Meghalaya	9,675,979.00	947,343.92	967,597.90
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—
26.	Orissa	13,106,182,423.00	1,508,977,198.85	1,310,618,242.30
27.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	3,305,472,163.50	282,423,433.71	330,547,216.35
29.	Rajasthan	3,259,088,410.85	402,711,120.72	325,908,841.09

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	800,924,612.00	70,809,135.00	80,092,461.20
31.	Tamil Nadu	197,130,414.00	18,630,439.16	19,713,041.40
32.	Tripura	354,181,754.00	55,422,101.00	35,418,175.40
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4,709,629,585.46	845,027,056.40	470,962,958.55
34.	Uttarakhand	8,165,322,154.65	1,114,442,810.00	816,532,215.47
35.	West Bengal	529,577,838.00	56,964,899.00	52,957,783.80
GRAND TOTAL :		99,321,298,695.15	13,282,365,896.19	9,932,129,869.52

Protection of rare animals

3215. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking any action to protect the rare wild animals in the National Reserve Forests which are being killed both by the naxal and hunters in Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, where workers of those areas are afraid to go out for their duties;

(b) if so, the details of action being taken by the Ministry so as to eliminate these problems with immediate effect; and

(c) whether Government has done any survey, so far, about how many such animals are killed by the naxals and hunters in those States, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Elephant', 'Project Tiger' and 'Integrated Forest Protection', provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments including Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh for various activities aimed at the protection and conservation of forests and wildlife, which *Inter alia* include anti poaching activities and strengthening infrastructure in naxal affected and poaching prone areas. Recently, the incident of naxal attack in Similipal Tiger Reserve in Orissa was also reviewed in the Ministry. In addition, protection forces consisting of local youths and ex-military personnel have also been established for protection of wildlife in the Tiger Reserves and regular patrolling has been intensified in forest/Protected Areas to prevent poaching of wild animals.

(c) No exclusive survey has been done on the animals killed by naxals and hunters in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa. As per the information received from the State Governments, no killing of wild animals by naxals has been reported. However, four elephants have been killed during last sixteen months in Jharkhand, while five elephants, five leopards, one pangolin and two blackbucks were killed by hunters in Orissa during 2008-09.

Yamuna Action Plan

†*3216. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 433 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19 February, 2009 and state:

(a) the percentage of water of Yamuna that has been made pollution free under Yamuna Action Plan in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana;

(b) the State-wise required sewage treatment capacity to make Yamuna pollution free alongwith the current capacity;

(c) whether Government would declare discharge of any chemical waste into the Yamuna as unpardonable offence; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), pollution abatement works like Interception and Diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works and crematoria have been taken up in 21 towns in Hayana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Sewage treatment capacity of 753 million liters per day (mld) has been created so far under the Plan. Besides this, sewage treatment infrastructure has also been created by the State Governments under other Central/State Schemes.

State-wise details of sewage pollution loads in the towns covered under YAP vis-a-vis sewage treatment capacity available are given below:-

State	Estimated sewage Pollution Load (mld)	Treatment capacity available (mld)	Treatment capacity required to be created (mld)
Haryana	654	390	264
Delhi	3477	2325	1152
Uttar Pradesh	856	401	455

A Statement indicating the water quality of river Yamuna in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) in 1996 and 2008 during lean season is given below. The pollution abatement works implemented by the Central and State Governments have helped in improving the water quality in some locations and checking the pace of deterioration in others. Presently, the water quality in the stretch of river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

barrage) and parts of Uttar Pradesh exceeds the standards in terms of BOD of 3.0 milligram per liter (mg/l), mainly due to significant increase in pollution load and lack of fresh water in the river during lean period.

(c) and (d) Pollution from industries on the banks of rivers is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Discharge and disposal of effluents of various categories has to conform to provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and various rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The SPCBs are empowered to take action against defaulting industries not conforming to the prescribed standards.

Statement

The water quality of river Yamuna in terms of key indicators

(Lean season average *i.e.* March-June)

Sl. No.	Station/Location	1996		2008	
		DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
A	Haryana				
1.	Tajewala	11.70	1.20	9.7	1.3
2.	Kalanaur	10.40	1.05	7.1	2.8
3.	Sonepat	9.75	3.00	6.0	2.5
4.	Palla	13.95	6.00	8.3	1.3
B	Delhi				
1.	Nizamuddin	0.30	25.00	0.0	34.5
C	Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Agra Canal	0.35	26.50	0.0	13.8
2.	Majhawali	0.50	22.00	2.4	20.8
3.	Mathura u/s	8.10	4.00	5.3	13.5
4.	Mathura d/s	8.50	2.50	5.8	14.8
5.	Agra u/s	10.65	4.50	6.0	13.0
6.	Agra d/s	1.65	9.00	8.4	21.0
7.	Batteshwar	13.90	11.00	12.0	18.0
8.	Etawah	11.16	7.00	11.8	16.3
9.	UDI	9.71	2.00	8.3	2.3
10.	Auraiya Juhika	8.14	5.00	10.4	4.8

Source : Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

Afforestation of catchment area

3217. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jai Prakash Group's 330 MW Bapsa-II project is not releasing full amount under the Catchment Area Treatment Plan for afforestation of catchment area of its hydro plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether unscientific approach of the construction company has caused serious damage to the fragile ecological balance in Kinnaur mountains in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per records available in the Ministry, Baspa Stage—II Hydroelectric Project (not Bapsa—II) was accorded Environmental Clearance (EC) on 17th December, 1993 for generation of 300 MW electricity. For the catchment area treatment, a total of Rs.20.10 crore was required to be deposited by the project proponent. So far an amount of Rs.18.96 crores has so been deposited.

The funds deposition, its disbursal and utilization, are handled and supervised by the Upper Sutlej Valley Watershed Development Society constituted in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) During construction of the project, the scientists of the Regional Office at Chandigarh of Ministry of Environment and Forests visited the project site and observed that the project proponent was complying with the conditions stipulated in the EC letter in order to avoid any serious damage to the fragile ecological balance of the Kinnaur mountains in Himachal Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (c).

Pollution in metro cities

3218. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that almost all the metropolitan cities in the country are accumulating higher levels of air pollution, etc.;

(b) whether one of the steps mentioned by the Supreme Court was to make the city buses in the national capital to run on CNG, thereby reducing pollution levels; if so, whether such facility needs to be extended to all the metropolitan cities with more than 10 lakh population; and

(c) whether Government is aware of the recent introduction of green vehicles, Eco friendly vehicles; if so, the advantages of these vehicles, compared to diesel/petrol vehicles and the concessions proposed for prospective buyers of vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Rapid urbanization and industrialization and abundance of vehicles have been major reasons of air pollution in metropolitan cities. Ambient air quality is regularly being monitored under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in 35 metropolitan cities as per 2001 census.

Ambient air quality data for the last 03 years has revealed that air quality is within the ambient standards with respect to Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂). However, the levels of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) are exceeding the ambient air quality norms in residential areas at 08 locations in Kolkata, Howrah and Delhi. The levels of Respirable Suspended Particulate matter (RSPM) are exceeding the norms in 86 out of 125 cities and towns monitored during 2008.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Order, dated 5th April, 2002 directed the Government to phase out diesel buses by introducing Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses in the National Capital Territory. The CNG as automotive fuel has been introduced in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Ankleshwar, Vadodara, Surat, Kanpur, Bareilly, Agra, Lucknow and Agartala.

Under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Act, 2006, City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks would be built and operated across the country. The priority for CGD is being decided on the basis of likely availability of gas through the pipeline by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). Separately, the Board is trying to ensure that a National Gas Grid is in place on a priority basis by identifying the gaps in the existing pipeline network for which the Board may consider inviting bids on *suo moto* basis so that natural gas is available across the country including metropolitan cities and is distributed through the CGD networks. However, the concerned State Governments are responsible for introducing/converting CNG buses in the metropolitan cities and to take steps to switch over to CNG.

(c) The term green or eco-friendly vehicle is used loosely and denotes vehicles with low or zero emissions, fuel efficiency, etc. Vehicle manufacturers have recently introduced vehicles that run on electricity and hybrid fuel which are more eco-friendly in comparison to vehicles running on diesel or petrol. The Government provides concession in excise duty on import of components for CNG and LPG kits.

Regulatory mechanism for bio-safety

3219. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no regulatory mechanism for bio-safety of GM products in the country;

(b) whether Supreme Court has given an interim directions recently to Government to publish all results of trials on the safety of Genetically Modified food items in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment of the impact of unregulated release of GM grains and vegetables on public health and environment, in the Indian environment has been made;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has formulated the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import and Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989', notified under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Rules cover the areas of research as well as activities involving manufacture, use, import, export, storage and large scale applications of Genetically Modified (GM) Organisms and products made therefrom throughout India. The Rules are supported by biosafety guidelines for evaluation environmental and health safety aspects of GM products. The guidelines and protocols are updated regularly and are in line with the international norms prescribed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, CODEX Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention.

(b) and (c) The hon'ble Supreme Court of India has allowed the field trials of GM crops subject to compliance of stringent norms such as (i) maintaining a crop specific isolation distance as well as biological and physical barriers as per the 'Minimum Indian Seed Certification Standards' recommended by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research; (ii) submission of a validated event specific protocol to detect the level of contamination at 0.01% level of detection before initiating the field trials; and (iii) designating a lead scientist responsible for the field trials. The Ministry of Environment Forests has informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court that biosafety data on Bt cotton and BT brinjal are available at websites www.envfor.nic.in and www.dbtbiosafety.nic.in for public scrutiny. It has been further committed that biosafety data of other crops will also be posted on the websites as and when the studies are completed.

(d) The Ministry has not received any report regarding the release of unregulated grains and vegetables in the country.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Problems at Sabarimala shrine

3220. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the major problems of human beings and ecology in the pilgrimage to the internationally famous shrine Sabarimala, attracting millions of pilgrims and devotees, as listed out after the Public Accounts Committee's cognizance;

(b) the stage of master plan envisaged in this connection;

(c) the major hurdles yet to be tackled; and

(d) whether there would be a time-frame for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The major problems listed in the report of the Public Account Committee (PAC) are in the paras no. 66, 68 and 81 of the report. These, *Inter alia*, include lack of clean drinking water, hygienic food, medical facilities, shelters, dormitories, toilets; absence of shelters for sleeping at nights along the hilly footpath and narrow tracts unable to contain massive flow of pilgrims on their journey uphill. Concerns have also been expressed by environmentalists for protection of the fragile eco-system while carrying out developmental works in the areas.

(b) The Master Plan prepared M/s IL and FS Ecosmart India Limited was approved by the State Government of Kerala on 3rd May, 2007. The Master Plan was prepared after examining the comments from all stake holders.

(c) and (d) M/s IL and FS Ecosmart India Limited has submitted a long term Master Plan incorporating all aspects of regional development in the context of Sabarimala pilgrims and detailing the developmental vision for the immediate requirements by November, 2007. A short term Plan till 2015 and a long term Plan till 2050 have also been envisaged. The State Government of Kerala has also constituted Working Level Committee and Apex Level Committee for the implementation of the Master Plan.

National Green Tribunal

†3221. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has placed any proposal to constitute the National Green Tribunal before Cabinet;

(b) whether it is proposed to include judges and experts in the field of environment and forests in the National Green Tribunal;

(c) whether public representatives would also be included in this Tribunal, apart from judges and experts;

(d) the number of proposals pending with the Ministry for No Objection Certificate, State-wise; and since when these proposals are pending; and

(e) whether developmental activities in forest areas in States are stalled, as these proposals from States are pending for many years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests submitted a Note for the Cabinet on 17.7.09 proposing establishment of the National Green Tribunal. The Note along with the draft National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.07.2009.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests does not issue "No Objection Certificate". However, environmental clearances are given to industrial and infrastructure projects under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991. Similarly, under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, prior approval of the Central Government is essential for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. This is to regulate the indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forestry use and to maintain a logical balance between the developmental needs of the country and the conservation of natural resources.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Utilisation of the amount of use of forest land

†3222. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money deposited for afforestation, in lieu of using forest land, and annual interest amount being accrued on it;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has directed to provide one thousand crore rupees every year for development of forests and providing employment to rural unemployed, out of this interest amount;

(c) if so, by when the required blue-print in this regard would be prepared;

(d) whether the Court has also emphasized upon regular monitoring of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the arrangements being made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As on 30.06.2009, about an amount of Rs. 9,932.12 crores has been deposited by the States/Union Territories with *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (*Ad-hoc* CAMPA). This amount has earned an interest of Rs. 1328.23 crores. A statement showing the State-wise amount remitted into the account of *Ad-hoc* CAMPA by State/UTs and the interest accrued thereon is placed at Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 10.7.2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *Versus* Union of India and Others has permitted *Ad-hoc* CAMPA to release money to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores yearly for a period of five years to the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Management and Planning Authorities (State CAMPAs). This money will be utilised by the States/UTs for execution of approved site-specific schemes concerning Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Additional Compensatory Afforestation (ACA), Penal Compensatory Afforestation (PCA), Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan etc. As regards utilization of money received towards Net Present Value (NPV) and works in Protected areas (PAs) is concerned, the money will be released after the schemes are reviewed by the respective State Level Executive Committees and approved by the Steering Committees. In the above Order, the Apex Court has also emphasized that “*the broad guidelines adopted by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) be followed and the work may be allotted mostly to rural unemployed people maintaining the minimum wages level.*” The requisite guidelines finalized by the Ministry and also approved by the Apex Court have been forwarded to States/UTs for establishing State CAMPAs.

These guidelines, *Inter alia*, provide for establishment of National CAMPA Advisory Council for regular monitoring and evaluation of utilisation of funds in consultation with States/UTs.

Statement

State-wise total amount remitted by the State/Union Territories in ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (ad-hoc CAMPA) as on 30.06.2009.

Sl. No.	State	Fund Received as on 30.06.2009	Interest as on 30.06.2009	Total funds as on 30.06.2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109,906,133.00	24,644,239.68	134,550,372.68
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,978,325,571.48	1,293,355,755.00	10,271,681,326.48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,636,463,088.74	334,456,426.83	1,971,219,515.57
4.	Assam	671,749,049.00	24,547,039.00	696,296,088.00
5.	Bihar	773,448,981.00	127,202,404.61	900,651,385.61
6.	Chandigarh	17,652,067.00	3,277,234.70	20,929,301.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,321,350,743.39	2,162,768,056.67	14,484,118,800.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,829,000.00	1,596,850.00	18,425,850.00
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	1,224,523,363.00	105,169,122.00	1,329,692,485.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Goa	1,211,970,919.58	150,390,957.65	1,362,361,877.23
12.	Gujarat	2,496,471,445.00	248,747,721.39	2,745,219,166.39
13.	Haryana	1,911,413,386.79	74,796,687.66	1,986,210,074.45
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,667,719,848.60	393,003,742.53	4,060,723,591.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	9,500,280,928.03	1,232,550,233.36	10,732,831,161.39
17.	Karnataka	5,855,732,170.00	968,158,521.00	6,823,890,691.00
18.	Kerala	175,090,762.58	39,629,773.55	214,720,536.13
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,304,823,886.00	646,606,109.00	5,951,429,995.00
21.	Maharashtra	8,935,493,798.50	1,076,458,322.35	10,011,952,120.85
22.	Manipur	74,568,219.00	18,651,161.45	93,219,380.45
23.	Meghalaya	9,675,979.00	947,343.92	10,623,322.92
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—
26.	Orissa	13,106,182,423.00	1,508,977,198.85	14,615,159,621.85
27.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	3,305,472,163.50	282,423,433.71	3,587,895,597.21
29.	Rajasthan	3,259,088,410.85	402,711,120.72	3,661,799,531.57
30.	Sikkim	800,924,612.00	70,809,135.00	871,733,747.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	197,130,414.00	18,630,439.16	215,760,853.16
32.	Tripura	354,181,754.00	55,422,101.00	409,603,855.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4,709,629,585.46	845,027,056.40	5,554,656,641.86
34.	Uttarakhand	8,165,322,154.65	1,114,442,810.00	9,279,764,964.65
35.	West Bengal	529,577,838.00	56,964,899.00	586,542,737.00
GRAND TOTAL :		99,321,298,695.15	13,282,365,896.19	112,603,664,591.34

Inclusion of Bhandra Wildlife Sanctuary in Mysore Elephant Reserve

3223. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government's proposal for the inclusion of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary and neighbouring areas under the Mysore Elephant Reserve, has been pending with Government since February, 2008, the proposal being based on Government's guidelines of June, 2002; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and by when the same is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A proposal for the inclusion of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary and neighbouring areas under the Mysore Elephant Reserve was received from State Government of Karnataka only in October, 2008. In such cases, proposal is examined by experts followed by site inspection if required before taking a decision. The present proposal has been referred for the expert advice before taking final view in the matter.

Forestry projects in Orissa

3224. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Forestry Projects being implemented in Orissa;

(b) the Central assistance released to the State under those schemes during the last two Five Year Plans, so far; and

(c) the details of achievements made under the schemes in various specific areas of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The details of centrally sponsored forestry projects being implemented in the State of Orissa and central assistance released for these schemes by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to the State during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans are as under:

Sl. No.	Projects/schemes	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997—2002	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002—2007
1.	Wetland Conservation Programme	1.94	4.90
2.	Mangroves	1.41	1.62
3.	Biosphere Reserves	0.81	2.54
4.	Intensification of Forest Management	0.82	4.27
5.	Tiger Project	4.12	5.92
6.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	2.81	13.07
7.	National Afforestation Programme	0.05	56.48
8.	Project Elephant	2.05	6.30

(c) Funding provided under these Centrally Sponsored Schemes has resulted in creation of improved infrastructure for promotion, conservation and development of forests and wildlife.

Fire in forests

3225. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forests that caught fire this summer and the number of incidents of fire reported, giving the details, State-wise;

(b) whether the fire incidents were successfully controlled in all cases;

(c) the details of the damage caused by these fire incidents; and

(d) the long term arrangements made to control or prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) This information is not collected at the Central level. However, the same is being collected from the State/UT Forest Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The Government of India through its Centrally Sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments to supplement their forest-fire prevention and control measures. The long term measures being taken to prevent and control forest-fires include:

- (i) Setting up of Fire Fighting Cells with surveillance and communication equipments and mobility.
- (ii) Fire mapping and preparation of Fire Management Plans.
- (iii) Use of MODIS Satellite data through web-based facility for near real time detection of fire and intimation to the concerned State/UT Forest Department by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun.
- (iv) Creation and maintenance of Fire Lines by removal of fire hazards before the onset of fire season and during the season.
- (v) Construction of Fire Watch Towers at strategic locations.
- (vi) Construction of Water Storage Structures and storage of water.
- (vii) Engagement of Fire Watchers during fire season.
- (viii) Involvement of local people through Joint Forest Management Committees in surveillance, reporting and fire fighting.
- (ix) Training and awareness of personnel and people.

Fire in Corbett National Park

3226. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high alert has been sounded in the Corbett National Park following a major fire in the periphery of Uttarakhand Park in April this year;

(b) if so, the current status of fire; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such fire incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A red alert was issued by the State for prevention of fire in the Corbett Tiger Reserve. As informed by the State, only 1.5 hectares of the said reserve was affected by fire due to successful fire prevention and control measures.

(c) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is being provided to the Corbett Tiger Reserve which, *Inter alia*, includes fire prevention, detection and control measures.

Environmental clearance to power projects

3227. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether power projects are facing considerable delay in securing mandatory environmental clearance from Government;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, particularly from Maharashtra;

(c) the main reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken to simplify and expedite the clearance process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. Delay occurs mainly due to non-submission of requisite information by the project proponents.

(b) and (c) No Hydro-electric project from Maharashtra is pending. However, six proposals for grant of Environment Clearance (EC) to thermal power projects have been received from Maharashtra. These are 1600 MW Thermal Power Plant (TPP) at Dhopave, 3×660 MW expansion of Koradi TPP at Koradi, 405 MW TPP at Alibag, Raigad, 1600 MW TPP at Dherand, Raigad, 2×300 MW TTPP at Tadali, Chandrapur and 1×300 MW TPP at Buttibori, Nagpur. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its July meeting has recommended grant of Environmental Clearance to the project at Alibag, Raigad. The projects at Dhopave and Dherand could not be considered for grant of EC due to non-submission of requisite information by the project proponents. The projects at Tadali, Chandrapur and Buttibori, Nagpur have been delisted due to non-availability of water allocation/coal linkage. The proposal for expansion of units at Koradi Thermal Power Project will be considered in the next meeting of EAC to be held in August, 2009.

(d) Draft EIA Notification to further streamline the procedure for consideration of proposals for Terms of Reference and Environmental Clearance has been brought out by the Ministry on 19th January, 2009 for eliciting comments from various stake holders before finalisation. The frequency and duration of Expert Appraisal Committee meetings have also been increased.

Shrinking of green cover in Assam

3228. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any assessment or study on rapid shrinking of green cover in Assam due to population increase, town expansion, industrialization and ongoing infrastructure developmental projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the green cover of the region; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No comprehensive assessment or study has been done on rapid shrinking of green covers in Assam due to population increase, town expansion, industrialization and ongoing infrastructure development projects. However, Forest Survey of India (FSI), under Ministry of Environment and Forests, makes biennial forest cover assessment using remote sensing technology and publishes the forest cover maps and statistics in the State of Forest Report (SFR). As per the last SFR 2005, the forest cover has shown a net decrease of 90 km² as compared with the previous assessment period, published in SFR 2003. This decrease has been attributed in SFR 2005 to “illicit felling in insurgency affected areas and due to shifting cultivation”.

For protection of green cover, financial assistance is being provided to State/UT Governments for forest fire control and management, strengthening of infrastructure, preparation of working plans and other protection related measures under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (now renamed as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme). The details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the Assam State during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (i) 2007-08 | Rs. 496.00 lakhs |
| (ii) 2008-09 | Rs. 400.00 lakhs |

Project lion

3229. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has recently submitted a project lion to Government for protecting lions in its only home, *i.e.* Gir forests in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame for approval and implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Government of Gujarat, in July 2009, has submitted a project titled— “A Plan for Consolidated Long Term Conservation of Asiatic Lion (*Panthera leo*

persica) at the Greater Gir Region including the Gir PA System” for an amount of Rs. 226.08 crore. The main activities proposed under the project are:

- (i) Management planning and capacity building.
- (ii) Wildlife research, education and nature awareness.
- (iii) Anti-poaching/protection activities.
- (iv) Strengthening of infrastructure.
- (v) Veterinary care.
- (vi) Strengthening staff welfare activities
- (vii) Habitat improvement.
- (viii) Addressing man-animal conflict.
- (ix) Relocation of forest dwellers including Maldharis from Gir.
- (x) Eco-tourism
- (xi) Over all O and M.

Such proposals are considered by the Central Government subject to the availability of funds and fulfillment of procedural requirements.

Receding of water bodies in NE

3230. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn towards the fast receding water bodies in Assam and other parts of the North-Eastern region;
- (b) how far it has affected the rain fall in the region over the last two decades; and
- (c) whether any study has been made and scheme developed, to recharge the water bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with any outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore in the Eleventh Plan. The programmes covers all states of the country and aims at improvement of water bodies, improvement of catchments areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture and increased availability of drinking water. The State Governments including the North Eastern States have been requested to submit proposals under the scheme.

Bio-safety mechanism on Bt. Brinjal

3231. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of bio-safety mechanism that the Ministry has on Bt. Brinjal;
- (b) whether this information is available in the public domain;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, why open air trials have been allowed in a large scale without bio-safety being cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Bt brinjal expressing *cry 1Ac* protein tolerant to fruit and shoot borer, a major pest which attacks brinjal crop, has been developed by M/s Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company Ltd., in accordance with the biosafety regulations prescribed under the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import and Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989', notified under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Rules cover the areas of research as well as activities involving manufacture, use, import, export, storage and large scale applications of Genetically Modified (GM) organisms and products made therefrom. The Rules are supported by biosafety guidelines for evaluating environmental and health safety aspects of GM products. The guidelines and protocols are updated regularly and are in line with the international norms prescribed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, CODEX Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention.

(b) and (c) Biosafety data for Bt. brinjal which includes environment safety assessment (pollen escape out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of the protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, and baseline susceptibility studies etc.) and health safety assessment (composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies, and feeding studies on fish chicken, cows and buffaloes etc.) are available in the public domain and can be accessed at [http://www.envfor.nic.in/divisions/csurv/geac/geac home.html](http://www.envfor.nic.in/divisions/csurv/geac/geac%20home.html) and <http://www.igmoris.nic.in>

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on plastic bags

3232. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:
SHRI SAMAN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps for complete ban on plastic bags all over the country to save the environment and to save our children from many diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not banning the plastic bags in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether any new technique has been developed as an alternative to plastic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The manufacture, sale and use of plastic bags and recycling of plastic wastes are regulated under the Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 (as amended in 2003). As per these rules, manufacture, sale and use of carry bags less than 20 micron in thickness and less than 8x12 inches in size is prohibited. Exercising the

powers delegated to them under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or by enacting separate laws, some States have prescribed more stringent norms for thickness of plastic bags or banned the use of plastic bags in tourist/public places.

(c) According to the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued a Government Order dated 30.03.2001 prescribing authorities for enforcement of various provisions of the rules and levy of penalties for violation of provisions of the plastic Rules. Based on this Order, Municipal Council, Tadipatri passed a resolution for imposing ban on the usages of plastic bags, cups and glasses with effective from 1st January, 2006. The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam Board (TTD Board) has passed a resolution on 20th June 2009 to prepare an action plan for immediate reduction and ultimate elimination of use of plastics in Tirumala. The TTD Board has also proposed to introduce biodegradable plastic bags for carrying laddus and other prasadam.

(d) Paper bags, jute bags, cloth bags or the bags made off degradable plastics are alternatives available to plastic bags.

Environmental clearance to projects

3233. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current rate of environmental clearance for various projects;
- (b) the details of projects given environmental clearance in 2008-09, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is ready to bring stringent regulations in this area to protect the environment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A total of 1545 developmental projects were accorded the Environment Clearance during the financial year 2008-09, a State-wise break-up of which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification of September, 2006 provides for the appraisal of projects, public consultation, preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for incorporation of the environmental mitigative measures.

Statement

State-wise details regarding environmental clearance to projects

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Projects accorded Environmental Clearance during 2008-09
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145

1	2	3
2.	Assam	21
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
4.	Bihar	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	49
6.	Delhi	56
7.	Daman and Diu	4
8.	Gujarat	292
9.	Goa	84
10.	Haryana	19
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2
12.	Jharkhand	33
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
14.	Kerala	39
15.	Karnataka	80
16.	Madhya Pradesh	53
17.	Meghalaya	4
18.	Manipur	2
19.	Maharashtra	146
20.	Orissa	104
21.	Punjab	19
22.	Puducherry	2
23.	Rajasthan	74
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	203
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24
28.	Uttarakhand	21
29.	West Bengal	54
TOTAL :		1545

Pollution in Sutlej basin

3234. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Sutlej basin has been converted into a dumping ground due to 1000 MW Karcham Wangtoo hydropower project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the indiscriminate blasting and unchecked air pollution has severely affected the livelihood of the people in the adjoining villages of Kilba, Runang, Urni, Yula, Meeru, Chagoan, Tapri, Sapni and Kanai; and

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by Government to save environment of the region and the details of steps Government has taken against the said hydropower project company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) For the disposal of the excavated material, forty seven sties have been earmarked in the project area. Most of the dumping sites, though located along the river, are at a safe distance. Adequate protection measures are provided in advance before dumping the excavated material.

(c) As reported by this Ministry's Regional Office at Chandigarh, there is no indiscriminate blasting nor is the air pollution is unchecked. Blasting is done in controlled manner using explosives which are duly approved and licensed by Chief Controller of Explosives and the District Administration. It does not appear to be correct that air pollution has severely affected the livelihood of the people in the adjoining villages of Kilba, Runang, Urni, Yula, Meeru, Chagon, Tapi, Sapni and Kanai.

(d) Karcham Wangtoo Hydroelectric project in Himachal Pradesh was accorded Environmental Clearance (EC) on 09.11.2005. In the EC letter a condition had been stipulated that restoration of construction area including dumping site of excavated materials should be ensured by leveling, filling up of burrow pits, landscaping etc. and that the area should be property treated with suitable plantation. These conditions are being implemented by the project proponent.

Decrease in Red Pandas

3235. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable decrease in the population of Red Pandas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a very large amount meant for conservation has not been utilized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Fluctuations in the population of wild animals is a natural phenomenon and various reasons like predation, diseases, competition, man-animal conflict, heat stroke, etc. are attributed to it. However, there are no reports available with the Ministry showing decrease in the population of Red Pandas.

(c) and (d) Central Government provides financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for activities aimed at the protection and conservation of wildlife including Red Pandas and their habitats. Funds are released to State/UT Governments only after the receipt of utilisation certificates for the fund released during the previous financial years. There are no such instances noticed, where large amount meant for conservation including for Red Pandas, have not been utilised.

Impact of G.M. food on health

3236. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Green peace, in a recent report, has highlighted the dangers of genetically modified food produced in India;

(b) if so, the safety mechanisms adopted by India in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that trees and traditional ayurvedic medicinal herbs are being subjected to genetic engineering; and

(d) if so, the details of the genetically modified food and its impact on health and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry has received representations from several NGOs alleging the ill-effects of genetically modified food on environment and human health.

(b) India's biotechnology regulatory system is governed by the "Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989" under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Rules cover the areas of research as well as activities involving manufacture, use, import, export, storage and large scale applications of Genetically Modified (GM) organisms and products. These Rules are supplemented by the biosafety guidelines for evaluating environmental and health safety aspects of GM food crops. The biosafety guidelines are updated regularly and follow international norms prescribed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, CODEX Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). All GM crops are extensively tested for their biosafety prior to commercial release.

The biosafety assessment includes environment safety assessment (pollen escape out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of the protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, and baseline susceptibility studies etc.) and health safety assessment (composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies, and feeding studies on fish chicken, cows and buffaloes etc.) The biosafety data are available in the public domain and can be accessed at <http://www.envfor.nic.in/divisions/csurv/geac/geac%20home.html> and <http://www.igmoris.nic.in>

(c) Preliminary laboratory based research has been initiated by a few institutions on eucalyptus, bamboo, casuarina, rubber, bell pepper, brahmi, amla, ashwagandha, ginger and anantmool. However, so far no transgenic with these trees or medicinal plants has been developed except rubber which is also under greenhouse studies.

(d) Does not arise.

Wild animals

3237. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed statistics of wild animals like tiger, bear, elephant, lion, black bucks, cheetah, deer and leopard from 2000 to 2009, State-wise and whether these statistics are correct;

(b) if not, whether forest department officers are giving wrong figures to protect their services and the census method is not correct; and

(c) whether Government would implement a different method to get the correct statistics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Comprehensive and nation *wide* population estimation of wildlife (except for flagship species like tiger, elephant, etc.) has not been carried out/collated at Central Government level. The details of the all India estimation of tiger carried out during 2001-02 (using earlier methodology) as well as the latest all India estimation of tiger, carried out during 2006-2008 are at Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). However, the latest estimation cannot be compared with the previous estimations on account of the modified methodology adopted. Similarly, the details of the all India enumeration of wild elephants carried out in 2002 and 2007-08 are at Statement-III (*See below*). Further, as per the estimations carried out during 2001 and 2005, the population of Lions in Gir forests were 327 and 359±10 respectively.

Population estimation of wild animals are based on the best scientific knowledge available and the methodology adopted for such estimation is subjected to refinement/modification from time to time based on the advances in knowledge and technology. There are no such reports

available with the Ministry indicating that forest departments are giving wrong figures to protect their service.

Statement-I

Population estimates of tigers (2001-02) (Using earlier methodology)

S.No.	Name of the State	2001-02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61
3.	Assam	354
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	110
5.	Goa/Daman and Diu	5
6.	Karnataka	401
7.	Kerala	71
8.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	937
9.	Maharashtra	238
10.	Meghalaya	47
11.	Mizoram	28
12.	Nagaland	23
13.	Orissa	173
14.	Rajasthan	58
15.	Tamil Nadu	60
16.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	535
17.	West Bengal	349
TOTAL :		3642

Statement-II

Population estimates of tigers (2006-08) (using latest methodology)

State	Tiger Number		
	No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>			
Uttarakhand	178	161	195

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127
Bihar	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	297	259	335
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364
Maharashtra	103	76	131
Orissa	45	37	53
Rajasthan	32	30	35
Jharkhand**		Not Assessed	
Central Indian	601	486	718
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>			
Karnataka	290	241	339
Kerala	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95
Western Ghats	402	336	487
<i>North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</i>			
Assam*	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	14	12	18
Mizoram*	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal*	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	100	84	118
Sunderbans		Not Assessed	
TOTAL TIGER POPULATION:	1411	1165	1657

*Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-III

Estimated Population of Wild Elephants

Region	State	Elephant Population	
		2002	2007-08
North-East	Arunachal Pradesh	1607	1690
	Assam	5246	5281
	Meghalaya	1868	1811
	Nagaland	145	152
	Mizoram	33	12
	Manipur	12	Nil
	Tripura	40	59
	West Bengal (North)	292	300-350
	Total for North-East	9243	9305-9355
East	West Bengal (South)	36	25
	Jharkhand	772	624
	Orissa	1841	1862
	Chhattisgarh	—	122
	Total for East	2649	2633
North	Uttarakhand	1582	1346
	Uttar Pradesh	85	380
	Total for North	1667	1726
South	Tamil Nadu	3052	3867
	Karnataka	5838	4035
	Kerala	3850	6068
	Andhra Pradesh	74	28
	Maharashtra	—	7
	Total for South	12814	14005
Islands	Andaman and Nicobar	40	NA
GRAND TOTAL :		26413	27669-27719

Protection of forests

3238. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to protect forest areas in the country; and

(b) the total forest area in our country, State-wise and whether the forest cover area has drastically gone down because of illegal log cutting, mining and industrialization and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Protection and management of forest areas is primarily the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government. However, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States/UT Governments through the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (now renamed as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme). This financial assistance is made available for forest-fire control and management, strengthening of infrastructure, preparation of working plans and other protection related measures. In addition, various State/UTs Governments also take up protection measures under the representative schemes of the State/UT plan.

(b) The total recorded forest area in the country is 7,69,626 sq.km. The State-wise details are given at Statement-I (*See below*). The forest cover is assessed by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, on biennial basis and the results published in the State Forest Report (SFR). The forest cover in the country was assessed to be 6,77,816 sq.km. in 2003 and 6,77,088 sq.km. in 2005. This assessment indicates only a marginal net decrease of 728 sq.km. in the forest cover during the intervening period. The State-wise details of forest cover assessments are given at Statement-II (*See below*) and the reasons for loss of forest cover wherever it has happened are given at Statement-III (*See below*). There are no reports on any drastic reduction in forest cover due to illegal logging, mining or industrialization.

Statement-I

Recorded Forest Area in States/UTs in India

(area in Km²)

State/UT	Recorded Forest Area SFR 2005	
	Area	% of GA
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	63,821	23.20
Arunachal Pradesh	51,540,	61.55
Assam	26,832	34.21
Bihar	6,473	6.87

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	59,772	44.21
Goa	1,224	33.06
Gujarat	18,962	9.67
Haryana	1,559	3.53
Himachal Pradesh	37,033	66.52
Jammu and Kashmir	20,230	9.10
Jharkhand	23,605	29.61
Karnataka	38,284	19.96
Kerala	11,265	28.99
Madhya Pradesh	94,689	30.72
Maharashtra	61,939	20.13
Manipur	17,418	78.01
Meghalaya	9,496	42.34
Mizoram	16,717	79.30
Nagaland	9,222	55.62
Orissa	58,136	37.34
Punjab	3,084	6.12
Rajasthan	32,488	9.49
Sikkim	5,841	82.31
Tamil Nadu	22,877	17.59
Tripura	6,294	60.02
Uttar Pradesh	16,796	6.97
Uttarakhand	34,651	64.79
West Bengal	11,879	13.38
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,171	86.93
Chandigarh	33	28.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204	41.55
Daman and Diu	6	5.72

1	2	3
Delhi	85	5.73
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL:	769,626	23.41

Statement-II

Change in the forest cover of States/UTs between 2003 and 2005 assessments

State/UT	Forest Cover (2003 Assessment)	Forest Cover (2005 Assessment)	Change
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	44,412	44,372	-40
Arunachal Pradesh	67,692	67,777	85
Assam	27,735	27,645	-90
Bihar	5,573	5,579	6
Chhattisgarh	55,992	55,863	-129
Delhi	174	176	2
Goa	2,164	2,164	0
Gujarat	14,814	14,715	-99
Haryana	1,576	1,587	11
Himachal Pradesh	14,359	14,369	10
Jammu and Kashmir	21,273	21,273	0
Jharkhand	22,569	22,591	22
Karnataka	35,246	35,251	5
Kerala	15,595	15,595	0
Madhya Pradesh	76,145	76,013	-132
Maharashtra	47,514	47,476	-38
Manipur	17,259	17,086	-173
Meghalaya	16,925	16,988	63

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	18,583	18,684	101
Nagaland	14,015	13,719	-296
Orissa	48,353	48,374	21
Punjab	1,545	1,558	13
Rajasthan	15,821	15,850	29
Sikkim	3,262	3,262	0
Tamil Nadu	23,003	23,044	41
Tripura	8,123	8,155	32
Uttar Pradesh	14,127	14,127	0
Uttarakhand	24,460	24,442	-18
West Bengal	12,389	12,413	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,807	6,629	-178
Chandigarh	15	15	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	221	221	0
Daman and Diu	8	8	0
Lakshadweep	25	25	0
Puducherry	42	42	0
Total	677,816	677,088	-728

Statement-III

Reasons for loss of the forest cover in different States/UTs of the country

State/UT	Change (in Km ²)	Important Reasons
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-178	destruction due to Tsunami
Andhra Pradesh	-40	felling of matured plantations by APFDC
Assam	-90	illicit felling in insurgency affected areas and due to shifting cultivation

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	-129	submergence of forest area due to construction of dams, felling of trees
Gujarat	-99	large scale felling and uprooting of <i>prosopis juliflora</i> trees from private and revenue lands by local people.
Madhya Pradesh	-132	submergence of forest area due to construction of dams
Maharashtra	-38	felling of matured plantations by the FDC
Manipur	-173	shifting cultivation
Nagaland	-296	shifting cultivation and gregarious flowering of muli bamboo
Uttarakhand	-18	rehabilitation of the displaced people in forest areas (Haridwar) and rotational felling of Eucalyptus (Udham Singh Nagar)

Bio-diversity Conservation and Livelihood Project

‡3239. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bio-diversity Conservation and Livelihood Project in the adjoining areas of the National Parks had to be operational across the country, with support from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the objectives of this scheme and the parks of which States were allocated amount for this project and how much;

(c) whether regular allocation of the amount is being made for this project and the number of beneficiaries so far, therefrom; and

(d) if not, the reasons for allocation not being made regularly and by when the amount would be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The externally aided "Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project" is finally proposed for implementation only in two sites/landscapes viz. the Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary (Uttarakhand) and the Little Rann of Kutch (Gujarat). The objective of the proposed Project is to enhance institutional capacity for integrating sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation at the landscape level. The details of grants provided initially to States for preparing the said project are at Statement (See below).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Since the above project is yet to be implemented no regular allocation has been made to States so far, but for the grant made available during the preparatory phase.

Statement

*Details of grant released during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09)
for project preparation activities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State and the landscape	Amount of grant released during 2006-07 to 2008-09 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Gujarat Little Rann of Kutch Landscape	Rs. 14.02
2.	Jammu and Kashmir Changthang Landscape	Rs. 46.10
3.	Kerala Agasthiyarmalai Landscape	Rs. 14.85
4.	Madhya Pradesh Satpura Landscape	Rs. 15.58
5.	Mizoram Dampa Landscape	Rs. 29.90
6.	Tamil Nadu Agasthiyarmalai Landscape	Rs. 14.75
7.	Uttarakhand Askot Landscape	Rs. 28.10

Ban on plastic bags

3240. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the ban on plastic bags on the market/manufacturing units/societies of the NCT of Delhi;

(b) whether these orders are effective on packing of milk and milk products also as various milk supplying companies, like Mother Dairy, Amul, DMS etc., are supplying their milk products in plastic bags, or some standards are fixed for them; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what arrangements are being made for effective implementation of these orders in villages and small markets of the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) According to the Department of Environment, Government of NCT of Delhi, a notification dated 07.01.2009 has been issued forbidding the use,

sale and storage of plastic bags in notified places including fruit and vegetable outlets of Mother Dairy, Amul, DMS, etc. This notification is not applicable to packing of milk and milk products. The Government of NCT of Delhi is holding meetings of concerned Departments/Agencies from time to time and asking them to carry out inspections and book cases to ensure effective implementation of this notification. No study has been made by the Government of NCT of Delhi to assess the impact of ban on plastic bags.

Foreign investment in food processing

3241. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign investment proposals have been approved for setting up of food processing units in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of such investment on domestic small food processing industries?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of a total of 141 foreign direct investment inflows in the food processing sector during Eleventh Five Year Plan period (April 2007-March 2009) amounting to USD 171.72 million, 48 inflows amounting to USD 28.73 million pertained to Maharashtra region, comprising of Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.

(c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. FDI brings in, apart from capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices, thereby providing better access to the domestic industry to foreign technology and integration into the global market. The extant policy permits FDI under the automatic route in most sectors/activities, including Food Processing Industries. No specific criteria have been laid down for FDI into sectors under the automatic route. However, proposals requiring prior Government approval are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), an Inter-Ministerial recommendatory body, which takes into account the policy and sectoral guidelines for FDI. The FIPB also examines whether the proposal would jeopardize an existing joint venture or technology transfer/trade mark agreement if any, in the same field in India. There is no definitive indication about the adverse impact of FDI on the small food processing units and no data is available centrally regarding effect of FDI on the domestic industry.

Mega food parks

3242. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with individual units investing Rs. 2500 crore special purpose vehicles bringing in Rs. 700 crore and the Central Government contributing Rs. 500 crore, a sum of Rs. 3700 crore

would have a spinning effect on 10 mega food parks going to be set up in the next phase of Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether each food park is expected to have around 30 units which are expected to collectively attract an investment of Rs. 250 crore;

(c) if so, the places where these parks would be set up; and

(d) the latest position of setting up of these parks?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (b) During Eleventh Five Year Plan, Government have approved Scheme of Mega Food Park under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development with a view to provide an integrated approach for creation of adequate processing infrastructure with efficient supply chain solution and clusterised farming having strong backward and forward linkages. Under this scheme, setting up of a total of 30 Mega Food Parks have been approved to be assisted during Eleventh Plan period out of which 10 Mega Food Parks were approved to be taken up in the 1st phase. The average project cost of each Mega Food Park would be around Rs. 120 crore out of which Government assistance would be a maximum of Rs. 50 crore. On an average, each project is expected to have around 30-35 Food Processing Units with a collective investment of Rs. 250 crore that would eventually lead to annual turnover of about Rs. 450-500 crore.

(c) 'In-Principle' approval has been accorded for setting up of 10 Mega Food Parks in the following places:—

- (i) Mogili Village, Chittoor Distt., Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Getalsud, Ranchi Distt., Jharkhand
- (iii) Ambale Holi, Kadrimidi Village, Chikmagalur, Karnataka
- (iv) Shirwal, Satara Distt., Maharashtra
- (v) Village Tihu, Nalbari Distt., Assam
- (vi) Jalandhar, Punjab
- (vii) Kurumpatti Village, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu
- (viii) Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
- (ix) Padartha Village, Haridwar Distt., Uttarakhand
- (x) Jangipur, West Bengal

(d) Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Mega Food Parks in States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Assam were accepted by the Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC) on 27.03.2009. Construction of boundary wall and/or land development are under progress. In the case of Mega Food Parks in Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, DPRs have been submitted and are under examination. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, DPR has not yet been received.

Special policy packages for FPI

3243. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special policy packages are given by Government to give a boost to the food processing industry in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the prospects of food processing industry in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Government has been announcing from time-to-time a number of incentives for the development of the food processing industry in the country. Prominent among these include — inclusion of food processing industries in the list of priority sector for bank lending, automatic approval for foreign equity up to 100% for most processed food items excepting alcohol and beer and those reserved for the small scale sector subject to certain conditions, zero excise duty on processed fruits and vegetables, income tax holiday and other concessions for certain food processing industries sectors, etc. No state specific policy packages have been announced so far.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country, including rural areas. These are — (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components *i.e.* Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, (ii) Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food processing Industries, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex, Standards and R&D, (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions and (vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

Regulation of contents of advertisements

3244. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to regulate the contents of advertisements; and

(b) the details of mechanism to monitor the contents of electronic and print media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) So far as Electronic Media (Pvt. TV) is concerned all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels, transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes are brought to the notice of the Government. This Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific complaints or *suo motu* take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising codes and action is taken as per rules if violation is established.

Government has also established an Electronic Media monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

So far Print Media is concerned the Government has set up the Press Council of India (PCI) which is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council of India Act, 1978 with the twin objectives of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The Government does not exercise any control on the content of print media. However, the Press Council monitors and takes cognizance, *suo motu* or on complaints, of advertisements, which it is *prima facie* satisfied, are violative of the ethics of journalistic practice. Accordingly Press Council of India, in order to prevail upon the Press to practice self-regulation has been issuing directions/appeals to newspapers/magazines to guide them in publication of advertisements etc. The Press Council of India have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under Article 13(2) (b) of the Press Council Act 1978.

Vacancies in AIR and DD

†3245. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of different categories are lying vacant in the All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to fill up all the vacant posts; and

(d) whether Government is planning to regularize the temporary and contractual staff working at All India Radio Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details provided by DG:AIR in respect of AIR and Doordarshan are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

The details of vacancies in All India Radio

Sl. No.	Name of Wings	No. of vacant posts
1	2	3
1.	Engg. Wing	1284

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2.	Programme	3010
3.	Admn. Wing	
	(i) Head Qrs.	236
	(ii) AIR Station and DD Kendras	2521
4.	News Wing	55
5.	CC Wing	171
GRAND TOTAL :		7277

Statement-II

The details of vacancies in All Doordarshan

Sl. No.	Name of Wings	No. of vacant posts
1.	Engg. Wing	2714
2.	Programme	736
3.	Admn. Wing	
	(i) Head Qrs.	92
	(ii) AIR Station and DD Kendras	640
4.	News Wing	39
5.	CC Wing	0
GRAND TOTAL :		4221

Statement-III

The details of vacancies in All India Radio and Doordarshan (Total)

Sl. No.	Name of Wings	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of vacant posts	Additional staff requirement for projects	Total staff requirement including existing vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Engg. Wing	18262	3998	3731	7729

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Programme	10679	3746	1417	5163
3.	Admn. Wing				
	(i) Head Qrs.	1301	328	0	328
	(ii) AIR Station and DD Kendras	16081	3161	1777	4938
4.	News Wing	393	94	9	103
5.	CC Wing	1457	171	0	171
GRAND TOTAL :		48173	11498	6934	18432

Coverage of State-sponsored television

†3246. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State-sponsored television network is the largest and within the reach of maximum people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that from income viewpoint they are comparatively earning less than private channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the annual income of State-sponsored network in 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan (DD) is operating 31 TV channels besides free to air DTH service and having a terrestrial network of 66 Studios and 1416 transmitters providing coverage to about 92 percent population.

(c) DD is a public Broadcaster and its main aim is to educate, inform and entertain its viewers. Revenue earning is not the sole motive of DD. The revenue earned by private broadcasters is not reported to the Ministry.

(d) Net revenue generated by DD in the year 2008-09 is Rs. 737.05 crores.

Unions in AIR and DD

3247. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of unions/associations functioning in the All India Radio and Doordarshan, under the Prasar Bharti Corporation; and

(b) how many, out of the above are registered under the Trade Unions Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) As per AIR Manual there are nine union/associations. None of the Association has produced the certificate showing that it is registered under the Trade Union Act.

Content Code for Cable TV

3248. SHRI DARA SINGH:

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether Government has so far, considered/decided to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Content Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, for telecasting advertisements through the electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advertising Standards Council of India has also examined this issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (e) The recommendations submitted by the Committee on Content Code is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in> for wider consultations and broad consensus amongst the stakeholders in the matter.

A representative from Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI) was a member of the above committee and the draft code was formulated after studying similar regulations in other countries. No time frame has been fixed for its implementation.

Difference between free and pay channels

3249. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between a free channel and a pay channel;

(b) whether the airing time period in a day for a pay channel and a free channel is the same/equal and if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has stipulated any restriction on the total time slot allotted for airing advertisements on a pay channel and a free channel and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for charging subscription rates from the viewers by the pay channels at the same time wasting their precious time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As per regulations/orders issued by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) the definition of Free to Air channel and pay channel for CAS (Conditional Access System) notified areas and for non-CAS areas are as follows:-

- (i) CAS Areas — A 'free to air channel' means a channel for which no fee is to be paid the broadcaster for its transmission and which would not require the use of an addressable system attached with the receiver set of a subscriber. A 'Pay channel' means a channel for which fee is to be paid to the broadcaster for its transmission and which would require the use of an addressable system attached with the receiver set of a subscriber.
- (ii) Non-CAS areas-A 'free to air channel' means a channel for which no fee is to be paid to the broadcaster for its transmission. However a 'Pay channel' means a channel for which fee is to be paid to the broadcaster for its transmission and reception by general public either directly or indirectly.

(b) The airing time period for any type of channel is not stipulated. The Broadcasters of pay or free channels are free to decide the time period of broadcasting their channels in a day.

(c) Yes, Sir. Sub-rule 11 of rule 7 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 has provided that no programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour, which may include upto ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements, and upto two minutes per hour of channel's self promotional programmes. This sub-rule is equally applicable to free channels and pay channels.

(d) The business model of a channel is a mix of subscription revenues and advertisement revenues. Reduction of advertising time and revenue would thus require increase in subscription charges to augment subscription revenue. The fact that a channel is a pay channel does not ipso facto imply that no advertisement can be carried on it.

Representation of employees in Prasar Bharati Board

3250. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 provides for representation of employees of the Corporation in the Prasar Bharati Board;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said provision has been implemented; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Sub-Section 5(i) of Section 3 of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 there will be two representatives of the employees of the Corporation in Prasar Bharati Board, of whom one shall be elected by the engineering staff from amongst themselves and one shall be elected by the other employees from amongst themselves.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Election to the representatives of Employees have not been held since the existing employees have not become full fledged employees of the Corporation as their have not been transferred to Prasar Bharati as per section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.

Printing of foreign journals in India

3251. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign news journals, newspapers and weeklies are printed and circulated in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Government has allowed the publication of facsimile editions of foreign newspapers in the year 2006 and recently in the year 2008, the Government has also allowed the publication of Indian editions of foreign news magazines, subject to certain conditions. The guidelines are available on www.mib.nic.in.

Till date, permission has been given for publication of facsimile editions of two foreign newspapers namely, 'The Wall Street Journal' and 'The Wall Street Journal Asia'. Permission has been also given for publication of Indian edition of two foreign news magazines namely, 'Forbes' and 'The Spectator'.

Scrutiny of video games

3252. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering an amendment in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 to give the censor board mandatory powers to check video games entering the Indian market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Influence of television and cinemas on children

3253. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the children are being influenced by television and cinemas mostly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to keep them away from bad influence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) No such formal study has been brought to the notice of the Ministry. However, so far as Television is concerned, with a view to containing the adverse effect of programmes and advertisements on viewers, specially the children, the Government had set up a Committee to review the existing Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Committee has submitted its report which is available on the Ministry's website <http://mib.gov.in>. Further, consultations with the stakeholders is required before arriving at a broad consensus.

The Government has also constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The IMC either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaints looks into the violation and thereafter gives its recommendations to the Government, based on which action is taken as per rules.

So far as Cinema is concerned, the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films as per the provisions of Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder. While certifying films as 'U' for unrestricted public exhibition, care is taken to see that visuals/scenes/dialogues that are not suitable for non-adults are not allowed in the film.

Exclusion of non-serious candidates from elections

3254. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering proposals to exclude non-serious candidates from Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections; and
- (b) if so, the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2008 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 24th October, 2008, which *Inter alia* includes, among others, the proposal to increase the security deposit of the candidates from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 25000/- and Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10000/- for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha respectively, which would be reduced by fifty percent for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

with a view to discourage non-serious candidates for filing nominations and contesting elections. The Bill was examined by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice which in its report *Inter alia* observed as under, — “The Committee feels that the proposed amendment will, to a certain extent, discourage such non serious candidates, it endorses the amendment”.

National Judicial Commission

3255. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up a National Judicial Commission;

(b) if so, the details of its constitution, terms of reference, jurisdiction and powers; and

(c) which authority has been designated as appellate authority against the decisions of the National Judicial Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of more courts

†3256. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has stressed upon increasing the number of courts in the country;

(b) whether Government has realized the need to set up at least 100 CBI courts; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court has informed that the Chief Justice of India while speaking at the official functions organized by different bodies including Bar Associations and Government organizations, has repeatedly stressed upon increasing the number of courts in the country. The Government has decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts for trial of cases investigated by the CBI.

National Judicial Commission

3257. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state: (a) the main highlights of the Constitution 98th Amendment Bill seeking to create a National Judicial Commission;

(b) whether, in view of recent events at Allahabad, Punjab and Chennai High Courts, it is the right time to debate and decide up on the matter concerning the Commission; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The main highlights of the Constitution (98th Amendment) Bill, 2003 were as under:—

The National Judicial Commission was to consist of the Chief Justice of India as Chairman, two Senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court of India, Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice and one eminent citizen to be nominated by the President of India. The Chief Minister of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court were to be added to the Commission for appointment/transfer of Judges of High Courts.

Main functions of the Commission were (i) to make recommendations for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, (ii) to make recommendations for the transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts and (iii) to inquire into cases of misconduct or such deviant behaviour of a Judge, *suo-moto* or on a complaint or reference other those calling for his removal and advise the Chief Justice of India or the Chief Justice of a High Court after such inquiry.

The Constitution (98th Amendment) Bill, 2003 lapsed with the dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha in February, 2004.

(b) and (c) The Government is preparing a road map for judicial reforms in the Country for which wide consultations have already began.

National Mineral Policy

3258. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Policy, being formulated to overrule an outdated mining law of 1957, would extend to unorganized mines that are viable;

(b) if so, whether efforts are on to update Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

(c) by when the new policy is likely to be announced; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The Government has enunciated the new National Mineral Policy, 2008, taking into consideration the views of mineral bearing States. The new Policy has enunciated policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Mining policy also seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the

industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. Small and isolated deposits of minerals are scattered all over the country. The National Mineral Policy recognizes the need to promote small scale mining of small deposits in a scientific and efficient manner while safeguarding vital environmental and ecological imperatives. The Policy provides for tightening of regulation so as to control and prevent the growth of illegal mining. Where small deposits are not susceptible to viable mining the Policy advocated a cluster approach by granting the deposits together as a single lease within a geographically defined boundary. The new National Mineral Policy has been tabled in the parliament and is available on website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>).

Based on the policy guidelines enunciated in the new mineral policy and consultations with a task force consisting of representatives with Governments of chief mineral producing States, the Government has initiated action for changing the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to give effect to the provisions of the National Mineral Policy.

Repealing of MMDR Act

3259. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend or repeal the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, which remained ineffective in fully exploring vast reserves of coal in the country; and

(b) if so, whether coal and lime-stone in Meghalaya and mica in Central India worth over Rs. 1200 crore annually would be regulated so that they conform to health and environmental standards?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) is not ineffective, and as per available information till 1.4.2008, 264535 million tones of coal resources have been identified. However, the Government has prepared a draft Mines and Minerals (Scientific Development and Regulation) Act, for scientific development of mines and minerals of the country including coal and lime stone in Meghalaya and mica in Central India, which has been circulated to all State Governments and put up on the website of the Ministry (<http://www.mines.gov.in>).

Royalty on iron-ore

3260. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to link royalty on iron-ore to market prices, discontinuing the fixed rate system;

(b) if so, whether this would raise iron-ore prices and encourage mining firms to sell it to domestic steel companies instead of exporting it;

(c) whether the Ministry is also considering to revise royalty rates at *ad-valorem*;

(d) whether this would help in making assessment and collection simpler and enhance royalty accruals to State Governments; and

(e) if so, to what extent this change would raise Government's income in a year and to what extent it would be more in comparison to the present income?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) The proposal for revision of rates of royalty is under consideration of the Government. The State Governments are collecting royalty in terms of the rates notified by Government on 14.10.2004 and the revised rates of royalty would be effective prospectively only.

Sharing of profits from mining

†3261. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed that a certain percentage of profit earned by exploitation of minerals be given to land owners and for State's development;

(b) if so, whether rules have been amended in this context; and

(c) if not, by when these would be amended and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement (Samatha Judgement) dated 11.7.1997 observed that it is the duty of the State to see that a part of the profits earned by the lessees should be spent for ameliorating the living conditions of the tribals by the lessees themselves, and that the said objective has to be achieved by appropriate legislation making it compulsory for the lessees within the tribal area to spend a portion of the income arising out of the mining business for the general upliftment of the living condition of the tribal people.

(b) and (c) The Government has proposed creation of National Mineral Fund and State Mineral Fund in the draft Mines and Minerals (Scientific Development and Regulation) Act, for *Inter alia*, mitigating adverse impacts of mining activity in peripheral areas of the mine including restoration and improvement of local infrastructure, maintenance of community assets and services for local populations in the area and human resource development of local populations for creating employment and self-employment capabilities. The draft Act is available on the website of the Ministry of mines (<http://mines.gov.in>).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Illegal mining in Joda

3262. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:
SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining in manganese mines in Joda area is going on without proper mining lease and forest clearance, causing loss of Rs. 4000 crore to Government and royalty worth crores of rupees to State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) A case of alleged mining relating to Rudukela and Katasahi manganese mines over an area of 96.568 hectares in Joda area has come to the notice of Government. The State Government has ordered for a vigilance enquiry in to the matter besides an administrative enquiry. Both enquiries are underway.

Status of NCM

3263. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken to provide constitution/statutory status to the National Commission for Minorities;

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

(c) by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) In terms of the provisions of National Commission for Minority Act, 1992 National Commission for Minorities already has statutory status. The Government had introduced the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and the National Commission for Minorities (Repeal) Bill, 2004 in order to confer the constitutional status on the National Commission for Minorities. Notices were sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat for introduction of official amendments to these Bills in February, 2009. Since the House adjourned on 26.02.2009, the official amendments could not be introduced. The Bills have lapsed with the end of term of the 14th Lok Sabha.

Grants by Maulana Azad Foundation to NGOs

3264. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:
SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants sanctioned by Maulana Azad Education Foundation to NGOs, which are not muslim minority institutions/organisations, during the last four years and this year, so far;

- (b) the type of organisations to which grants are sanctioned under the law/schemes;
- (c) whether grants to non-muslim institutions are permissible;
- (d) if so, under what provision; and
- (e) what percentage of total grants was sanctioned to such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Maulana Azad Education Foundation sanctions grants-in-aid to Non Government Organisations (NGOs) managing institutions where, *Inter alia*, number of beneficiaries from educationally backward minorities is more than 50% subject to other eligibility criteria, which are available on the Foundation's website www.maef.nic.in. The grants-in-aid are sanctioned on fulfillment of the prescribed conditions and the laid down eligibility criteria and not on the basis of religious affiliation of the institution and/or of the persons managing it. The list of NGOs which have been sanctioned grants-in-aid by the Foundation is available on its website www.maef.nic.in.

- (e) Does not arise.

Grants by Maulana Azad Education Foundation to Educational Institutions

3265. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the educational institutions, not governed by educationally backward minorities, to which grants were given by Maulana Azad Education Foundation during the last four years and this year, so far;
- (b) the provisions for sanctioning the grants;
- (c) whether any deviation was made in any case; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Maulana Azad Education Foundation sanctions grants-in-aid to Non Government Organisations (NGOs) managing institutions, where, *Inter alia*, number of beneficiaries from educationally backward minorities is more than 50% subject to fulfillment of other eligibility criteria. For sanctioning grants-in-aid, religious affiliation of the institution and/or of the persons managing it is not the eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria for seeking grant-in-aid from the Foundation and the list of NGOs which have been sanctioned grants -in-aid by the Foundation are available on its website www.maef.nic.in.

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

Government employees of minority communities

†3266. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a list of persons belonging to minorities employed in Government jobs, particularly Muslims, is being prepared;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, with reasons;
- (c) the basis of preparing such a list;
- (d) whether all the Ministries have got policy based information in this regard;
- (e) the religions of persons of minorities whose list is being prepared;
- (f) whether it is being prepared in States also;
- (g) if so, whether any State has raised objection over it; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities provides for giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment of police personnel, Central police forces, Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises and for this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative. In pursuance of this, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued Office Memorandum on 8th January, 2007. The guidelines issued by DoPT include instructions for monitoring the progress in recruitment of minorities in all Central Ministries/Departments, public sector enterprises, public sector banks and financial institutions. The data of number of persons belonging to the minority communities recruited during the year, is not collected minority community-wise by the DOPT, but for the five minority communities as a whole.

(f) to (h) The Office Memorandum of 8th January, 2007 issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) does not envisage receipt of information from the State Governments.

Execution of Sachar Committee recommendations

3267. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the major recommendations of the Sachar Committee in relation to development of the people belonging to religious minority groups of people;
- (b) the decision of the Central Government for execution of these recommendations; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the allocations for 2009-10 and the programmes chalked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The decisions of the Government on the follow-up action on the major recommendations of the Sachar Committee and the status of implementation is as under:—

- (i) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 branches were opened in such districts. In 2008-09, 524 new branches were opened.
- (ii) RBI revised its Master Circular on 5th July, 2007 on priority sector lending for improving credit facilities to minority communities. Rs. 82864 crore were provided to minorities under priority sector lending during 2008-09.
- (iii) District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks have been directed to regularly monitor disposal and rejection of loan applications from minorities.
- (iv) A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted. The madarsa modernization programme has been revised to make it more attractive by providing better salary to teachers, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. This scheme, now known as Quality Improvement in Madarsa Education, has been launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. A new centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Privately Managed Elementary/Secondary/Senior Secondary schools set up for minorities has been launched. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005. Thirteen universities have been provided Rs.40 lakh each for starting centres for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya Scheme (KGBV), criteria of educational backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April, 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy (53.67%: Census 2001). Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage (SUCCESS), has been approved. Setting up of new Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) is being incorporated in the revised schemes by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Provision of more girls' hostels in colleges and universities in minority concentration districts/blocks is proposed under the existing University Grants Commission scheme of Ministry of HRD.
- (v) An expert group constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. This has

been processed, along with the report of the expert group on diversity index, as per the approved modalities.

- (vi) A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- (vii) An autonomous Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, has been set up in the Planning Commission.
- (viii) A training module has been developed by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, for sensitization of government officials. The module has been sent to the Central/ State Training Institutes for implementation. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) has prepared a module for sensitization of organised civil services and it has been incorporated in their training programmes.
- (ix) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), additional central assistance of Rs. 1602.20 crore has been sanctioned for 69 towns having substantial minority population, out of which Rs. 659.37 crore was released in 2008-09.
- (x) An Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Bill has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organised sector, which, *Inter alia*, includes home based workers.
- (xi) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report and submitted its report.
- (xii) Guidelines on Communal Harmony have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (xiii) Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas.
- (xiv) State Governments and UTs have been advised by Department of Personnel and Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.
- (xv) State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development, to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.
- (xvi) The recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakfs have been received. These have been processed as per approved modalities.
- (xvii) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.

- (xviii) An inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns, having substantial minority population, rapidly in a holistic manner submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in 338 towns.
- (xix) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities viz., Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means were launched and 6.89 lakh scholarships were awarded to students belonging to minority communities in 2008-09.
- (xx) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation, which stood at Rs. 100 crores, was doubled to Rs. 200 crores in December, 2006. The corpus was increased by Rs. 50 crores in 2007-08 and by Rs. 60 crore in 2008-09. A budget provision of Rs. 115 crore has been made in 2009-10.
- (xxi) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched and 5522 candidates belonging to minority communities were provided assistance in 2008-09.
- (xxii) The multi-sectoral development programme was launched in identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 47 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Orissa were approved and Rs. 270.85 crores were released in 2008-09.

(c) The Annual Plan allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs is Rs. 1740 crore for the year 2009-10. The details of the on-going and new programmes/schemes are as follows:-

S.No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Plan Budget (in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	Rs.115.00
2.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities	Rs. 12.00
3.	Research/Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes including Publicity	Rs. 13.00
4.	Contribution to Equity of NMDFC	Rs. 125.00
5.	Grants-in-Aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged in implementation of NMDFC Programmes	Rs. 2.00
6.	National Fellowship for Students from Minority Communities (New Scheme)	Rs. 15.00

1	2	3
7.	Computerization of records of Wakf properties (New Scheme)	Rs. 10.00
8.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women. (New Scheme)	Rs. 8.00
9.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for undergraduate and post-graduate professional and technical courses	Rs. 100.00
10.	Pre-matric Scholarship for minorities	Rs. 200.00
11.	Post-Matric Scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities	Rs. 150.00
12.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme in selected minority concentration districts.	Rs. 990.00
TOTAL:		Rs. 1740.00

More powers for NCM

3268. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering giving more powers to the National Commission for Minorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government had introduced the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and the National Commission for Minorities (Repeal) Bill, 2004 in order to confer the constitutional status on the National Commission for Minorities. Notices were sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat for introduction of official amendments to these Bills in February, 2009. Since, the House adjourned on 26.02.2009, the official amendments could not be introduced. The Bills have lapsed with the end of term of the 14th Lok Sabha

Report of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission

3269. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the Central Information Commission letter dated 6th May, 2009 about the publication of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report; and

(b) if so, the action taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Central Information Commission in its decision

dated 6th May, 2009 has directed the Government to provide a copy of the report of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities to an applicant under the Right to Information Act.

(b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has requested the Central Information Commission (CIC) to review and modify the decision dated 06-05-2009 by a larger bench and, *Inter alia*, not allow a copy of the said Report to the applicant under the Right to Information Act.

Muslims in Government Services

3270. DR. EJAZ ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minorities, especially Dalit Muslims, are less represented in Central Government Services;

(b) if so, the details of representation of Muslims in different Central Government Services;

(c) whether Government intends to augment representation of Muslims, especially dalit Muslims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Government does not maintain statistics of employment of Muslims in the Central Government Services.

The guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) on 8th January, 2007 include instructions for monitoring the progress in recruitment of minorities in all Ministries/Departments, public sector enterprises, public sector banks and financial institutions. The data is not collected minority community-wise or service-wise by the DOPT, but for the five minority communities as a whole. The number of persons belonging to the minority communities recruited during the last three years in the various Ministries/departments and their organisations are given below.

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Minorities recruited in respect of 70 Ministries/ Departments	Minorities recruited in respect of 61 Ministries/ Departments	Minorities recruited in respect of 32 Ministries/ Departments
12,182	12,195	4,479

(c) and (d) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities provides for giving special consideration to minority communities in recruitment of police personnel, Central police forces, railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises and for this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative. In pursuance of this, the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has issued Office Memorandum on 8th January, 2007. The salient features of this Office Memorandum are as follows:-

- (i) The composition of Selection Committees should be representative. It should be mandatory to have one member belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and one member belong to minority community in Selection Boards/Committees for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies.
- (ii) Where the number of vacancies against which selection is to be made is less than 10, efforts should be made to have the Scheduled Caste/Tribe officer and a Minority community officer included in such Committees/Boards.
- (iii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, public sector enterprises and public sector banks and financial institutions. Advertisements should be issued in the language(s) spoken by a large number of people of the State/UTs, apart from English and Hindi. Further, for Group C and D level posts, having only basic qualifying requirements, information about vacancies for recruitment should also be disseminated through schools and colleges in that area, in addition to normal channels.
- (iv) Where there is concentration of minority community population in local areas, the vacancy circular in local language may be distributed in those areas by suitable arrangements.

In addition to the Office Memorandum of Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) dated 8th January, 2007 for giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment, as envisaged in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities and also one of the decisions of the Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, three scholarship schemes and a coaching and allied scheme have been introduced exclusively for students from the minority communities. These schemes would enable students from the minority communities to pursue education starting from the primary level to higher education, including technical and professional courses and provide coaching for employment in jobs in the Government and private sector enabling them to compete effectively.

New and renewable energy generation in Punjab

3271. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of energy generated in Punjab through new and renewable energy sources during the last three years, ending 31 December, 2008, and how that compares to Government's expectations;

(b) the energy likely to be generated during 2009 and 2010 in the State through these means; and

(c) the specific steps proposed to make this programme popular among the masses?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Around 1693.15 million units have been generated through renewable energy

sources during the last 3 years, ending December, 2008 in Punjab, which is equivalent to 5.8% of the total power distributed in the state. This also meets the minimum percentage (1%) specified by the State Regulatory Commission for purchase from renewable sources for the year 2007-08.

(b) Around 1272.39 million units during 2009 and 1596.78 million units during 2010, are likely to be generated from renewable energy sources in Punjab.

(c) The Government has taken several steps and measures to encourage and popularize setting up of renewable energy projects in the country including Punjab, which includes the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States;
- Benefit under Section 80-1A of Income Tax Act 1961 to undertakings setup for the generation or generation and distribution of renewable power;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to All States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources;
- Support for sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes;
- Extensive publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print, postal and electronic media;
- Organization of special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas.

New and renewable energy generation

3272. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:
SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the new and renewable energy is supplementing the energy generation in the country;

(b) what is the potential of new and renewable energy;

(c) the areas where new and renewable energy generation is significant; and

(d) what are the Plans for the future?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A cumulative grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 14,772 MW and off-grid/captive power capacity of around 374MW from various renewable energy sources mainly wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy has been set up as on 30.06.2009. This corresponds to about 9 per cent of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country. Contribution to energy mix is estimated at around 3%. In addition, a large number of decentralized renewable energy systems/devices, such as biogas

plants, solar photovoltaic systems, solar cookers, solar water heating systems, wind pumps deployed throughout the country are supplementing the energy generation.

(b) A potential of around 90,000 MWeq for energy/power generation from different renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country has been estimated which include 48,561 MW from wind, 14,294 MW from small hydro and 26,367 MW from bio-power. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(c) State-wise and resource-wise details of renewable power generation installed capacity as on 30.6.2009 are given in Statement (*See below*). Variations are due to variation in available resource potential as well as in proactive action taken by the State authorities. Leading States in terms of total capacity are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) A target for renewable power capacity addition of 15,000 MW from renewable energy sources (14,000 MW grid-interactive and 1,000 MW off-grid/distributed) has been set during the Eleventh Plan period.

Statement

State-wise details of cumulative grid interactive renewable power installed capacity as on 30.6.2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power Biomass Power (MW)	Solar Waste to Energy (MW)	Total Power (MW)	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.83	122.50	368.25	35.66	0.10	707.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.32				0.02	61.34
3.	Assam	27.11					27.11
4.	Bihar	54.60					54.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.05		156.10			174.15
6.	Goa	0.05					0.05
7.	Gujarat	7.00	1591.90	0.50	0.50		1599.90
8.	Haryana	62.70		6.00			68.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	235.92		7.20			243.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.83					121.83
11.	Jharkhand	4.05					4.05
12.	Karnataka	573.45	1351.00	294.18	1.00		2219.63
13.	Kerala	133.87	27.00	0.72		0.02	161.61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	71.16	212.80	3.42	2.75	0.10	290.23
15.	Maharashtra	211.33	1967.70	146.50	1.00		2326.53
16.	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03		13.80			44.83
18.	Mizoram	24.47					24.47
19.	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20.	Orissa	44.30	3.20	2.46			49.96
21.	Punjab	123.90		58.00	9.25	0.32	191.47
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	735.40	31.30		0.15	790.70
23.	Sikkim	47.11					47.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	90.05	4373.90	402.66	4.25	0.05	4870.91
25.	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		379.36	5.00	0.38	409.84
27.	Uttaranchal	127.92				0.05	127.97
28.	West Bengal	98.40	1.10			0.05	99.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25				0.10	5.35
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi						
34.	Lakshadweep					0.76	0.76
35.	Pondicherry					0.02	0.02
TOTAL: (MW)		2454.78	10386.50	1870.45	59.41	2.12	14773.26

MW = megawatt

Shortfall in renewable electricity generation

3273. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the renewable energy contributes only about four per cent of power generation in the country, at present;

(b) whether the targets of generating electricity from renewable sources during the last three years have been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the factors responsible for slow growth in renewable electricity generation; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to promote electricity generation from renewable sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A cumulative grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 14,772 MW and off-grid/captive power capacity of around 374 MW from various renewable energy sources mainly wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy has been set up as on 30.06.2009. This corresponds to about 9 per cent of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country. Contribution to energy mix is estimated at around 3%. In addition, a large number of decentralized renewable energy systems/devices, such as, biogas plants, solar photovoltaic systems, solar cookers, solar water heating systems, wind pumps have also been deployed throughout the country. Even though their contribution to energy-mix is low, the decentralized and distributed nature of the renewable energy systems is providing many socio-economic benefits.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Around 6,367 MW grid-interactive power generation capacity has been added during the last three years through renewable energy sources, against the total target of 5,974 MW. Year-wise achievements have ranged from 81% to 152% of the set targets, which is indicative of good performance. Details of these targets and achievement are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Does not arise in view of the position given in reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

(e) The Government is providing various fiscal and financial incentives to promote the setting up of the renewable power generation projects, mainly through private investment. These include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Further, under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is also being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006.

Statement

Details of targets set and achievements made for grid-interactive renewable power generation installed capacity during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	Percentage (%)
1.	2006-07	1407	2138	152%
2.	2007-08	1987	2146	108%
3.	2008-09	2580	2083.39	81%

MW = Megawatt

Third generation solar energy technology

‡3274. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the third generation solar energy technology;
- (b) the per unit cost of solar energy under this technology;
- (c) the arrangement made in Germany, Great Britain and other European countries to make it more economical;
- (d) the potential of solar energy in Rajasthan and how much solar energy can be generated; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to deliberate upon generating solar energy in Rajasthan through third generation solar energy technology?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Generally non-silicon thin film module technologies such as cadmium telluride, copper indium diselenide, dye sensitized thin film module technologies, are popularly referred to as third generation solar energy technologies. As these technologies use less material and energy, their production cost is expected to be lower in comparison to that of crystalline silicon technology. At present their conversion efficiencies are lower to that of crystalline silicon based modules. Further, most of these technologies are not yet in large commercial production. Apart from support for research, European countries offer feed-in-tariff for purpose of solar power, including power produced from any of the new technologies.

(d) and (e) Rajasthan receives about 5.5 to 6.8 kWh of solar radiation per square metre per day. It is estimated that about 35 to 50 MW capacity solar power plant can be set up one square kilometer land area. Project developers can select any technology including the third generation technology to set up power plants.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Biomass for power generation

3275. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70-75 per cent of Biomass resources in India are used as fodder, as fuel for domestic cooking and for other economic purposes, leaving 120- 150 million tonnes of usable agro-industrial and agricultural residues per year which would be used for power generation;

(b) if so, the details of power projects working and under implementation, based on usable agro-industrial and agricultural residues; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the availability of Bio mass for power generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per National Biomass Resource Atlas prepared by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore under a project sponsored by the Ministry the surplus agro industrial and agricultural residues in the country has been estimated to about 120-150 million MT per year for power generation which has a biomass power potential of about 18000 MW.

(b) A cumulative biomass power generation capacity of 1870 MW through 220 projects has already been installed and 2170 MW through 170 projects are under implementation as on 30.6.2009 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The Government is providing various fiscal incentives for setting up of power generation projects from biomass throughout the country including capital subsidy linked with capacity and fiscal incentives such as concessional customs duty on import of machineries and components, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation on major components, relief from taxes and term loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), and other financial institutions. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from commercial biomass power projects in 14 states. Promotional incentives are also provided for development of biomass power projects, capacity building, awareness creation etc.

Solar energy

3276. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of harnessing the solar energy, during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose and spent during each of the last three financial years;

(c) whether any research is being undertaken in the country to convert majority of the light falling on a solar cell into electricity; and

(d) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The progress made in respect of solar energy programmes of the Ministry and funds allocated and actual expenditure during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry is supporting research in all aspects of solar photovoltaic technology development, including improvement in efficiency of solar cells. The research efforts have led to the increase in solar cell efficiencies from 12-13 per cent to 14-16 percent, during the last few years.

Statement

Progress made funds allocated and expenditure incurred in Solar Energy Programmes during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(A)

Solar Energy Systems Installed	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Solar Home Lighting System (Nos.)	23,033	52,262	50,904
Lanterns (Nos.)	80,727	92,267	41,397
Street Lights (Nos.)	4,659	8,462	7,391
SPV Pumps (Nos.)	66	42	56
Solar Cookers (Nos.)	16,209	20,165	20,590
Solar Hot Water Systems (lakh Square metres)	4.00	4.5	5.60

(B)

(Rs. in crores)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Funds Allocated	87.25	130.00	119.00
Expenditure	75.81	77.85	82.45

Jatropha cultivation

3277. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed survey has been made about the availability of fallow and barren land which is not utilized for agriculture but can be utilized for growing Jatropha which is a raw material for bio fuel;

(b) if so, how the Ministry plans to subsidize Jatropha cultivation; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made about the commercial viability of producing bio-diesel by this process, as the conventional diesel is being sold at highly subsidized rates?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as per Wasteland Atlas of India (2005), the total wasteland in the country is estimated at 55.2 million hectares. An amount of Rs. 49.00 crore was released by Ministry of Rural Development during 2005-06 and Rs. 49.50 crore in the States for raising Jatropha nurseries. The Ministry of Agriculture through National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board is providing 100% financial assistance to State Governments/Institutions for undertaking plantation of Jatropha for bio-diesel production on Government/Institutional land as promotional programme. Besides, the Board also provides 30% financial assistance under Back-Ended Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to individuals and Non-governmental organisations to the extent of Rs. 6.50 lakh.

(c) Commercial viability of producing bio-diesel from Jatropha has not yet been established on account of non-availability of sufficient quantities of planting materials and non-edible oil seeds.

Release of funds under NBMMP

3278. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals to release funds for the year 2007-08 for Maharashtra under the centrally sponsored National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) are long pending before Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that delay in releasing funds to State Governments unnecessarily imposes financial burden on the States' economy and affects smooth running of the programme, as well; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to release these funds without much delay?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has released first installment of 50% of the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in accordance with the allocation of physical target for the year 2007-08 to the State of Maharashtra. In accordance with the provisions of the programme, balance of the funds is released on receipt of satisfactory progress report, utilization certificate and AG audited statement of accounts.

As the State Government of Maharashtra did not submit their claims alongwith the audited statement of accounts from the office of the Account General of Maharashtra, the balance of the funds could not be released. The funds would be released after the receipt of required documents from the State Government of Maharashtra.

Prohibition of gas sale to NTPC

3279. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) prohibits RIL to offer gas from KG D-6 to NTPC in response to the NTPC Bidding Document No C-5-000-770-9;

(b) if so, what action is proposed against RIL for conducting itself in manner not permitted under PSC; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to ensure that RIL compensates NTPC for the delay in the Kawas and Gandhar expansion projects, for non-availability of the gas at price offered by RIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) provide for the contractor to sell all natural gas from the contract area at arms-length prices to the benefits of parties to the Contract. The PSC also provides that any proposal by the Contractor shall be made in the context of the Government's policy for the utilization of natural gas. Further, the PSC provides that the formula or basis on which the prices shall be determined shall be approved by the Government. Natural gas from KG D-6 block is to be sold as per the gas utilization policy/pricing policy approved by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM). The list of consumers approved by EGOM is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of consumers approved by EGOM

Power Sector

(a) Plants Pending Commissioning due to shortage of Gas

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Implementation agency/ Located in State
1.	Gautami CCPP	464	Gautami Power Ltd./AP
2.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Konaseema EPS/AP
	Sub Total	909	
Plants Commissioned but unable to generate power due to shortage of Gas			
1.	Jagurupadu CCPP Extn.	220	GVK Industries Ltd./AP
	Sub Total	220	
	Total	1129	

(b)		(Units under operation)
Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
CENTRAL SECTOR		
1.	Faridabad CCGT	430.00
2.	Anta CCGT	413.00
3.	Auraiya CCGT	652.00
4.	Dadri CCGT	817.00
5.	Kawas CCGT	644.00
6.	Gandhar CCGT	648.00
7.	Kalhakuri CCGT (AGBPP)	291.00
8.	Agartala GT	84.00
9.	Ratnagiri CCGT@	2220.00
Sub Total (CS)		8199.00
STATE SECTOR		
1.	I.P. CCGT	282.00
2.	Pragati CCGT	330.40
3.	Ramgarg CCGT	113.80
4.	Dholpur GT#	330.00
5.	Utran CCGT	144.00
6.	Hazira CCPP – (GSEG)	158.10
7.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	106.62
8.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSE) Ext.	112.00
9.	Uran CCGT	912.00
10.	Vijeswaram CCGT	272.00
11.	Karaikal CCGT	32.50
12.	Narimanam FT	10.00
13.	Kovilkoppal (Thirumakkottal) CCGT	107.00
14.	Valuthur CCGT	94.00
15.	Kuttalam CCGT	100.00

1	2	3
16.	Namrup CCGT	119.00
17.	Lakwa GT	120.00
18.	Baramura GT	37.50
19.	Rokhla GT	90.00
Sub Total (SS)		3455.92
PRIVATE SECTOR (Licencies)		
1.	Vatwa CCGT (AEC)	100.00
2.	Trombay CCGT	180.00
Sub Total (PS)		280.00
PRIVATE UTILITIES (IPPs)		
1.	GPEC Puguthan CCGT	655.00
2.	GIPCL-Stage-II CCGT	150.00
3.	Essar IMP CCGT	515.00
4.	Godavari CCGT (Spectrum)	208.00
5.	Kondapa CCGT	350.00
6.	Jogurupadu CCGT (GCK)	235.40
7.	Jogurupadu CCGT (GVK) Ext.	220.00
8.	Samlkot CCPP/Peddapuram	220.00
9.	Vomagiri CCPP	370.00
10.	P. Nallur CCGT	330.50
11.	Karuppur CCGT	119.80
12.	Valantharaval CCPP	52.80
13.	DLF Pvt. CCGT	24.50
Sub Total (IPPs)		3451.00
Total		13405.92

(c) Plants operating on liquid fuels requiring switchover to natural gas

Sl.No.	Power Station	Organisation	Location	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kayamkulam CCGT	NTPC	Kerala	350

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Maithon GT	DVC	Jharkhand	90
3.	Basin Bridge GT	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	120
4.	Goa CCGT	REL	Goa	48
5.	Tanir Bavi CCGT	GMR Energy	Karnataka	220
6.	Cochin CCGT	REL	Kerala	174
Total				1002

(d) Plants likely to be commissioned during 2008-09

1.	Valuthur Ext.	GT-59.8 ST-32.4	Commssioned 5/08 June 08
2.	Sugen	Block-I 376	Sept. 08
	Torrent	Block-II 376	Jan. 09
	(Gujarat)	Block-III 376	Mar. 09
Total		1220.2	

Discovery of new reserve of oil and gas

†3280. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several new oil and gas reserves have been discovered in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, at which places these reserves are situated and the capacity thereof; and

(c) which reserves and of how much capacity, out of them were discovered through the research efforts of private and Government sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Ltd., (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture Companies have discovered 955.52 Million Metric Tonne of Oil equivalent (MMTOE) of hydrocarbon in-place reserves in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Rajasthan and offshore areas during last five years, from 2004-05 to 2008-09. While ONGC and OIL have discovered 434.76 and 52.53 MMTOE of hydrocarbon reserves respectively, private/JV Companies have discovered 468.23 MMTOE hydrocarbon reserves in the corresponding period of last five years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan

†3281. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has found oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, in which areas these reserves have been found and how much quantity of oil and gas would be produced from these reserves during 2009; and
- (c) by when the production of oil would start and in which area stating the details about the percentage of profit that Rajasthan would get?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) In Block RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer district of Rajasthan, Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd., (CEIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., (ONGC) have estimated Hydrocarbon reserves of 40.6 Million Metre Tonne (MMT) in Mangala, Aishwariya, Saraswati and Raageshwari fields and 7.32 MMT Bhagyam and Shakti fields.

In Block RJ-ON-6, in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, the estimated natural gas reserves are 6.96 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM).

(b) and (c) Crude oil production from Block RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer district of Rajasthan is likely to commence in the second half of the year 2009. Natural Gas production from Block RJ-ON-90/6 in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan is likely to commence in the year 2010.

State Government gets 100% share of royalty on Crude Oil and Gas Production from the State. As per the Production Sharing Contracts, profit petroleum payments are received by the Union of India.

Oil Import Bill

3282. MS. MABEL REBELLO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's oil import in March, 2009 averaged 2.28 mb/d, displaying an increase of 3 per cent or 68,000 b/d compared to February and seven per cent compared to March, 2008;
- (b) whether India's net oil import for first quarter of 2009 averaged about 2.19 mb/d, about 35,000 b/d or two per cent higher than for same period in 2008;
- (c) whether India's product import declined in March, 2009 by 33,000 b/d or 10 per cent compared to previous month to average 0.28 mb/d, a substantial 40 per cent lower compared to March, 2008; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to provide seven year tax break to benefit gas producers, such as ONGC/Reliance?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) India's total oil import (crude oil and products) in March 2009, averaged 2.95 Million barrels per day (mb/d) registering an increase of 3.3% or about 93000 b/d compared to February 2009 and of 1.2% compared to March 2008.

(b) India's net oil import [import of crude and products - export of products] for the first quarter of 2009 (January to March) averaged about 2.19 mb/d as compared to 2.12 mb/d during the same period in 2008. India's net oil import for the first quarter 2009 (January to March) was as such 2.96% higher than the net oil import for the same period in 2008.

(c) India's petroleum product import in March 2009, averaged 0.28 mb/d as compared to 0.31 mb/d in February, 2009 and 0.44 mb/d in March, 2008. India's petroleum product import in March, 2009 as such registered a decrease of 11% or about 34000 b/d as compare to February, 2009 and of 42.74% as compared to March, 2008.

(d) The matter of giving tax benefits to gas producers pertains to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (MoF).

Note: Data of RIL's SEZ Refinery is not included.

Retail cost of petrol, diesel and ATF

3283. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details about the retail cost of petrol, diesel and ATF in metropolitan cities of the country, including input average crude cost in rupees per litre, Central and State taxes, duties, cess, surcharge, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): The major element of cost in the refining process is crude oil, which constitute around 95% of the total cost of production. In addition to the crude oil cost, the refineries incur operating expenses towards salaries and wages, chemicals and catalysts, power and water, repairs and maintenance, depreciation and other overheads.

In Petroleum refining, crude oil is processed through numerous processing units and finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams. The blending of intermediate products streams from various process units for making finished petroleum products results in difficulty in allocating the total joint costs to individual refined products with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not calculated by the oil companies separately.

Government abolished the cost plus mechanism for refineries effective 1st April, 1998. Effective 01.04.2002, the Refinery Gate Prices (RGP) for Petrol and Diesel were determined on Import Parity Basis, on fortnightly basis.

Government changed the pricing of Petrol and Diesel at the refinery gate level, to Trade Parity basis, effective June, 2006. The average Refinery Gate Price based on Trade Parity principles for Petrol and Diesel applicable for the 2nd fortnight of July, 2009 works out to

Rs. 21.43 per litre and Rs. 22.74 per litre respectively. The corresponding crude price for the fortnight was \$64.79 per bbl (Rs. 19.73 per litre). Taxes constitute 48% and 25% of the current retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel respectively, at Delhi.

ATF is a free trade product and its price is determined by the oil companies themselves on Import Parity principle. ATF selling prices are revised in line with the changes in international product prices.

The current price build up of Petrol, Diesel and ATF in the metros is given in the Statement.

Statement

Current Retail Selling Prices of Petrol, Diesel and ATF at Metros

Retail Selling Price of Petrol

	(Rs./Litre)			
	Mumbai	Delhi	Chennai	Kolkata
Basic selling price inclusive of marketing cost and return on investment	22.15	22.15	22.15	22.15
Price Adjustment Factor	-0.04	—	-0.21	0.08
Freight	—	0.16	—	0.28
Retail Pump Outlet Charges	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Excise Duty	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
VAT (incl. State Surcharge)	11.77	7.44	11.76	10.86
Dealer Commission	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
TOTAL :	48.76	44.63	48.58	48.25

Retail Selling Price of Diesel

	(Rs./Litre)			
	Mumbai	Delhi	Chennai	Kolkata
1	2	3	4	5
Basic selling price inclusive of marketing cost and return on investment	24.39	24.39	24.39	24.39
Price Adjustment Factor	0.02	—	0.00	0.02
Freight	—	0.17	—	0.29

1	2	3	4	5
Retail Pump Outlet Charges	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Excise Duty	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
VAT (incl. State Surcharge)	7.88	3.90	6.18	5.92
Dealer Commission	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
TOTAL :	36.70	32.87	34.98	35.03

Retail Selling Price of ATF

(Rs./Litre)

	Mumbai	Delhi	Chennai	Kolkata
Basic Price	24.02	24.53	24.22	24.34
Freight and Other Cost	3.68	3.45	4.54	8.48
Excise Duty	2.28	2.31	2.37	2.70
Sales Tax etc.	7.50	6.05	9.03	8.88
TOTAL :	37.48	36.34	40.16	44.40

LPG distribution dealership in blocks

3284. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to allot LPG distribution dealership in each block of the country, due to shortage of wood for domestic use in the downtrodden rural areas;

(b) if so, by when these dealerships would be allotted in the country in the first phase and so on in other parts of the country; and

(c) the main reasons for planning to allot LPG distribution dealership in each block of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) In order to increase rural penetration and to cover remote as well as low potential areas, a new scheme for small size LPG distribution agencies is proposed to be implemented. Details of the scheme will be notified shortly.

Further, a view to set up long term targets/action plan for the OMCs, the Government have finalized the Vision-2015 for the oil sector which *Inter alia* envisages that:

5.5 crore new connections till 2015 to raise population coverage from 50% to 75%.

Total number of LPG customers would reach 16 crore with most of the new connections being released in rural areas.

Focus would be on areas where LPG coverage is low.

Reduction in prices of petrol and diesel

†3285. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of petrol and diesel in the country have been reduced several times between July, 2008 and July, 2009;

(b) if so, on which occasions and the amount of reduction; and

(c) the maximum and minimum consumer sale prices of petrol and diesel during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) In view of the decline in the international oil prices, Government has reduced the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Petrol and Diesel on two occasions between July 2008 and July 2009. On 6.12.2008 the prices of Petrol and Diesel were reduced by Rs. 5/- per litre and Rs. 2/- per litre respectively. Again on 29.1.2009 the prices of Petrol and Diesel were decreased by Rs. 5/- per litre and Rs. 2/- per litre respectively (at Delhi), with corresponding reductions in the rest of the country.

(c) The maximum and minimum consumer sale prices of Petrol and Diesel (at Delhi) during the said period are given below:

(in Rupees per litre)		
	Petrol	Diesel
Maximum	50.62	34.86
Minimum	40.62	30.86

Reduction in prices of ATF

†3286. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel have been reduced several times during the period of last one year till July 15, 2009;

(b) if so, on which occasion and the percentage of reduction; and

(c) the basic criteria fixed for reduction in the said prices?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Domestic ATF prices at Mumbai Airport, exclusive of Sales Tax, from 1st August, 2008 till 15th July, 2009 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Government does not control of price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), as it is a deregulated product. The methodology adopted in fixing the price of ATF by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), at the Airports, is based on the ex-refinery price of Jet Fuel, which is linked to the Import Parity Price. From 15th November, 2008 onwards, the ATF prices are being revised every fortnight.

Statement

ATF price applicable for Mumbai Airport, exclusive of Sales Tax

Date	Basic Price (Rs./KI)	% Reduction
1	2	3
01.08.08	58938.84	—
01.09.08	49467.84	16.06
01.10.08	46783.49	5.42
01.11.08	38925.27	16.79
04.11.08	37215.08	4.39
16.11.08	32549.93	12.53
01.12.08	30482.55	6.35
16.12.08	26975.57	11.50
01.01.09	25103.02	6.93
16.01.09	25958.12	(3.40)
01.02.09	24940.66	3.92
16.02.09	23988.15	3.82
01.03.09	22288.78	7.08
16.03.09	22418.67	(0.58)
01.04.09	24627.85	(9.85)
16.04.09	26283.92	(6.72)
01.05.09	26024.14	0.98
16.05.09	26511.22	(1.87)
01.06.09	26608.64	(0.36)

1	2	3
16.06.09	29893.72	(12.34)
01.07.09	31831.22	(6.48)
16.07.09	29980.32	5.81

*Figures within brackets denote increase.

City gas networks

3287. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether GAIL has submitted a proposal to lay the city gas networks to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and if so, the details of the cities;

(b) whether PNGRB had invited the expression of interests or GAIL has submitted its interests; and

(c) whether the bids have been called to lay such networks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir. GAIL had submitted proposed to lay City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in 230 cities to the Government. After the setting up of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the proposal was sent to PNGRB. The State-wise information regarding cities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) PNGRB had invited through public advertisement interested entities to submit Expression of Interest (Eoi) for Geographical Areas of their interest. GAIL Gas Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Ltd., has submitted Eois to PNGRB for laying CGD network in seven cities, namely, Kota, Jhansi, Mathura, Sonipat, Dewas, Gwalior and Ghaziabad.

(c) Yes, Sir. Two rounds of bidding have been completed. In the first round of bidding, PNGRB invited bids for six cities, namely, Kota, Sonipat, Mathura, Kakinada, Meerut and Dewas. In the second round of bidding, PNGRB invited bids for seven cities, namely Ghaziabad, Allahabad, Jhansi, Rajahmundry, Yanam, Shahdol and Chandigarh.

Statement

The State-wise information regarding cities for laying of CGD network

S.No.	States	No. of Cities
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	18

1	2	3
2.	Uttar Pradesh	20
3.	Jharkhand	12
4.	Bihar	8
5.	West Bengal	24
6.	Punjab	16
7.	Rajasthan	15
8.	Haryana	19
9.	Maharashtra and Goa	14
10.	Gujarat	28
11.	Andhra Pradesh	9
12.	Orissa	6
13.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	14
14.	Karnataka	18
15.	Kerala	9
Total		230

Laying of city network by GAIL

3288. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether GAIL has submitted a proposal to lay the city gas networks to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and if so, the details of the cities;

(b) whether the approval has been granted and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the city gas networks would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) GAIL had submitted proposal to lay City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in 230 cities to the Government. After the setting up of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the proposal was sent to PNGRB. The State-wise information regarding cities is given in the Statement [refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ 3287(a)].

Further GAIL Gas Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Ltd., has submitted Expressions of Interest (Eols) to PNGRB for laying CGD network in seven cities, namely, Kota, Jhansi, Mathura, Sonipat, Dewas, Gwalior and Ghaziabad.

(b) In the first round of bidding, PNGRB invited bids for six cities, namely, Kota, Sonipat, Mathura, Kakinada, Meerut and Dewas. GAIL Gas Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Ltd., has been selected for 4 cities. Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. Joint Venture (JV) of GAIL (India) Ltd., and a private entity DSM Infra won authorization for one city each.

The bids received in the second round of bidding are under evaluation by PNGRB.

(c) The authorized entity gets marketing exclusivity for initial 5 years and it has to develop the network within that period. Complete primary distribution network, *i.e.*, Steel Grid pipelines, has to be commissioned in the initial five years of the Project. The secondary Distribution Network, *i.e.*, MDPE pipelines, for PNG connections to the households will be taken up simultaneously and it is an ongoing process. The entire project life is for 25 years.

Committee on gas allocation

3289. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Committee on gas allocation has been set up by Government to look into Government's control in allocation of its own resources;

(b) if so, whether it analyses how the Central Government would do if it has no control on allocation of its own resources in the wake of court order;

(c) whether it has submitted its report, if so, by when it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Central Government has urged RIL to supply natural gas at 4.20 dollar per mmbtu to steel firms; and

(e) whether Government has finalized the details of KG basin gas supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government has directed the Contractor of KG D-6 fields, *viz.*, M/s. RIL and M/s. NIKO, to supply natural gas to various priority sector customers, including *Inter alia* existing gas-based steel plants, at the pricing formula approved by the Government. The price so approved is US\$ 4.20 per mmbtu in accordance with a pricing formula approved by the Government.

(e) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues regarding pricing and commercial utilization of natural gas produced under New Exploration Licencing Policy (NELP) has *Inter alia* taken decisions regarding commercial utilization of the initial 40 mmscmd gas to be produced from KG D-6. Further, certain decisions have also been taken regarding commercial utilisation of gas production beyond the initial 40 mmscmd.

Fall in crude oil production

3290. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous fall in crude oil production in the country over the last three years;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the shortfall;

(c) whether ONGC has taken any steps for increasing the production and to meet the internal targets for 2009-10; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However there is slight decline in the production of crude oil during the year 2008-09. The production of crude oil during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 33.980 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT), 34.053 MMT and 33.404 MMT respectively.

The slight decline in production in 2008-09 is due to less than envisaged gain from ongoing Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) schemes in Onshore Assets, natural decline of old oil fields and increase in water cut in major matured fields etc.

(c) and (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has taken various steps/initiatives for augmenting/maintaining the crude oil production including use of IOR and EOR and stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields in addition to focus on repair of existing wells, artificial lift and stimulation of wells etc.

Demand of gas

3291. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's gas demand is expected to touch 280 MMSCMD by 2012, from 196 MMSCMD now;

(b) if so, the present capacity of GAIL for gas production in the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to build a 6,000 km. gas pipeline grid that would criss-cross the country;

(d) if so, how much this National Gas Highway Scheme would cost and in what manner Government plans to help its funding; and

(e) what allocations have been made during 2009-2010 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) As per the "Report of Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector for the Eleventh Plan", country's demand for natural gas is expected to increase to 279.43 mmscmd by the year 2011-12 from the level of 196.64 mmscmd in 2008-09.

(b) The present indigenous production of natural gas in the country is around 90 mmschd. As regards GAIL (India) Ltd., it is primarily a gas transportation Company and its present gas transmission capacity is around 155 mmscmd.

(c) to (e) There is an existing natural gas transportation network in the country. The network has trunk pipelines of more than 9,000 km. The pipelines are owned and operated by Central and State Public Sector Undertaking, as also Private Companies. Augmentation of trunk pipelines infrastructure would be implemented similarly, so as to connect new sources of indigenous gas and Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) to customers in new areas/states. As laying of natural gas trunk pipelines allows growth of natural gas based industries, it spurs economic development in the area. Hence, efforts are being made to further develop natural gas transportation network in the country, while no specific plan has been formulated by the Government for the same, as of now.

Disinvested undertakings

3292. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

SHRI DARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the undertakings under the Ministry where disinvestment has taken place, till date;

(b) the amount of funds received by Government through such move, undertaking-wise;

(c) whether any irregularity has taken place in the course of privatization or disinvestment of these undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The names of undertakings under the Ministry where disinvestment has taken place till date, alongwith the funds received by Government undertaking-wise, are as follows:-

Name of Oil PSU	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2
ONGC	13997.87
GAIL	2465.81+US\$217.58 Million*
IOC	3492.85
HPCL	1276.72
BPCL	679.57

1	2
CPCL	509.33
BRPL	148.79
IBP	1153.68
Lubrizol India Ltd.	141.70
EIL	63.11

*Disinvestment through GDR mechanism in 1999.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Gas Pipeline Network in AP

3293. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Central Government to set up a State-wise National Gas Pipeline Network (SNGPN) to enable the people of the State to reap benefits from the bountiful source of energy discovered close to State boundaries;

(b) the details as to the investment participation, estimated cost and modalities of implementation;

(c) by when the said SNGPN is likely to be set up; and

(d) the reasons for delay in implementing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) GAIL (India) Ltd. has a pipeline network of 834 km in Andhra Pradesh. Further, 1385 km long Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad pipeline has been commissioned by Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited (RGITIL) for transporting gas from KG D6 within Andhra Pradesh and also to other parts of the country; the said pipeline passes through West Godavari, Krishna, Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Medak and Rangareddi districts of Andhra Pradesh. RGITIL has also been granted authorizations for Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah Pipeline, passing through East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh, and Vijaywada-Nellore-Chennai Pipeline, passing through East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore and Chittoor districts in Andhra Pradesh.

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 has come into effect from 1st October 2007. Thereafter, authorization to lay, build operate or expand trunk natural gas pipelines is to be given by PNGRB. Further, Krishna Godavari Gas Network Ltd. (KGGNL), a

Company promoted by IDFC Private Equity, GSPCL and Government of Andhra Pradesh, submitted an application for grant of authorization for a 188 km common carrier pipeline from Yanam to Vishakhapatnam. PNGRB asked KGGNL to submit an Expression of Interest (Eoi) in accordance with the relevant Regulations, if they were interested in seeking grant of authorization from the PNGRB. However, no such Eoi has been submitted to PNGRB.

Andhra Pradesh proposals with Ministry of P. & N. G.

3294. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of proposals of the Andhra Pradesh Government pending with the Ministry;
- (b) the details of each such project;
- (c) the reasons for delay in giving clearance to each of these projects; and
- (d) by when these are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for allocation of 8 million metric standard cubic meters per day (mmscmd) of gas for 2100 MW Combined Cycle Power Project at Nedunur village of Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has decided that allocation of gas from KG-D6 fields will be done to the proposed power project, subject to availability, at the time of commencement of production.

Tax holidays on oil and gas

3295. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)-I to VII has provided tax holidays both on oil and gas without any exceptions;
- (b) whether bidders had also submitted bids on explicit commitment on availability of seven years tax holidays on commercial production of both oil and gas under NELP-I to VII;
- (c) if so, the reasons for withdrawing tax holidays now; and
- (d) whether Government would clarify its stand on tax holidays on NELP-I and NELP-VII to avoid adverse impact on future exploration programme; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) As per provisions of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) signed under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) i.e. NELP-I to NELP-VII, Company (ies) are eligible for benefits available under the provisions of Income-tax Act,

1961 as applicable from time to time. Accordingly, the bidders had submitted bids and the awardee(s) had signed PSCs. A clarification issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 27.6.2008 before receipt of bids on 30.6.2008 under seventh round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VII) is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Clarification issued on 27.06.2008 regarding 7 year Income Tax Holiday on
Commercial Production of Natural Gas*

Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India, has been assuring potential bidders of income tax rebate for a period of seven years from the beginning of commercial production. However, some Income Tax Authorities have disallowed the above relief in respect of production of natural gas due to lack of specific inclusion of the term Natural Gas under the related provision in the Income Tax Act. The matter is presently sub-judice before different authorities, including Tribunals and Courts.

The Notice Inviting Offer (NIO) and Petroleum Tax Guide for the NELP-VII bidding round, for which bids are due to be received on 30th June, 2008 holds out the same assurance as in the previous bidding rounds. The Ministry of Finance has clarified that income tax relief of seven years will be available only on commercial production of Crude Oil. In the light of the above clarification, Income Tax related provisions in the NIO and Petroleum Tax Guide issued by this Ministry for the NELP-VII bidding round may be read accordingly.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas clarifies that all the potential bidders may submit their bids under NELP-VII, keeping the above clarification in mind.

Dry fuel production

3296. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country produces around 500 million tonnes of dry fuel annually;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the contribution of Andhra Pradesh in this regard;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that if we do not reach a production level of one billion tonnes, our power plants would not materialize; and
- (e) if so, the comments of Government thereon for production in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As far as Dry Hydrocarbon is concerned 32.8 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) of natural gas was produced during 2008-09 in the country.

(c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) produced 1.5 BCM of natural gas from its fields in Andhra Pradesh, in the year 2008-09.

(d) and (e) Natural Gas produced in the country is supplied to various priority sector customers, including *Inter alia* power plants in Andhra Pradesh.

Setting up of Kisan Sewa Kendra

3297. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:
SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kisan Sewa Kendras to be set up during the financial year 2009-10 across the country, State-wise;

(b) the details thereof, urban and rural area-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to set up more KSKs in Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, Moradabad and Ballia during the current year, in view of huge public demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The State-wise details of 376 Kisan Seva Kendras (KSKs) to be set by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) during the financial year 2009-10, across the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) All KSKs are set up in rural areas only for catering to rural/agriculture markets.

(c) and (d) IOC has reported that they have already commissioned one KSK at location Newada in District Azamgarh. Further, at location Jigarsandhi in district Azamgarh, LOI has recently been issued for commissioning of another KSK.

Selection process are in various stages of completion at five locations in Azamgarh, Ballia and Mau district as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Location	Distt.
1.	Khanpur Fateh	Azamgarh
2.	Mehnazpur	Azamgarh
3.	Kureji	Ballia
4.	Bhatkol	Mau
5.	Katghara Shankar	Mau

Advertisement has been released recently by IOC for eleven more locations in Azamgarh, Ballia and Mau districts on 01.07.2009, for selection of KSK dealers in these three districts.

Further, 8 KSKs in Jyotiba Phule Nagar and JP Nagar district and 16 KSKs in Moradabad district have been planned by IOC, out of which interviews have been held for two locations in

JP Nagar District and one location in Moradabad district. For other locations in above said two districts advertisement for dealership as well as for procurement of land for Corpus Fund KSK dealership are in various stages of process for release of advertisement.

Statement

State wise number of KSKs proposed to be set up during 2009-10 by IOC

S.No.	State/UTs	Number of KSKs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Delhi	0
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	23
9.	Haryana	27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	8
13.	Karnataka	15
14.	Kerala	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21
16.	Maharashtra	28
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Orissa	9
22.	Punjab	15
23.	Rajasthan	15

1	2	3
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	36
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61
28.	Uttarakhand	3
29.	West Bengal	19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	2
TOTAL :		376

Kisan Sewa Kendra

3298. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 137 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th July, 2009 and state:

- the names of locations in Kerala where Kisan Sewa Kendras are set up, KSK-wise;
- what is the eligibility criteria for opening of KSKs by common man; and
- how many applications have been received, so far, from Kerala, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has set up 143 Kisan Seva Kendras (KSKs) in the State of Kerala as on 01.04.2009. The details of these KSKs are available with Director (Marketing) of IOC.

(b) The candidate should be Indian national, not less than 21 year of age, Matric for all categories except Freedom Fighter (FF), Outstanding Sports Person (OSP), Defence, SC/ST and women. The candidate should also be a resident of concerned district. Non-individual entities like Registered Cooperative/consumer societies, Organized Bodies (such as registered Bus/Truck Associations, Charitable trusts registered with the Charity Commissioner of the respective State Government)/Corporate Houses (such as companies incorporated under companies act 1956 including Central/State PSUs) are also eligible to apply. However, persons

convicted for any criminal offence involving moral turpitude/economic offences (other than freedom struggle), Mentally unsound/totally paralysed persons and Signatory to agreement of a dealership/distributorship of any Oil Company terminated on the ground of adulteration/malpractice are not eligible to apply.

The eligibility criteria and the various parameters on which the evaluation of the candidate is to be done is also given in the advertisement in the news papers.

(c) IOC has advertised for 303 locations in the State of Kerala for setting up of KSKs. The details of these locations and the number of applications received in response to those advertisements are available with Director (Marketing) of IOC.

Allocation of kerosene to Orissa

3299. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of kerosene to Orissa has been decreasing continuously since 2001-02 and despite request being made by the State Government, kerosene is not being allocated as per the census data of 2001;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested to allocate kerosene to the State on the pattern being followed in the case of Punjab and Haryana; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in following the aforesaid pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) As per the policy adopted by the Government of India, the Kerosene (SKO) allocation for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) to various States/Union Territories, including Orissa, was reduced every year beginning 2001-02 upto 2004-05, taking into account the number of LPG connections released in each of the States/Union Territories. During 2005, the State Government of Orissa had made a request for the allocation of PDS SKO on the basis of uniform per capita availability in all States.

In view of the requests received from various State Governments including Orissa for increasing the SKO allocation, the Government of India commissioned a detailed study of Kerosene demand in the country, through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in December 2004. NCAER submitted its report in October 2005. NCAER has *Inter alia* recommended to restrict the subsidy on kerosene to BPL families only. Also, Dr. Rangarajan Committee constituted by the Government to formulate a long-term pricing policy of petroleum products has also recommended to restrict PDS SKO subsidy to BPL families only. The Government has accepted the recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Committee Report and has decided 'in principle' that subsidy on PDS Kerosene may be restricted to BPL families only. The proposal to work out the modalities to implement this decision and for rationalizing the allocation of PDS kerosene among States/UTs is under the consideration of the Government.

Sale of gas to city distribution companies

3300. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to sell gas to city distribution companies like IGL, MGL, at APM price of Rs. 3,840 per Standard Cubic Meter;

(b) if so, why these companies are selling CNG/PNG at a large mark-up of Rs. 22 per kg equivalent to Rs. 22,000 per Standard Cubic Meter, *i.e.* almost 300 per cent of the price at which the gas bought by these companies; and

(c) the details of role of the downstream regulator established in fixing natural gas prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Government had increased the APM price of natural gas to City Gas Distribution (CGD) Companies to Rs.3,840 per thousand standard cubic meters (mscm) from 06.06.2006). The APM price of natural gas to CGD companies in North East was increased to Rs.2304 per mscm.

(b) CNG price of Rs.22 per kg is not equivalent to Rs.22,000 per mscm.

Further, CGD Companies are not Central Public Sector Undertakings. As such, approval of the Government is not required for fixation of price of Compressed Natural Gas and Piped Natural Gas sold by these Companies.

CGD Companies are supplied gas at APM rates. However, over a period of time, requirement of gas has increased in some cities and these Companies have to source other costlier gas as well. Further, consumer price of gas also includes transportation tariff, taxes, operational costs, etc.

(c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) does not regulate the price of natural gas under the provision of PNGRB Act, 2006. However, CGD entities are otherwise governed by the provisions of PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations formed therein.

Authority for distribution and price of Natural Gas

3301. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ultimate power regarding distribution and price of natural gas vests with Government, as per Gas Utilization Policy (GUP) and Production Sharing Contract (PSC);

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

(c) whether there are inherent weakness and flaws in Reliance Natural Resource Gas Ltd. (RNRL)'s claim seeking gas at a price 40 per cent lower than fixed by Government; and

(d) if so, why Government have not so far upheld, defend and indicate its policies on natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Government exercises powers regarding pricing and commercial utilization of natural gas produced in accordance with provisions of the PSCs signed between the Government and the Contractor under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). The PSC provide for a Gas Utilization Policy to be formulated by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to decide issues regarding pricing and commercial utilization of natural gas produced under NELP. Government intervened in the case between M/s. RNRL and M/s. RIL in hon'ble High Court of Bombay. Government has also filed an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the same issue.

As per PSC, the pricing formula/basis has to be approved by the Government. RIL had sent a proposal to Government for approval of price of US \$ 2.34 per mmbut to RNRL, which was not approved as it was not based on an arms-length transaction.

Profit sharing formula in petroleum

3302. SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the price formula/basis for the valuation of its share in profit of petroleum in case of long term gas sale and purchase agreements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Production Sharing Contract (PSCs) provide for sale of all natural gas by the contractor from the contract area at arms-length prices to the benefits of parties to the Contract. Further, the PSC provides that the formula or basis on which the prices shall be determined shall be approved by the Government prior to sale of natural gas to the consumers/buyers. Natural gas is to be sold as per the gas utilization policy/pricing policy approved by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM).

Price formula of KG Basin gas

3303. SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price formula approved by Government for KG Basin takes into consideration that the gas sale price could be different for spot contracts from the gas sale price

for short term contracts and that the gas sale price for short term contracts could be different from gas sale for long term contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) provides for pricing of gas on the basis of sales on competitive arms Length principles. The formula or basis on which the prices shall be determined is required to be approved by the Government prior to sale of Natural gas to consumers/buyers. The price obtained from the basis/formula comes to US \$ 4.2 per MMBTU for crude oil price equal or greater then US \$ 60 per barrel.

CNG use in Gujarat

3304. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Gujarat Government for use of CNG in motor vehicles in the State;

(b) if so, the status of this proposal;

(c) whether the proposal is environment friendly; and

(d) if so, why there is a delay in accepting the legislation proposed by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (d) Use of Compressed Natural gas (CNG) is encouraged throughout the country, including in the State of Gujarat, for *Inter alia* environmental considerations. In the State of Gujarat, CNG is presently being supplied in cities/towns of Anand, Baidhana, Bharuch, Bhilad, Chankeda, Chikhali, Chotila, Wankaner, Ahmedabad, Dakor, Dhaban, Dhegam, Dhrampur, Gandhinagar, Godhra, Holol, Hazira, Kalol, Khambhat, Khathlal, Morbid, Nadiad, Nar, Navsari, Padra, Palanpur, Pardi, Petlad, Rajkot, Sarigam, Sidhpur, Tankara, Umreth, Unjha, Valsad, Vapi, Surat, Ankleshwar, Kim Bardoli and Palej. Expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in new cities/towns/areas in the country, including in Gujarat, would require authorization by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the provisions of PNGRB Act, 2006.

Transparent gas cylinders

†3305. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to use transparent gas cylinders in place of opaque gas cylinders used for domestic purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when these gas cylinders would be available to consumers; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to curb misuse of gas cylinders meant for domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Government has conveyed “in principle” approval to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for expanding the product line by way of introduction of composite (translucent fiberglass) cylinders for marketing domestic LPG, subject to there being no subsidy element in the LPG to be marketed through these composite cylinders. The composite cylinders will show the level of LPG present in the cylinder. These cylinders are being introduced (in selected markets) as a separate package and not as replacement of existing cylinders.

OMCs have invited Global tender for procuring 1 lakh cylinders and it is expected that the same will be introduced in the select markets during the second quarter of 2010.

(d) The possibility of blackmarketing/diversion of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted “Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000” and formulated “Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001” which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints, these are investigated and if the complaint is established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG. Similarly, the Weights and Measures Departments of the States/UTs initiate legal action against those LPG distributors found blackmarketing/diversion of LPG cylinders.

The officials of OMCs carry out random checks at distributors godowns, delivery points, as well as en-route to ensure that no misuse takes place. The distributors of OMCs are under strict instructions to check the weight of cylinders at their godowns before delivery, and only cylinders with the specified weight are to be delivered to the customers. The distributors have also been instructed to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery. In case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are replaced free of charge by the OMCs.

OMCs have introduced different colours for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders for controlling the diversion of domestic LPG for unauthorized use.

ONGC rigs

3306. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rigs available with ONGC;
- (b) the number of rigs in use;
- (c) whether ONGC is hiring any rig from M/s RIL;
- (d) if so, the hiring charges per day and the number of rig-days estimated for use;
- (e) whether any competitive bid was sought before hiring; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The number of rigs available and in use with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) are as under:

Number of Rigs available	Number of rigs in use	Rigs under repairs/ up-gradation
112	103	9

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. ONGC placed a letter of award on RIL for hiring an ultra Deepwater Drilling rig on assignment basis for 4 years. Rig operating day rates are US \$ 495,000 for the first 180 days and US \$510,000 thereafter.

As reported by ONGC, two ultra deepwater rigs were contracted in 2008 through two International Competitive Bidding (ICB) tenders with mobilization schedule by December 2010. No rig was available for earlier mobilization. In view of the non-availability of the deep water rigs of 3000 M capability before December 2010 and considering exploration program in deep and ultra deep water areas, ONGC continued its efforts for getting rigs earlier than December 2010 by publishing an Expression of Interest (EOI) in newspapers and in ONGC website on 13.1.2009 for hiring rigs of various water depth capabilities. Considering the response of EOI, a limited tender was floated with mobilization on or before December 2010.

Meanwhile, in a meeting on 5.1.2009, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) informed about the possibility of sharing of ultra deep water rig with ONGC. Subsequently, ONGC was approached by RIL for sharing deepwater rigs from the contracts which RIL had entered into with other rig contractors. After discussions, RIL offered one deep water rig of 10000 ft. capability *i.e.* Rig Dhirubhai Deepwater KG 1 (DDKG1) for 4 years to NOGC. The contract for DDKG 1 is between RIL and Deep Water Pacific Inc for 5 years.

ONGC has further reported that from the availability point of view (*i.e.* Rig DDKG-1 was made available by end July, 2009) and also compared to Last Purchase Price rates against ICB tenders of ONGC for similar rigs and the rates received against the Limited tender for which price bid was opened on 4.5.2009, the rates of the rig offered by M/s RIL were found to be acceptable.

Cities covered by CNG/PNG

3307. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities covered in the country at present by CNG/PNG;
- (b) whether Government proposes to cover 200 cities by 2015;
- (c) if so, the time-bound action plan to cover cities in Eastern Zone like Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Patna and Ranchi; and
- (d) the likely source of CNG/PNG to cover the cities in that Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) As per information provided by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), 41 Geographical Areas are covered by CNG/PNG at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The development of CNG infrastructure in different cities in the country is being taken up in a phased manner. In order to promote investment from public as well as private sector for laying trunk natural gas pipelines and city/local natural gas distribution networks throughout the country, the Government of India has enacted 'The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006' and notified the 'Policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks'. Providing of CNG facilities in a particular city/town/area depends *Inter alia* upon proximity to trunk natural gas pipelines, availability of gas, setting up of necessary infrastructure and economic viability.

Government has issued authorization for laying of Kakinada-Basudebpur-Haldia and Jagdishpur-Haldia trunk natural gas pipelines, which would pass through the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.

(d) The likely sources of natural gas to cover these cities are indigenous discoveries from KG basin and Mahanadi basin and Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) from LNG terminals.

Pipelines to supply KG Basin gas to Gujarat

3308. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether PNGRB has received Eols for construction of two more gas pipelines to take KG Basin gas to Gujarat; and

(b) if so, how Government proposes to ensure that KG Basin gas reaches other parts of the country too, particularly Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) GSPL has submitted Expression of Interest (EOI) to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) for natural gas pipeline of length 2277 km, including spur-line of 817 km, initiating from Krishna Godavari basin in Eastern India to Bhilwara (Rajasthan) with connectivity to Godhra (Gujarat). The proposed pipeline envisages gas supply to States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Government has issued authorization for Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah, Kakinada-Nellore-Chennai, Chennai-Tuticorin, Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore and Haldia-Jagdishpur trunk natural gas pipelines to transport KG D6 gas to other parts of the country, including in Andhra Pradesh. Further, along with GSPL, GAIL has also submitted EOI to PNGRB for Central India Pipeline (CIPL) of length 1550 km (including spur-lines of 500 km) from Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) to Vijapur (Madhya Pradesh).

Increase in sale price of petroleum products

†3309. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the effect of announcement of increase in sale price of petroleum products in July, 2009 on rising prices in the country has been assessed;

(b) if so, the details of the assessment; and

(c) the likely effect of this price rise on transport, prices of fruits and cereals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which deals with inflation related data, has informed that increase in prices of Petrol and Diesel made on 2nd July, 2009 was taken into account while compiling Wholesale Price Index for the week ending 4th July, 2009. The Wholesale Price Index and rate of inflation for the petroleum products for June and July 2009 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Prices of cereals, fruits and transport equipments and parts (excluding transport services that are not included in Wholesale Price Index) have increased by an annual rate of inflation of 11.02%, 2.55% and 0.74% respectively as on 11th July, 2009. The weight of these items in the Wholesale Price Index is 4.41%, 1.46% and 4.2% respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details regarding WPI and rate of inflation for Petroleum Products

Commodities	Weight	Week Ending					
		6-Jun., 09	13-Jun., 09	20-Jun., 09	27-Jun., 09	4-July, 09	11-July, 09
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)							
Liquefied petroleum gas	1.83731	352.4	352.4	352.4	352.4	352.9	352.9
Petrol	0.88815	224.2	224.2	224.2	224.2	246.7	246.7
Kerosene	0.68928	357.6	357.6	357.6	357.6	357.6	357.6
Aviation turbine fuel	0.16953	205.7	229.8	229.8	229.8	229.8	246.9
High speed diesel oil	2.02034	452.2	452.2	452.2	452.2	481.4	481.4
Light diesel oil	0.16015	549.6	603.0	603.0	603.0	629.8	629.8
Naphtha	0.41885	607.7	614.5	627.5	627.5	718.2	718.2
Bitumen	0.14900	582.3	573.6	571.9	571.9	583.7	583.7
Furnace oil	0.49335	401.4	411.4	411.4	411.4	457.1	457.1
Lubricants	0.16367	328.8	328.8	328.8	328.8	328.8	328.8
Rate of Inflation*							
Liquefied petroleum gas	1.8373	-12.53	-12.53	-12.53	-12.53	-7.42	-7.42
Petrol	0.8882	-19.90	-19.90	-19.90	-19.90	-11.86	-11.86
Kerosene	0.6893	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation turbine fuel	0.1695	-54.89	-49.61	-49.61	-49.61	-51.85	-48.27
High speed diesel oil	2.0203	-11.59	-11.59	-11.59	-11.59	-5.88	-5.88
Light diesel oil	0.1602	-20.14	-12.38	-12.38	-12.38	-14.48	-14.48
Naphtha	0.4189	-41.99	-41.34	-40.17	-40.17	-36.63	-36.63
Bitumen	0.149	-11.14	-12.47	-12.73	-13.30	-12.95	-12.95
Furnace oil	0.4934	-38.61	-37.09	-36.09	-35.83	-32.41	-32.41
Lubricants	0.1637	17.05	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36

*Rate of inflation is year to year and is with reference to WPI in the corresponding week of previous year.

Imported coal based projects in Rajasthan

†3310. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Suratgarh and Kota thermal power projects in Rajasthan have been included among the projects using imported coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that the transportation cost of coal is going to exceed the import cost of coal; and

(d) whether Government is considering to exclude both these projects from the list of projects using imported coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to bridge the gap of 41 Million Tonne (MT) between demand and availability of indigenous coal, power utilities have been advised to import 28.7 MT of coal during the year 2009-10, which is about 7.1% of the total requirement. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RRVUNL) has been advised to import 0.8 MT coal for its existing units at Kota and Suratgarh, which is about 5.8% of their total coal requirement.

(c) Government is aware of the high cost of imported coal, including its transportation cost. But import of 28.7 MT coal, which is about 7.1% of total coal requirements is also inevitable to avoid loss of generation due to shortage of coal. Blending of imported coal with indigenous coal beyond certain limits is not possible because of technical limitations of the boiler design. All the major power stations in the country, therefore, have to consume their share of the imported coal. Even pithead power stations are consuming imported coal.

(d) No, Sir.

Coal stock at NTPC's plants

3311. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal stocks of power plants under NTPC have been dwindling continuously for the last few months affecting the power generation in these plants;

(b) if so, the details of the requirement of coal and its supply to the power plants under NTPC, month-wise during 2009 and the utilized power generation capacity in this period; and

(c) the reasons for shortage of coal supply and the steps being taken to improve the supply of coal to the power generating plants under NTPC in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir. Coal stock at some of the NTPC's power stations, namely Farakka, Kahalgaon, Talcher (Kaniha) and Sipat has depleted.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of coal requirement *vis-a-vis* supply and capacity utilization (Plant Load Factor) of Farakka, Kahalgaon, Talcher (Kaniha) and Sipat during 2009-10 (upto June, 2009) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Main reason for shortage of coal is inadequate availability of indigenous coal. For the year 2009-10, against the total requirement of 404 Million Tonne (MT), availability of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) was indicated as 313 MT. Taking into account 30 MT from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and 20 MT from Captive mines, total indigenous coal availability was worked out to 363 MT, leaving a gap of 41 MT. In order to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous supply of coal for the current year 2009-10, power utilities have been advised to import 28.7 MT coal.

(d) Following steps are being taken to augment coal supply for NTPC stations:

- The coal supply position to thermal power stations is rigorously monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of power as well as an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising representatives from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Power and CEA to optimize coal supply to the plants having stock upto 7 days.
- The Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee, headed by Secretary (Co-ordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat, reviews the coal production and supply to thermal power stations in the country **every month**.
- Fuel Infrastructure Committee, under the chairmanship of Member (Power), Planning Commission, regularly reviews the status of supply of fuel to power stations in the country.
- In order to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous supply of coal for the current year 2009-10, power utilities have been advised to import 28.7 Million Tonne (MT) coal including import of 12.5 MT by NTPC. They have already imported 3.6 MT coal upto 30th June 2009 against the order placed during 2008-09.
- Towards ensuring long term fuel security, NTPC has entered into captive coal mining and is in the process of developing six coal blocks allocated to it. NTPC is also exploring the possibility of acquiring stakes in the coal mines from abroad for sourcing coal supply for its power plants.

International Coal Venture Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL), a joint venture company amongst NTPC, RINL, SAIL, NMDC and CIL has been formed for securing metallurgical and thermal coal assets from overseas.

Statement

Coal Requirement vis-a-vis supply and Plant Load Factor

(During April, May and June, 2009)

Station	Coal Requirement (ACQ) (Lakh MT) As agreed by CIL				Coal supply ** (Lakh MT)				% Materia- lisation	Plant Load Factor (%)		
	April	May	June	Total	April	May	June	Total		April	May	June
Farakka	7.50	7.50	7.50	22.50	4.82	5.16	5.51	15.49	68.8	68.3	85.8	100.7
Kahalgaon-I (840 MW)	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00								
Kahalgaon-II (3x500 MW)*	5.72	5.72	5.72	17.16*	7.38	7.66	7.17	22.21	69.0	69.8	74.1	78.3
Talcher (Kaniha)	14.42	14.42	14.42	43.26	11.72	11.93	14.40	38.05	88.0	98.6	95.6	89.3
Sipat	4.83	4.83	4.83	14.49	3.78	4.36	4.03	12.17	84.0	68.7	70.4	90.0

*Considered at 90% PLF in view of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) being under discussion.

**Coal supply includes imported coal.

Restoration of unallocated power quota to Kerala

3312. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had submitted many representations about the acute peak shortage of power in the State and had requested for more power from unallocated quota;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether steps would be taken to restore unallocated quota of power to the State to the level of supply during December, 2006;

(d) if so, the details of action taken and the quantity of unallocated quota of power provided to the State during last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether positive steps would also be taken to improve power shortage in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (d) The 15% unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs) available at the disposal of the Government is redistributed on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and overall requirements of States/UTs. As most of the States and UTs have been facing power shortages, requests for additional allocation of unallocated power are received from time to time. The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations being limited and fixed, any modifications are possible only through adjustment of allocation generally within the States/UTs in the region, keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources and payment capacity. There is no quota earmarked for any State.

The Kerala State Electricity Board had requested this Ministry for additional allocation of power from CGSs in May and June, 2009. However, in view of higher shortages witnessed in other States of the Region, additional allocation to Kerala was not feasible.

The details of unallocated power made available to Kerala from the CGSs of Southern Region w.e.f. 01.01.2006 till 29.7.2009 are given as under:-

Period	Unallocated power (MW)*
1	2
01.01.2006 to 27.12.2006	328
28.12.2006 to 24.01.2007	324
25.01.2007 to 06.04.2007	275

1	2
07.04.2007 to 10.04.2007	195
11.04.2007 to 18.05.2007	220
19.05.2007 to 25.12.2007	223
26.12.2007 to 18.01.2008	173
19.01.2008 to 09.05.2009	198
10.05.2009 to 24.05.2009	123
25.05.2009 to 28.07.2009	198
29.07.2009 to till date	173

(*)The figures are for 1800 to 2200 (peak) hours.

(e) and (f) Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution. The supply and distribution of electricity to various sectors in a State comes under the purview of concerned State Government/State Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government by establishing power stations through Central Public Sector Undertakings. Generation capacity of about 5,220 MW under the Central Sector in the Southern Region is being monitored for likely benefits during the Eleventh Plan. Kerala will get share in these stations in accordance with the prevailing guidelines for allocation of power subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreements. During April-June, 2009, Kerala experienced meager energy and peak shortage of 3.9% (174 Million Unit) and 6.8% (208 MW) respectively. The necessary steps would need to be taken by the State Government to mitigate the power shortage conditions by augmenting the power availability in short term by purchase of power from the power surplus states on bilateral basis or through traders/power exchanges and in long term by addition of generating capacity or procuring power through Case-I bidding.

Power requirement

3313. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the power requirement of the country, in view of rapid industrialization;

(b) what is power requirement for the agriculture sector and how Government is going to fulfil it;

(c) how much capacity addition has been effected by the States during the last three years; and

(d) how much capacity addition has been planned by the States for the current Five Year Plan and how Government is going to help them to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Committee of India have assessed the requirement of electricity in the country keeping a high growth rate of consumption in various sectors during the Eleventh Plan period.

(b) As per 17th EPS Report, the projected consumption of electricity in respect of irrigation (agriculture) sector for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given below:

2009-10	131357 Million Unit
2010-11	141775 Million Unit
2011-12	152931 Million Unit

(c) The generating capacity addition in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given below:

	Figures in Million Unit		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
State Sector	1671.00	5273.00	1821.20
Private Sector	551.80	750.00	882.50
Central Sector	4630.00	3240.00	750.00
All India	6852.80	9263.00	3453.70

Note: Excluding capacity addition by MNRE and Captive Power Plants.

(d) Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during Eleventh Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. A capacity of 15,325 MW has already been commissioned during Eleventh Plan till 13.07.2009 and a capacity of 65,285 MW is under construction. The list of state-wise capacity commissioned/being monitored for likely benefits during Eleventh Plan is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

The steps taken by the Government to achieve the target during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as follows:

- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has enhanced its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW of main plant equipment per annum from its earlier capacity of 6,000 MW. BHEL has also put in place an action plan to enhance capacity to deliver 15,000 MW per annum by December, 2009 and further enhance its capacity upto 20,000 MW by 2011-12 depending upon the market demand.
- A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed between NTPC Ltd. and BHEL to take up work related to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for power plants and other infrastructure projects.

- NTPC Ltd. has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bharat Forge Limited to promote a joint venture company initially to take up manufacture of castings, forgings, fittings and high pressure piping.
- M/s L&T has already formed a Joint Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical boilers and turbine generators in India.
- M/s JSW and Toshiba have formed joint venture company for manufacture of supercritical turbine generators in India.
- Bharat Forge and Alstom have signed an agreement to form joint venture company for manufacture of supercritical turbine generators in India.
- M/s GB Engineering and Ansaldo signed an agreement to form joint venture company for manufacture of supercritical boilers in India.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.

Statement

Capacity commissioned/being monitored for likely benefits during Eleventh Plan

(Figures in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Sector	State Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	0	1,500	108	1,608
2.	Haryana	1,500	1,800	0	3,300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2,763	210	1,462	4,435
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	449	450	0	899
5.	Punjab	0	500	540	1,040
6.	Rajasthan	690	1,790	1,080	3,560
7.	Uttar Pradesh	980	2,000	2,400	5,380
8.	Uttarakhand	1,520	304	330	2,154
9.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Northern Region		7,902	8,554	5,920	22,376

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Chhattisgarh	3,980	1,250	1,600	6,830
11.	Gujarat	0	2,782	5,388	8,170
12.	Maharashtra	740	2,500	1,450	4,690
13.	Madhya Pradesh	520	1,210	1,720	3,450
14.	Goa	0	0	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Western Region		5,240	7,742	10,158	23,140
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1,000	2,444	1,275	4,719
18.	Karnataka	440	1,480	1,615	3,535
19.	Kerala	0	160	0	160
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,000	1,952	0	5,952
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Sub Total Southern Region		5,440	6,036	2,890	14,366
22.	Bihar	3,070	0	0	3,070
23.	Jharkhand	3,050	0	0	3,050
24.	Orissa	0	150	1,200	1,350
25.	Sikkim	510	0	1,299	1,809
26.	West Bengal	4,242	2,720	250	7,212
Sub Total Eastern Region		10,872	2,870	2,749	16,491
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,600	0	0	2,600
28.	Assam	750	37	0	787
29.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	124	0	124
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	726	0	0	726
Sub Total N. Eastern Region		4,076	161	0	4,237

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		33,530	25,363	21,717	80,610

Power theft

3314. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors, impacting the financial health of power utilities and growth of power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether aggregate, technical and commercial (AT&C) losses in power sector have increased during the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reorganize the State regulatory bodies and to check AT&C losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities and growth of power sector in the country. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages. The financial health of power utilities is also one of the criteria for assessing the viability of new investment. Theft of electricity is also an important reason for high AT&C losses in the country. All India AT&C losses stands at 33.07% during 2006-07 (as per the PFC).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, constitution and functioning are covered under the Electricity Act. However to check the AT&C losses following steps has been taken by the Government:

Government had launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 in order to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improving quality of supply of power, increasing revenue collection and improving consumer satisfaction.

APDRP has been re-structured for Eleventh Plan as a Central Sector Scheme on 31.07 2008. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the scheme to be taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for

establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centers and Part-B is regular distribution strengthening projects. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the AT&C losses to 15% in the project areas at the end of the scheme. Initially funds will be provided as loan, which will be converted into grant on achieving the AT&C loss reduction targets. 1022 projects at the cost of Rs.3561.93 crore have been approved and Rs.584.31 crores have been released by Power Finance Corporation to fifteen states under Part-A of the scheme.

Shortage of coal in NTPC plants

3315. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is running shortage of coal and some of its plants have reached a super critical stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stock available with various plants of NTPC;

(c) whether NTPC is diversifying and entering into hydro power also and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether NTPC is going to bid for coal blocks abroad; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the thermal power plants of NTPC are reportedly running short of coal. Power plant-wise details of coal stock at their coal based stations as on 28.07.2009 are given below:

Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Coal Stock	
		Thousand Tonne	Days
1	2	3	4
Badarpur TPS	705	72	5
Dadri (NCTPP)	840	99	7
Rihand STPS	2000	393	11
Singrauli STPS	2000	737	24
Tanda TPS	440	163	20
Unchahar TPS	1050	167	9
Korba STPS	2100	124	4

1	2	3	4
Sipat STPS	1000	56	4
Vindhyachal STPS	3260	672	13
Ramagundam STPS	2600	676	18
Simhadri STPS	1000	54	3
Kahalgaon STPS	1840	31	1
Talcher (OID)	470	118	15
Talcher STPS	3000	42	1
Farakka STPS	1600	18	1

It may be seen from the above that coal stocks at Farakka STPS, Kahalgaon STPS and Talcher STPS are super critical (less than 4 days stock).

(c) Yes, Sir. NTPC has moved ahead to diversify its portfolio across the entire energy value chain. Diversification into hydropower, which would help NTPC in bundled pricing and peak demand management in the future portfolio, is in accordance with these objectives.

In order to give impetus to hydro power growth in the country and to have a balanced portfolio of power generation, NTPC forayed into hydro power business by taking up the 800 MW Koldam Hydro Project in Himachal Pradesh. Further, three more projects have also been taken up in Uttarakhand, namely, Loharinag Pala, Tapovan Vishnugad and Rupsiabagar-Khasiabara Hydro Power Project. In addition, NTPC Hydro Limited, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of NTPC, is setting up two hydro projects, viz., Lata Tapovan HEP in Uttarakhand and Rammam-III HEP in West Bengal.

(d) and (e) NTPC is exploring the possibility to acquire stake in the coal mines in countries like Indonesia, Mozambique, South Africa for sourcing coal supply for its power plants.

Further, joint venture company under the name of International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL) has been formed amongst Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Coal India Ltd. (CIL), NTPC, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) for securing metallurgical coal and thermal coal assets from overseas. This company is also exploring opportunities mainly in Australia, Mozambique, Canada, Indonesia and USA.

Achievement of rural electrification targets

†3316. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been successful in achieving the target of rural electrification under Bharat Nirman;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the gap between target and achievement; and

(d) the details of target and achievement of electrification under different Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (c) Under Bharat Nirman Yojana, rural electrification of 1 lakh villages and free electricity connections to 1.75 Crore BPL is envisaged. The works in 63047 un/de-electrified villages have been reportedly completed and 63.57 lakh BPL household connections have been released as on 15.07.2009 under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

The progress of RGGVY has been affected due to the following reasons:

- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from some states were received late.
- Delay in forest clearance for execution of the Projects in some states.
- Land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations was unduly delayed by the States.
- Shortage of material and high prices.
- The road permit and issue of way bills by few states caused late execution of projects.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some states.
- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some states.
- Difficult terrain in some states.
- Law and order problem including Maoist Violence in some states.

(d) Year-wise achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY for Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan are at Statement.

Statement

Achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Tenth Five Year Plan						Eleventh Five Year Plan			
During 2005-06		During 2006-07		During 2007-08		During 2008-09		During 2009-10 (upto 15.07.2009)	
Un/de- electri- fied villages	No. of BPL house- holds released	Un/de- electri- fied villages	No. of BPL house- holds released	Un/de- electri- fied villages	No. of BPL house- holds released	Un/de- electri- fied villages	No. of BPL house- holds released	Un/de- electri- fied villages	No. of BPL house- holds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9819	16815	28706	655773	9301	1621182	12056	3084788	3165	979355

Ultra Mega Power Projects

†3317. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis of development of Ultra Mega Power Projects in States;
- (b) whether it is a fact that establishment of these projects in some States is under consideration;
- (c) if so, the details of those States;
- (d) whether Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for larger allocation of power from such projects; and
- (e) if so, the details of the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) Recognizing the fact that economies of scale leading to cheaper power can be secured through development of large size power projects, the Government has taken an initiative for facilitating the development of a few Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of about 4000 MW capacity each under the tariff based competitive bidding route using super critical technology.

The UMPPs at Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh have been transferred to the successful bidders and are under various stages of development. The Letter of Intent (LoI) for fourth UMPP at Talaiya in Jharkhand has been issued to the successful bidder on 12.02.2009.

Further, for the UMPPs in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, the sites have been identified. However, initiation of bidding process in respect of these UMPPs, and the UMPPs in Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the respective State Governments. In addition to nine UMPPs originally identified, requests have come from State Governments for two additional UMPPs in Orissa and a second UMPP each in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Madhya Pradesh has been allocated 3025 MW of power from UMPPs including 1500 MW from Sasan UMPP. However, Government of Madhya Pradesh further requested for allocation of more power from UMPPs. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been informed that the entire projected capacity of the UMPPs has been allocated and no untied power is left.

As per the decision of Ministry of Power for allocation of upto 50% of power to host State, Chhattisgarh has been allocated 2000 MW from Chhattisgarh UMPP. The total allocation to Chhattisgarh from all the UMPPs is 2700 MW. No request has since been received from Government of Chhattisgarh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ongoing power projects

3318. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Power Projects under construction at present in the country, to meet the growing demand;

(b) the estimated cost, the power generation capacity and by when these projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each project; and

(d) the strategy adopted by Government to complete these projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) The details of public sector projects under construction in the country at present containing project-wise capacity (MW), estimated cost, expenditure incurred and likely commissioning schedule, are at Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below) for thermal, hydro and nuclear projects.

(d) Following steps have been taken to ensure timely completion of the projects in the Eleventh Plan.

- Rigorous monitoring of the projects by Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Power at the highest level besides monitoring through the Power Projects Monitoring Panel.
- All clearances obtained and fuel linkages accorded for the entire capacity.
- Enhancement of main plant equipment manufacturing capacity by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).
- Widening of the vendor base by BHEL through outsourcing.
- Formation of Joint Venture company by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL, M/s L&T and MHI, Japan, M/s JSW and Toshiba, M/s Bharat Forge and Alstom and M/s BB Engineering and Ansaldo for manufacture of various power plants equipments.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.

Statement-I

Details of expenditure and latest project cost of under construction thermal power projects

(Cost in Rs. Lakhs)

State	Project Name	Sector*	Impl Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Expt. Date of Comm	Latest Proj. Cost	Total Expenditure incurred	Total Expenditure incurred upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thermal power Units under construction									
AP									
	Simhadri STPP Extn.	C	NTPC	U-3	500	02/2011	503853	160088	Apr-09
				U-4	500	09/2011			
	Kakatiya TPP	S	APGENCO	U-1	500	05/2010	205900	129161	Sep-08
	Kothagudem TPP Extn.	S	APGENCO	U-1	500	12/2010	220300	62898	Sep-08
	Rayalaseema St-III TPS	S	APGENCO	U-5	210	09/2010	99800	25662	Sep-08
	Dr. NT Rao (Vijayawada) TPP-IV	S	APGENCO	U-1	500	08/2009	195000	141441	Sep-08
	Kakatiya St-II TPP	S		U-1	600	06/2012	296864	11500	Apr-09
	Krishnapattam	S		U-1	800	01/2013	905200	92476	Apr-08
				U-2	800	07/2013			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam									
	Bongoigaon TPP	C	NTPC	U-1	250	02/2011	437535	38660	Mar-09
				U-2	250	06/2011			
				U-3	250	10/2011			
	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	S	APGCL	ST	37.2	01/2010	23640	28568	May-09
Tripura									
	Tripura CCPP	S		U-1	303.3	01/2012		—	—
				U-2		04/2012			
Bihar									
	Barh STPP-I	C	NTPC	U-1	660	11/2012	869297	344063	Apr-09
				U-2	660	05/2013			
				U-3	660	11/2013			
	Barh STPP-II	C	NTPC	U-1	660	03/2013	734104	49363	Apr-09
				U-2	660	01/2014			
	Kahalgao St-2, Ph-2 (Incl. Ph-I)	C	NTPC	U-7	500	07/2009	586838	380752	Apr-09
	Nabi nagar TPP(JV of NTPC and RLY)	C	NTPC	U-1	250	03/2012	535200	53900	Sep-08
				U-2	250	06/2012			
				U-3	250	09/2012			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh									
	Bhilai TPP Expn	C	NSPCL	U-2	250	02/2009	269050	127957	Nov-08
	Korba STPP	C	NTPC	U-7	500	06/2010	244849	151117	Apr-09
	Sipat-I STPP	C	NTPC	U-1	660	08/2010	832339	281078	Apr-09
				U-2	660	02/2011			
				U-3	660	08/2011			
	Korba West St-III. TPP	S	CSEB	U-5	500	10/2012	230934	42307	Sep-08
	Marwa TPP	S	CSEB	U-1	500	08/2012	549938	46113	Jun-09
				U-2	500	10/2012			
Delhi									
	Pragati CCGT-III	S	PPCL	Block-I	750	03/2010	519581	742100	Sep-08
				Block-II	750	05/2010			
Gujarat									
	Kutch Lignite	S	GSECL	U-4	75	08/2009	49000	49102	Jun-09
	Hazira CCPP Extn.	S	GSECL	GT+ST	351	03/2010	115200	40000	Jun-09
	Pipavav CCPP	S	GSPC	Block-1	351	08/2010	249834	36880	Jul-09
				Block-2	351	11/2010			
	Sikka TPP Extn.	S	GSECL	U-3	250	07/2011	228200	42233	Jun-09
				U-4	250	11/2011			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	S	GIPCL	U-3	125	12/2009	118077	88312	May-09
				U-4	125	04/2010			
	Ukai TPP Extn.	S	GSECL	U-6	490	02/2011	221800	46777	Jun-09
	Utran CCPP Extn.	S	GSECL	GT+ST	374	09/2009	126300	108670	Jun-09
Haryana									
	Indira Gandhi TPP	C	APCPL	U-1	500	10/2010	789242	275257	Jun-09
				U-2	500	01/2011			
				U-3	500	05/2011			
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	S	HPGCL	U-1	600	11/2009	429700	85908	Jan-09
				U-2	600	02/2010			
Jharkhand									
	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	C	DVC	U-1	500	02/2012	231300	28925	Mar-09
	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	C	DVC	U-7	250	09/2009	206645	200858	Mar-09
				U-8	250	11/2009			
	Koderma TPP	C	DVC	U-1	500	09/2010	431300	120086	Mar-09
				U-2	500	12/2010			
	Maithon RBC TPP	C	DVC-Tata Power	U-1	525	10/2010	445500	133150	Jun-09
				U-2	525	05/2011			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka									
	Bellary TPP St-II	S	KPCL	U-2	500	04/2011	217000	54725	May-09
	Raichur U-8 TPS	S	KPCL	U-8	250	04/2010	10600	81699	May-09
Maharashtra									
	Mauda TPP	C	NTPC	U-1	500	06/2012	545928	45070	Feb-09
				U-2	500	12/2012			
	Chandrapur TPP	S	MSPGCL	U-1	500	01/2012	550000	—	—
				U-2	500	04/2012			
	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	S	MSPGCL	U-4	500	01/2011	412400	41656	Jul-08
				U-5	500	05/2011			
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	S	MSPGCL	U-1	500	01/2010	217000	46739	Jul-08
	New Parli TPP	S	MSPGCL	U-2	250	10/2009	109100	49931	Jul-08
	Paras TPS Extn.	S	MSPGCL	U-2	250	01/2010	122400	44950	Jul-08
MP									
	Vindhyachal STPP	C	NTPC	U-11	500	08/2012	—	—	
				U-12	500	02/2013			
	Amarkantak Extn.	S	MPPGCL	U-5	210	06/2008(A)	110400	76626	Jun-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Malwa TPP	S	MPGENCO	U-1	600	06/2012	405300	22000	Apr-08
				U-2	600	10/2012			
	Satpura TPP Extn.	S	MPPGCL	U-1	250	01/2012	263700	15230	Apr-09
				U-2	250	05/2012			
Rajasthan									
	Barsingsar Lignite TPP	C	NLC	U-1	125	09/2009	111418	124651	Jun-09
				U-2	125	12/2009			
	Chhabra TPP	S	RRVUNL	U-1	250	08/2009	235000	150769	Sep-08
				U-2	250	03/2010			
	Chhabra Ext TPS	S	RRVUNL	U-1	250	12/2011	220000	7421	Sep-08
				U-2	250	03/2012			
	Giral Lignite-II TPS			U-2	125	08/2009	75000	62595	Sep-08
	Kota TPP	S		U-7	195	08/2009	88000	56024	Apr-09
	Suratgarh TPP	S		U-6	250	08/2009	111700	76512	Sep-08
	Kalisindh TPP	S		U-1	600	03/2012	460000	24261	Sep-08
				U-2	600	06/2012			
TN									
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	C	NCL	U-1	250	03/2010	245357	173151	May-09
				U-2	250	07/2010			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tuticorin TPP	C	NLC	U-1	500	02/2012	490954	—	—
				U-2	500	07/2012			
	Vallur (Ennore) TPP	C	NTECL	U-1	500	04/2011	555278	130368	Jun-09
				U-2	500	09/2011			
	Mettur TPP St-III	S	TNEB	U-1	600	11/2011	355004	13600	Jun-09
	North Chennai Extn TPP	S	TNEB	U-1	600	07/2011	309529	—	—
	North Chennai Extn TPP	S	TNEB	U-2	600	01/2012	271875	35970	Sep-08
Tripura									
	Tripura Gas CCPP	C	ONGC	Module-1	363.3	05/2012	400000	6000	Dec-08
				Module-2	363.3	07/2012			
UP									
	National Capital Power Project St-II,	C	NTPC	U-5	490	12/2009	513533	433032	Apr-09
				U-6	490	05/2010			
	Rihand STPP St-III	C	NTPC	U-5	500	07/2012	—	—	—
				U-6	500	11/2012			
	Anpara D TPP	S	UPRVUNL	U-1	500	06/2011	535879	57152.4	Jun-09
				U-2	500	10/2011			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Harduaganj Ext TPS	S	UPRVUNL	U-8	250	07/2010	260500	102290.6	May-09
				U-9	250	11/2010			
	Parichha Extn TPS	S	UPRVUNL	U-5	250	05/2010	235600	122295	May-09
				U-6	250	07/2010			
WB									
	Durgapur Steel TPS	C	DVC	U-1	500	11/2010	445700	145764	Mar-09
				U-2	500	01/2011			
	Farakka STPS St-III	C	NTPC	U-6	500	12/2010	257044	120430	Apr-09
	Mejia Extn TPS	C	DVC	U-1	500	02/2010	467689	247068	Mar-09
				U-2	500	05/2010			
	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	C	DVC	U-1	600	02/2011	412200	53661	Mar-09
				U-2	600	05/2011			
	Santalidih TPP Extn	S	WBPDCCL	U-6	250	04/2010	100000	25500	Sep-08

C=Central

S=State

Statement-II

Hydro Electric Projects - Under Execution in the Country in Public Sector (Excluding projects under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Latest Cost (Rs. Crores)	Expenditure upto 3/09 (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL SECTOR							
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	H.P.	4x200	800.00	2012-13	3525.25	2351.81
2.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	H.P.	3x77	231.00	2010-11	1532.52	748.50
3.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	H.P.	4x130	520.00	2010-11	2129.89	698.12
4.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	H.P.	4x200	800.00	2011-12	4527.25	2673.64
5.	Rampur (SJVN)	H.P.	6x68.67	412.00	2011-12	2047.03	534.96
6.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	2010-11	1351.88	755.01
7.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x40	120.00	2009-10	849.98	785.56
8.	Chutak (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	2011-12	747.10	238.31
9.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	2011-12	723.99	265.94
10.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330.00	2016-17	3642.04	174.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4×100	400.00	2010-11	1301.56	1219.44
12.	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4×150	600.00	2012-13	2895.10	495.51
13.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4×130	520.00	2012-13	2978.48	543.00
14.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	W.B.	4×33	132.00	2010-11	1073.29	898.82
15.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	W.B.	4×40	160.00	2011-12	1061.38	461.46
16.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Ar.Pr.	8×250	2000.00	2012-13	7451.99	2963.81
17.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Ar.Pr.	4×150	600.00	2011-12	2496.90	870.06
SUB-TOTAL: (Central Sector):				7954.00			
STATE SECTOR							
18.	Uhi-III	H.P.	3×33.33	100.00	2011-12	431.56	337.58
19.	Swara Kuddu	H.P.	3×36.6	110.00	2012-13	648.00	27.43
20.	Kashang-I	H.P.		65.00	Twelfth Plan	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Priyadarshni Jurala	A.P.	6×39.1	117.00	2009-11	547.00	474.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	A.P.	2x25	50.00	2010-11	464.70	132.20
23.	Pulichintala	A.P.	4x30	120.00	2011-12	380.00	5.89
24.	Lower Jurala	A.P.	6x40	240.00	2011-13	908.34	145.65
25.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	Kerala	2x50	100.00	2009-10	168.28	133.81
26.	Pallivasal	Kerala	3x20	60.00	2011-12	268.02	45.92
27.	Thottiyar			40.00	Twelfth Plan	N.A.	N.A.
28.	Bhawani Barrage II	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	2011-12	400.59	111.69
29.	Bhawani Barrage III	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	2011-12	398.60	96.60
30.	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42	84.00	2009-10	671.29	656.40
31.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2011-12	194.30	59.28
SUB-TOTAL: (State Sector)				1186.00			
TOTAL:				9140.00			

Statement-III

Details regarding nuclear projects

State/ Sl.No.	Project Name	Cap. (MW)	Expected Commercial operation	Approved Cost (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure till June, 09 (Rs. Crore)
Karnataka					
1.	Kaiga APP U3* and 4	2×220	Unit 4-2010	3282 (incl U-3)	2424
Rajasthan					
2.	Rajasthan APP Unit 5 and 6	2×220	Unit 5-2009 Unit 6-2009	3072	2028
Tamil Nadu					
3.	Kudankulam APP Unit 1 and 2	2×1000	Unit 1-2009 Unit 2-2010	13717	12016
4.	Kalpakkam Proto type fast breeder reactor	500	2011	3492	1752
		3380			

Kaiga-3 commenced commercial operation on 06.05.2007

Theft and pilferage of electricity

3319. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantum of electricity stolen, pilfered and the transmission losses, State-wise;

(b) the States that have done well to prevent these kinds of malpractices and the varied measures taken in this regard; and

(c) the initiatives taken at the apex level to deal with this problem and the corresponding outcome of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) At present, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses are 33.07% at national level which include Technical loss, Commercial loss and theft.

The State-wise AT and C losses details are placed at Statement. (See below).

The Electricity Act, 2003 provides a legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003, Whoever dishonestly taps lines or cables or service wires, tampers, damages or destroys metres etc. shall be punishable

with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Following initiative/measures are being taken to minimize theft of electricity:

- Meter's installation as per CEA regulations.
- Emphasis on 100% Consumer metering, feeder metering and Distribution transformer metering.
- Establishment of consumer grievance forum and appointment of ombudsman for protecting consumer's interest.
- Establishment of special courts and police stations, etc.
- Emphasis on Energy Audit.
- Implementation of HVDS.

The Government of India has accorded sanction to implement Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during the Eleventh Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction.

It is proposed to cover urban areas — towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 in case of special category States). In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11kV) will also be taken up. Further, towns/areas for which projects have been sanctioned in Tenth Plan R-APDRP shall be considered for the Eleventh Plan only after either completion or short closure of the earlier sanctioned projects.

Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centres and Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects.

Statement

Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) % Loss of the State Electricity Boards, Power Departments and Distribution Companies

Region	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern	Bihar	82.50	78.17	42.63
	Jharkhand	62.83	51.66	52.51
	Orissa			
	Central Electric Supply Company Ltd.	55.81	42.55	46.97
	Northern Electric Supply Company Ltd.	39.52	41.31	32.53

1	2	3	4	5
	Southern Electric Supply Company Ltd.	35.65	45.12	42.15
	Western Electric Supply Company Ltd.	35.89	33.97	36.93
	Sikkim	38.33	44.87	40.65
	West Bengal	23.91	26.60	30.90
	TOTAL :	43.16	41.80	38.21
North	Arunachal Pradesh	25.43	37.19	52.07
Eastern	Assam	39.31		
	Central Assam Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.		37.34	42.62
	Lower Assam Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.		27.86	31.76
	Upper Assam Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.		39.43	38.62
	Manipur	88.56	77.83	94.40
	Meghalaya	38.12	33.33	37.33
	Mizoram	24.61	17.12	45.21
	Nagaland	43.13	44.77	52.12
	Tripura	20.96	24.91	23.45
	TOTAL :	39.01	35.92	41.33
Northern	Delhi			
	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	41.98	41.25	32.93
	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	51.70	48.58	43.24
	North Delhi Power Ltd.	35.89	28.01	28.32
Northern	Haryana			
	Dakshin Haryana Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	43.96	40.78	34.48
	Uttar Haryana Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	43.37	41.90	28.96
	Himachal Pradesh	21.71	15.15	13.18
	Jammu and Kashmir	68.33	66.69	67.56
	Punjab	24.00	25.84	24.87

1	2	3	4	5
	Rajasthan			
	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	49.76	47.55	42.61
	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	47.57	47.03	37.21
	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	43.22	42.26	38.06
	Uttar Pradesh			
	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.			
	Dakshin Vidyut Vitran Nigam	58.02	55.59	50.21
	Madhya Vidyut Vitran Nigam	38.72	47.20	45.12
	Paschim Vidyut Vitran Nigam	32.40	42.43	31.51
	Poorvi Vidyut Vitran Nigam	58.07	46.08	63.55
	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	60.89	47.06	49.11
	Uttarakhand	45.62	38.20	42.86
	TOTAL :	41.54	40.44	37.18
Southern	Andhra Pradesh			
	AP Central Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	23.96	18.82	18.24
	AP Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	14.27	12.67	12.46
	AP Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	21.91	19.20	26.61
	AP Southern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	20.55	16.51	17.20
	Karnataka			
	Bangalore Electricity Supply Co.	29.99	35.75	26.88
	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Co.	42.99	52.74	46.98
	Hubli Electricity Supply Co.	41.78	40.38	37.40
	Mangalore Electricity Supply Co.	27.03	20.83	12.09
	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Co.		46.03	40.58
	Kerala	32.12	25.95	25.02
	Pondicherry	16.46	16.05	16.55
	Tamil Nadu	19.41	20.53	20.10
	TOTAL :	24.18	23.93	22.69
Western	Chhattisgarh	32.30	38.19	36.12

1	2	3	4	5
	Goa	18.34	15.17	19.39
	Gujarat	35.15		
	Dakshin Gujarat VCL		22.40	20.59
	Madhya Gujarat VCL		24.61	20.08
	Paschim Gujarat VCL		43.05	38.27
	Uttar Gujarat VCL		27.57	20.15
Western	Madhya Pradesh	54.27	50.35	
	MP Madhya KVVCL		43.20	56.64
	MP Paschim KVVCL		46.91	39.24
	MP Poorvi KVVCL		47.90	52.14
	Maharashtra	27.98	50.22	
	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.		36.74	39.35
	TOTAL :	35.19	38.29	37.37
	GRAND TOTAL :	34.82	35.18	33.07

Source: PFC (as presented in Brainstorming session on Power sector on 28.03.2009)

Figures of 2007-08 are yet to be finalized.

Discontinuation of coal linkages to captive power plants

†3320. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to discontinue the linkages of coal allocation to certain companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether captive power plants are being operated efficiently by other companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (d) As per information furnished by Ministry of Coal, during the meeting of Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) under the Ministry of Coal held on 22/23rd October, 2008, the Committee, *Inter alia*, reviewed the status of linkage issued to Captive Power Plants where neither plants have been commissioned nor Fuel Supply Agreements concluded with the coal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

companies of supply of coal. The Committee had recommended cancellation of linkage of those cases, where it felt that the linkage holder has not set up the project or where the progress in setting up the project was not satisfactory. However, while approving the minutes of the meeting, the Competent Authority had directed that these cases may be revisited for further review. Coal India Limited was accordingly directed to review these cases and to send their comprehensive status and recommendations to the Ministry of Coal. Out of such review cases, there were 25 cases, where linkage holder did not respond to the letters of the concerned coal companies seeking status of his project or where a coal block has been allocated for the project for which linkage had been granted. It was, therefore, decided by Ministry of Coal to cancel these linkages with immediate effect. However, if the project developer desires to apply again for seeking fresh Letter of Assurance for his project, as per provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy, he may do so as per the prescribed procedure. A list of cases where cancellation of linkage have been approved is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of cases where cancellation of linkages have been approved

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (MW)	Location	Qty. in mtpa	Coal Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	GMR Technologies and Industries Ltd.	16	Sankili Regide Amamalavalasa Mandam, Srikakulam	0.036	MCL
CHHATTISGARH					
2.	Sunil Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	16	Plot. No. 96 and 97, Phase-II Siltara Industrial Growth Centre	0.094	SECL
3.	Devi Iron and Power Pvt. Ltd.	24	Vill. Tanda, Mohandi Road, Block Dharsiva, Raipur	0.141	SECL
4.	Sivalaya Ispat and Power Pvt. Ltd.	16	Guma Urla Road, Vill. KARA, Distt. Raipur.	0.094	SECL
5.	Rameshwaram Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd.	12	Vill. Badegumda, Ghargoda, Raigarh	0.071	SECL
6.	Shri Shyam Ispat India Pvt. Ltd.	12	Gram Taraimal, Tehsil Gharghoda, Distt. Raigarh	0.071	SECL
7.	M.S.P. Steel and Power Ltd.	16	Vill. Jamgaon, Distt. Raigarh	0.094	SECL
8.	Agarwal Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	16	Siltara Industrial Area, Raipur	0.094	SECL

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	NR Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	12	Vill. Bahesar, Siltara Industrial Growth Centre, Distt. Raigarh	0.071	SECL
10.	Vandana JMG Power and Steel Ltd.	12	Plot No. 33 Bhanpuri Industrial Area, P.O. Birgaon Raipur	0.077	SECL
ORISSA					
11.	Aarti Steel Ltd.	40	Ghantikhil, Cuttack	0.023	MCL
12.	KR Alloys Ltd.	25	K.R. Alloys	0.169	MCL
13.	OCL Iron and Steel Ltd.	8	Vill. Lamioi, P.O. Garvana Rajgangpur	0.047	MCL
14.	Bindal Sponge Ltd.	8	Sunakhani, Ekagharia, P.P. Talcher Town, Distt. Angul	0.047	MCL
15.	L and T	60	Rayagada Distt.	0.570	MCL
16.	Hindalco Industries	725	Lapanga	3.060	MCL
RAJASTHAN					
17.	SRF Limited	12	Vill. Jhiwana, Tehsil, Tijara, Distt. Alwar	0.060	CCL
UTTAR PRADESH					
18.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited	23	Dhampur	0.125	CCL
19.	DSM Sugar, Rauzagaon	22	Rauzagaon, Distt. Barabanki	0.120	SECL
WEST BENGAL					
20.	Neo Metallice Limited	50	Vill. Gopaipur, Durgapur, Distt. Burdwan	0.220	ECL
21.	Brahmi Impex Pvt. Ltd.	50	Mouza - Basudha and Rammadhavpur, P.O. Barjora, Distt. Bankura	0.115	ECL
22.	Shyam Steel Industrial	50	Mauza Brindabanpur P.O. Belitor, Distt. Bankura	0.115	ECL
23.	Rohit Ferro Tech Ltd.	30	Bishnupur, Distt. Bankura	0.138	ECL
24.	Howrah Gases Ltd.	12	Ward No. G-4A, Manglapur Industrial Estate, Raniganj, Distt. Burdean	0.055	ECL
25.	Shyam Ferro Alloys	25	Angadpur, Burdwarn	0.137	MCL

Underground power cabling in Goa

3321. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Government has requested for financial and other assistance to lay underground power cable on its coastline;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(d) Government's response to the proposal considering the security threat to the State, specially to the coastal belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (d) Under the Re-structured APDRP for Eleventh Plan, no request is received from Government of Goa for financial and other assistance to lay underground power cable on its coastline.

However, the Government of India under Tenth Plan APDRP had sanctioned the following projects for Goa State which include underground cabling work for power sub-transmission:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount
1.	Conversion of overhead distribution network to Underground network in Panjim Town	Rs. 35.47 crores
2.	Conversion of overhead distribution network to underground network in Margao town	Rs. 32.79 crores
3.	Improvement in North and South Goa for laying of new 33 kV underground cables and conversion of existing overhead distribution system to underground system in tourist belt of Saligao, Arpora, Calangute and Candolim sea coast.	Rs. 57.80 crores

The present status of the above schemes is stated as follows:-

(1) Conversion of overhead distribution network to underground network in Panjim Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.47 Cr. The work has since been completed.

(2) Conversion of overhead distribution network to underground network in Margao Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.79 Cr. The work has since been completed.

(3) Another project for improvement in North and South Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.80 Crore was additionally sanctioned in which *Inter alia* also includes laying of new 33 kV underground lines and conversion of existing overhead distribution system to underground system in tourist belt of Saligao, Arpora, Calangute and Candolim sea coast. This project has also been completed.

The closing exercise of all the scheme sanctioned under Tenth Plan APDRP for Goa State have been completed.

New power plants

3322. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up more power plants in Tamil Nadu, taking into consideration the huge power shortage in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by when these plants are likely to be established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) Seven power projects totaling to 4360 MW are presently under construction in Tamil Nadu. Details of these projects and their commissioning schedule are at Statement (See below).

The site for the one Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu with 4000 MW capacity has also been confirmed by the State Government. Full benefit of the project is envisaged to come up in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement

List of Power Projects under construction in Tamil Nadu State

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3	4
I. Thermal Projects			
(a) Central Sector			
1.	Vallur TPP (JV—NTPC—Tamil Nadu Energy Co. Ltd.) NTECL		
	Unit-1	500	03/2011
	Unit-2	500	09/2011
2.	Neyveli TPS-II Exp. NLC		
	Unit-1	250	04/2010
	Unit-2	250	09/2010

1	2	3	4
3.	Tuticorin TPP TN joint venture with NLC (NTPL)		
	Unit-1	500	02/2012
	Unit-2	500	07/2012
(b)	State Sector		
4	Mettur TPS St. III TNEB		
	Unit-1	600	09/2011
5.	North Chennai TPS St. II TNEB		
	Unit-1	600	07/2011
	Unit-2	600	01/2012
SUB-TOTAL (Thermal)		4300	
II.	Hydro-Electric Projects		
(a)	State Sector		
1.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II TNEB	2×15	2011-12
2.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III TNEB	2×15	2011-12
SUB-TOTAL (Hydro)		60	
TOTAL : (Thermal + Hydro)		4360	

Power capacity addition

3323. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target of addition of electricity generation capacity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) how much generating capacity addition has been achieved including the spill-over capacity addition programme of Tenth Five Year Plan, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) The electricity generation capacity addition target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is

78,700 MW. Against this, a capacity of 15324.7 MW has been added up to 29.07.2009 including the spill-over generation projects of Tenth Five Year Plan.

Increase in tariff by NTPC, Farakka

3324. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state whether Government is aware that Farakka Plant of NTPC has increased the electricity tariff supplied to West Bengal SEDCL from 167 paise/kwh in May, 2008 to 317 paise/kwh in April, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Yes, Sir. Tariff billed by NTPC in case of Farakka Plant for the electricity supplied to West Bengal SFDCL was 167 paise/kwh in May, 2008 and 317 paise/kwh in April, 2009. The increase in electricity tariff has been mainly due to the use of costlier imported coal during the month of April, 2009. Subsequently based on actual consumption of coal, the charges for the month of April'09 was reduced from 317 p/kwh to 254 p/kwh in the month of June'09 and credit for the same was given to West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (SEDCL) in the month of June'09 itself.

The tariff to all NTPC power plants including Farakka Plant are determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) with a provision for adjustment on account of price and quality of coal used for generation each month.

Development of hydro-electricity sector

3325. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the long term development plans in the hydro-electricity sector and how much capacity addition is likely to be achieved during the next two years;

(b) whether Government has achieved the capacity addition plan as envisaged for the current year; and

(c) if not, how Government is going to achieve its capacity addition plan during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In order to meet the requirement of additional capacity addition in the hydro electricity sector, a total of 15,627 MW capacity addition has been programmed during the Eleventh Plan. The hydro capacity addition during the next two years is as under:-

Year	Programme
2009-10	845 MW
2010-11	1,809 MW

During the Twelfth Plan (2012-17), a shelf of 109 candidate hydro projects having an aggregate capacity of 30,920 MW have been prepared as a part of long term development

plan. The proposed hydro capacity addition during the Twelfth Plan period is targeted at 20,000 MW.

(b) The hydro capacity programme for the current year *i.e.* 2009-10 is 845 MW. Out of this, 39 MW has been commissioned so far.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government for timely completion of the Hydro Electric Projects in order to achieve the capacity addition plan during the current Five Year Plan:-

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity of on-going generation projects.
- Strengthening of monitoring mechanism to achieve targets, both at the conception stage as well as during execution by way of regular review meetings to remove the various bottlenecks identified.
- Minimization of contractual problems so as to avoid delays during project execution.
- Sensitization industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening vendor base for the Main Plant equipments.
- Advance procurement of critical material and tie-up of necessary funds for successful completion of the projects.

Tenth Five Year Plan targets for UMPPs

3326. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made against the targets set in the Central, State and private sectors during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons for under achievement in each sector; and

(c) the status of employment, construction, testing and initiation against the targets of nine ultra mega power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The Sector-wise target/achievement of capacity during Tenth Five Year Plan is as under:-

Sector	Target	Achivement
Central Sector	22832	13005
State Sector	11157	6244.64
Private Sector	7121	1930.6
Total	41110	21180.24

(b) The major reasons for under achievement during Tenth Plan are as under:-

- Delay in placement of order — mainly Civil Works and Balance of Plants (BoP).

- Delay and non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoPs).
- Shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning.
- Contractual dispute between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/ sub-contractors.
- Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.
- Shortage of Fuel (Gas and Nuclear)
- Delay in Land Acquisition.
- Delay in erection of infrastructure facilities like reliable construction power supply and roads at project sites.
- Delay in clearance/investment decision.
- Delay in environmental clearance, R and R issues, delay in signing of MOU, Court cases
- Law and Order Problems.

(c) Out of nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) originally envisaged, three UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh have already been awarded and transferred to identified developers and the projects are at different stages of implementation. In respect of the fourth UMPP, *i.e.* Tillaiya in Jharkhand, the Letter of Intent was issued to the successful bidder on 12.2.2009.

Commencement of the bidding process in respect of the remaining five UMPPs, *i.e.* in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearance including land and water availability from the respective State Government.

Allocation of power to Karnataka

3327. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of power allocation to Karnataka from the Central Generating Stations (CGS) is less as compared to other neighbouring States;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the share, at par with other neighbouring States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) The prevailing allocation of power to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry from the Central Generating Stations of the Southern Region is 1,500-1,548 MW, 2,921-3,010 MW, 3,207-3,132 MW, 1,192-1,197 MW and 310 MW respectively.

The relative difference in the allocation of power to Karnataka as compared to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is mainly due to (i) Andhra Pradesh having a dedicated stations of

1,000 MW, namely Simhadri Thermal Power Station and 10% Home State share in the capacity of Ramagundam Stage-I and II (2,600 MW), (ii) Tamil Nadu having Neyveli-I (600 MW) as a dedicated station and also 10% Home State share in Madras Atomic Power Station (440 MW) and Neyveli-I Expansion (420 MW) and Neyveli-II Stage-I and II (1,470 MW), (iii) Karnataka having 10% Home State share in Kaiga Atomic Power Station (660 MW).

The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations to the beneficiary States/UTs is made in two parts, firm and unallocated. The firm allocation to the beneficiaries generally remains unchanged, unless power is surrendered by any beneficiary or the beneficiary is not able to clear the requisite dues to the concerned Central Power Sector Undertakings. The unallocated power in Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government is provided on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent needs of States/UTs keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources, performance and payment capacity

Monitoring committee to check delay in projects

†3328. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a new monitoring committee to avoid delay in construction of projects under construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and who are the persons included in this committee; and

(c) whether Government would consider to put in place an accountable working system to avoid the said delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has no Monitoring Committee nor has it constituted any fresh Monitoring Committee to avoid delay in construction of projects under implementation.

(c) The mechanism of Standing Committees in the concerned Administrative Ministries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns in the on-going delayed central sector projects is already in existence.

Central projects underway

†3329. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the projects run by the Central Government in the country were underway in June, 2009;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the number of projects, out of those whose completion period was extended because of delay in their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As on 1st May, 2009, 920 central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above at an estimated cost of Rs. 578622.10 crore are under implementation and are on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Of these, 389 projects with estimated cost of Rs. 321618.72 crore in different infrastructure sectors reported delays with respect to their latest approved Date of Commissioning.

Education for tribal students

3330. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that tribal students are a discriminated lot in schools which affects their education;

(b) whether Government is also aware that they are after used as servants;

(c) if so, the details of the schools, State-wise, where tribal students are discriminated against;

(d) whether Government is considering to take necessary steps so that tribal students can get education like other students and the details of action is taken against the teachers who use them as servants; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) No such complaint has been received in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Scheduled Tribe facilities for tribal Muslims

3331. DR. EJAZ ALI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any religious binding in availing the facilities of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether tribal Muslims are availing the facilities of Scheduled Tribes throughout the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) (a) to (d) The communities notified as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution may profess any religion. The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific and any inclusion/exclusion/modification in the list of Scheduled Tribes of any State/UT may be done only after the concerned State Government/UT Administration sends the proposal and is agreed by the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. Further, All communities notified as Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of the religion being professed by their members, are entitled to avail the benefits meant for the Scheduled Tribes.

Complaints regarding ST certificates

3332. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints during 2008-09 regarding people taking advantage of privileges of Scheduled Tribes by producing fake certificates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and
- (c) what measures Government intends to take to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During 2008-09 the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received references for verification of Scheduled Tribe's Certificates from different Ministries/Departments/Organizations etc. As the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for specification of Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution and the issuance and verification of Caste Certificates rests with the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry has, therefore, referred these cases to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations for appropriate action.

(c) The Government of India has issued various circulars from time to time for proper issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe's Certificates. Following the decision of the apex court in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil and others Vs. State of Maharashtra and others, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has again circulated in June, 2004, the instructions of the Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of social status certificates, their scrutiny and their approval to all State Government/UT Administrations.

Inclusion of Dhangar community in the list of ST

3333. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Goa Government has proposed to include Dhangar community in the list of Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) if so, the status of the proposal; and

(c) the details of reasons as to why such a genuine original tribal community has been left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Goa has sent a proposal to include Gouly (Dhangar) community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The proposal along-with further justification has been referred to the Registrar General of India in terms of the modalities approved by Government of India on 15.06.99.

Mining rights in tribal areas

3334. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy of Government for protection and promotion of interests of Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand while granting mining rights in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy and its impact and implications on the Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No separate Policy has been framed for protection and promotion of interests of Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand while granting mining rights in Tribal Areas. However, the Government has enunciated the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improve the life of the people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Policy also enunciates that efforts will be made to promote small scale mining of small deposits in a scientific and efficient manner, while safeguarding vital environmental and ecological imperatives, and while granting mineral concessions for small deposits in Scheduled Areas, preference shall be given to Scheduled Tribes singly or as cooperatives.

Business establishments for STs and SCs

3335. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that out of 51 per cent business establishments owned by socially disadvantaged sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are having a slim contribution;

(b) if so, whether a special drive would be launched to equip SCs/STs financially, attitudinally, well-structured training, etc., so that like OBCs, they also gradually increase their share of owning business establishments; and

(c) whether incentives like exclusive reservation for SCs/STs would be made, keeping in view their socio-economic factor, traditional vocations, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): As per information received from the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise and Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation:

(a) The share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes managed/owned enterprises in the total enterprises of the country, estimated as per Economic Census, 2005 is given below:

Total no. of enterprises	Enterprises managed by		Share of	
	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
41826989	3690260	1520900	8.8%	3.6%

(b) and (c) The details of various schemes/programmes implemented by the Government for promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the country which includes the entrepreneurs from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs are as under:

- (i) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme aims at providing credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing and entrepreneurial/skill development, etc. to MSMEs.
- (ii) A Policy Package for stepping up credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) announced in August, 2005 envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding MSME sector.
- (iii) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has come into force from 2nd October, 2006.
- (iv) A 'Package for Promotion of Micro, and Small Enterprises' was announced in February, 2007, with the objective of providing support in various areas including *Inter alia* those related to credit, technology upgradation, marketing and infrastructure etc.
- (v) Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), financial assistance (subsidy) is provided on the loans taken from Scheduled Commercial Banks for setting up MSMEs by the entrepreneurs in the rural and urban areas. The scheme provides for special treatment for the socially disadvantaged section like SCs STs and OBCs.

Expanding scope of Eklavya Ashram Vidyalayas

3336. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme to expand the scope of Eklavya Ashram Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken towards improvement as well as infrastructure development;
- (c) the status of the recruitment and appointment of teachers; and
- (d) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India to State Governments for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and not Eklavya Ashram Vidyalayas. At present, no proposal to expand the scope of EMRS is under consideration of Government.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Concerned State Governments are to form autonomous societies to run EMRS and make arrangements for teachers etc. and, therefore, such information is not maintained in the Ministry.
- (d) No separate earmarking of funds for EMRS is done by the Ministry. However, the Ministry provides one time grant of Rs. 250.00 lakh for school building, hostels, teachers' quarters and associated infrastructure, and upto Rs. 72.50 lakh per school of a capacity of 420 students annually to meet the recurring expenses to run the school.

National Tribal Policy, 2006

3337. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not finalizing National Tribal Policy, 2006;
- (b) the measures taken to address the issues concerning tribals; and
- (c) the details of activities undertaken by Government for the upliftment of tribals and achievement made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The final draft of the National Tribal Policy has been submitted for approval of the Cabinet.

- (b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of the development for the Scheduled Tribes (STs). The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other central Ministries, the State Governments and voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account of situation of STs. Though the primary responsibility for promotion of interests of Scheduled Tribes rests with all the Central Ministries,

the Ministry of Tribal Affairs complements their efforts by the way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes, which cover education, health, skill development, income generation, community development and infrastructure for income generation etc. In the last 3 years the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has spent the amount given below for achieving these objectives for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes.

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Actual Expenditure
2006-07	1647.37
2007-08	1524.32
2008-09	1806.51

UNESCO's comments on ICDS

3338. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO has criticized India's Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) on the ground that States with the worst malnutrition in the country have the lowest coverage of ICDS programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the programme fails to preferentially target girls, children from lower castes and the poor; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In the Report, UNESCO has observed certain inadequacies of ICDS, which appear to suffer from factual and contextual inaccuracies.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme covers all children, including girls in the age group of 0-6 years and Pregnant and Lactating mothers, irrespective of their economic, social and gender status.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the above.

Plan for poor and weaker women

†3339. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a plan to improve the basic support system of the poor and weaker women; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, there are schemes for rescue, relief, rehabilitation and economic empowerment etc. for women, the details of which are available at the website www.wcd.nic.in.

Anaemia in under five children of Rajasthan

3340. SHRI DARA SINGH:

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven out of every 10 children below the age of five in the country, particularly in Rajasthan, have iron deficiency, anaemia, according to the report of the National Family Health Survey;

(b) if so, whether Government has analysed the reasons for such undernourishment among children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to eradicate such alarming level of malnutrition among children in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problem of malnutrition including anamia is multidimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include food insecurity, female illiteracy, poor access to health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and poor purchasing power. Early marriages of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns, poor breastfeeding and poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the situation.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is addressing the problem of undernutrition in children below six years through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in all States/UTs. The ICDS provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

The Government has recently taken various steps, which include Universalisation of the Scheme with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations, revision in cost norms as well as the Nutrition and Feeding norms of the Supplementary Nutrition component of ICDS. In addition, Government has also introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi Centre level and new World Health Organization (WHO) Growth Standards for growth monitoring.

Besides the ICDS programme, Government is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women

and children. A list of the scheme being implemented by various Ministries is given in the Statement.

Statement

Schemes/programmes to improve the Nutritional Status of Children

1. Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has interventions for proper growth, development and survival of children which include:
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of Antenatal care, skilled care to pregnant women, etc.
 - Immunization
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
 - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women. Iodised salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.
 - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
2. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
3. National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Education and Literacy.
4. Nutrition and Health Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification. Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is engaged in advocacy, trainings and generating awareness on important nutrition issues among different level of functionaries and the masses.

Increased emphasis on promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices-Increased emphasis is given to:

- Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
- Complementary feeding and continued breast feeding from six months onwards.

- The National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country.
 - Implementation of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992, also known as the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.
5. Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs, etc.
6. Other measures include.
- Improving agricultural and horticulture produce.
 - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme.

Malnourished women

3341. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amongst India's hungry people, the number of women is very high;

(b) if so, whether Government have any data about malnourished women;

(c) the details of programmes Government runs for the poor working women, who are mostly victims of malnourishment and don't get proper diet and care during pregnancy; and

(d) how Government plans to tackle the problem of homeless ill-fed children and women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Nutrition status in adults is estimated by the Body Mass Index (BMI) which is based on height and weight measurements.

As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 35.6% of women (between 15-49 years) have BMI below 18.5 indicating chronic energy deficiency. State-wise prevalence is at Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is addressing the problem of undernutrition in children below six years and pregnant and lactating mothers through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in all States/UTs. The ICDS provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up referral

services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education. Three of the services are provided through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

To bridge the gap in Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) and the actual intake, the nutritional norms to be provided through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) ICDS have been revised. Now 600 Kcal and 18-20g of protein are provided through supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating women.

To prevent anemia, iron and folic acid supplementation is also provided to pregnant and lactating women under RCH programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Besides the ICDS programme, Government is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women and children. A list of schemes being implemented by various Ministries is at Statement-II (See below).

In addition, Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various women empowerment schemes like Swadhar, Swayamsidha, STEP etc. which have components for skill upgradation, training for self employment and stay in Shelter Homes etc. leading to economic empowerment of poor and destitute women. This will result in increase in their purchasing power and consequent reduction of malnutrition in the long run.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing various child welfare and protection schemes to take adequate care of street children. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) set up in 2007 looks into the matters relating to children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children without family and children of prisoners and recommends appropriate remedial measures. A Child Helpline is also in operation to take care of complaints from children.

Statement-I

State-wise Percentage of Women age 15-49 below 145 cms, Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)

2005-06

Nutritional Status of Women by State

Sl. No.	State	BMI Below 18.5 in Kg/m square
1	2	3
I	India	35.6
	North	
1.	Delhi	14.8
2.	Haryana	31.3

1	2	3
	3. Himachal Pradesh	29.9
	4. Jammu and Kashmir	24.6
	5. Punjab	18.9
	6. Rajasthan	36.7
	7. Uttaranchal	30.0
II.	Central	
	8. Chhattisgarh	43.4
	9. Madhya Pradesh	41.7
	10. Uttar Pradesh	36.0
III.	East	
	11. Bihar	45.1
	12. Jharkhand	43.0
	13. Orissa	41.4
	14. West Bengal	39.1
IV.	Northeast	
	15. Arunachal Pradesh	16.4
	16. Assam	36.5
	17. Manipur	14.8
	18. Meghalaya	14.6
	19. Mizoram	14.4
	20. Nagaland	17.4
	21. Sikkim	11.2
	22. Tripura	36.9
V.	West	
	23. Goa	27.9
	24. Gujarat	36.3
	25. Maharashtra	36.2
IV.	South	
	26. Andhra Pradesh	33.5

1	2	3
	27. Karnataka	35.5
	28. Kerala	18.0
	29. Tamil Nadu	28.4

Statement-II

*Schemes and Programmes to improve the nutritional Status of
Women and Children:*

- (i) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (ii) Kishori Shakti Yojana is implemented in 6118 blocks using ICDS platform.
- (iii) To promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, the National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country. Increased emphasis is given to:
 - a. Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.
 - b. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
 - c. Implementing the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.
- (iv) Nutrition and Health Education: Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is engaged in advocacy, trainings and generating awareness on important nutrition issues among different level of functionaries and the masses.
- (v) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Education and Literacy;
- (vi) Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has schemes for prevention of micronutrient malnutrition as below:
 - Iron and Folic acid supplementation for children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.
 - Vitamin-A supplementation for children upto 5 years.
 - National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme.
- (vii) Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana and Annapurna Scheme by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.

Legislation for sexual harassment at work place

3342. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a legislation to address sexual harassment at work place has been formulated, on the basis of the Visakha judgement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A draft Bill for "Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment" is under consideration.

(b) Constitution of Local Complaint Committees at district and block levels are envisaged under the proposed Bill for redressal of sexual harassment at work place.

(c) Does not arise.

Mortality of girls

3343. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per report brought out by NGO-Save the Children, survival gap is widening in the country between the ages of one and five, for every five boys who die, eight girls die;
- (b) whether the report cites less money spent on girls' health compared with boys, as one of the major reasons for the survival gap;
- (c) whether in Punjab, the expenditure on medical care in the first two years after birth for boys is 2.3 times higher than that for girls;
- (d) whether this is a telling comment on the deep-rooted gender bias in our society; and
- (e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) As informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the report brought out by the NGO-Save the Children, is not an accepted report as it has not been brought in consultation with the Government of India. Government of India, therefore, does not recognize the report.

As per the National Family Health Survey 3, 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, under five mortality rate is 69.7 per thousand live births for males and 79.2 per thousand live births for females.

To reduce gender bias, Government is implementing the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation And Prevention of Misuses) Act, 1994 to provide for the regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques.

Expenditure on medical care under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme is made for children up to the age of five years. Gender-wise expenditure is not available for RCH.

Working women's hostels

3344. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the usual norms for sanctioning financial assistance for construction of working women's hostels and whether these norms have been followed in Rajasthan, a backward region;

(b) the status of development of hostel facilities for working women in Rajasthan;

(c) the action plan of Government to speed up construction of such hostels at a faster rate, to meet the increasing requirement of working women in that State; and

(d) whether any proposal from that State, for construction of working women's hostel, is pending consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Proposals fulfilling the norms of the Scheme, duly recommended by the State Government are considered in the Project Sanctioning Committee of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Detailed guidelines and the norms under which projects are considered and the list of completed hostels sanctioned under the Scheme in the State of Rajasthan are available on the Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in.

(c) The Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women with a day care centre for children is under revision to invite more and more proposals under the scheme.

(d) Only one proposal from Hari Om Shikshan Samiti, Bhawani Mandi, Jhalawad, Rajasthan has been received. The deficiencies noticed in the proposal has been communicated to State Government and the applicant organization.

Complaints to NCW

†3345. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Women (NCW) during the last five years;

(b) the main subjects of the complaints received; and

(c) the status regarding the complaints redressed and pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The year-wise details of number of complaints registered by the National Commission for Women (NCW) under various Heads and the number of cases in which Action Taken Reports (ATRs) have been received from State Govt.,/Police Authorities/Department Heads, etc. are as under:-

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Total No. of Complaints registered	Total No. of ATRs received
1.	2005	11610	2145
2.	2006	12960	3867
3.	2007	15999	2748
4.	2008	13190	2243
5.	2009*	7694	440

*(As on 08.07.2009)

(b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) registers complaints under 27 categories. Some of the important categories are Domestic Violence/Matrimonial Dispute, Dowry Death, Dowry Harassment, Custody of Children, Acid Attack, Attempt to Murder, Attempt to rape, Bigamy/Adultery, Female infanticide/Foeticide, Harassment at Work Place, Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty, Kidnapping/Abduction, Molestation/Eve Teasing Murder, etc.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2007-08) of ICPS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 575/15/09]

**Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the National Institute of Miners' Health,
Nagpur and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 541/15/09]

Report and Accounts (2007-08) of IICPT, Thanjavur and related papers

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 577/15/09]

**MOU (2009-10) between Government of India and Neyveli Lignite
Corporation Limited**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 558/15/09]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

II. Report (2007) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I lay on the Table

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification G.S.R. 91, dated the 20th June, 2009, publishing the Office of the Director General of Investigation and Registration (Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2009, under sub-section 3 of the Section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 578/15/09]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period from 1st January, 2007 to 31st December, 2007, under Section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 579/15/09]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

II. Report (2007-08) of the CPCB, Delhi and related papers.

III. Outcome budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986:
 - (1) S.O. 1243 (E), dated the 15th May, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 114 (E), dated the 19th February, 1991, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) S.O. 1268 (E), dated the 19th May, 2009, regarding re-constitution of the National Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- (3) S.O. 1675 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, regarding constitution of the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- (4) S.O. 1676 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, regarding constitution of the Andhra Pradesh Coastal Zone Management Authority.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No.L.T. 563/15/09]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:
 - (a) Annual Report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 676/15/09]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 561/15/09]

MOU (2009-10) between Government of India and GAIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 582/15/09]

I. Notification of Ministry of Power.

II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of BEE, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. L-7/165(180)/2008-CERC, dated the 2nd June, 2009, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of transmission licence and other related matters) Regulations, 2009, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 689/15/09]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bureau.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 688/15/09]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Hundred and Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY AMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Hundred and Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

RE. DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR BUNDELKHAND IN UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up Zero Hour submissions ...*(Interruptions)*... please sit down...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I wish to make a point on Bundelkhand...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Minister like to make a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...Yes... *(Interruptions)*...The Minister is going to make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, how can the federal character of the country...*(Interruptions)*...Let the hon. Minister make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, the House is agitated about the issue of Bundelkhand. I would like to assure the House that there is no proposal before the Government which will alter the federal character of the country.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, with your permission, I wish to make a point...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no point of order ...*(Interruptions)*...There is nothing of that sort...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the hon. Minister is saying that there is no such proposal before the Government. But, there is a statement made by the General Secretary of the Congress Party. He said that he met the hon. Prime Minister and makes a statement...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This House is not concerned about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...A categorical statement has been made by the Minister... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, how can he make such a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Misra, you are a Constitutional expert ...*(Interruptions)*... When the hon. Minister has made a categorical statement in the House, whatever is said outside the House is not to be taken into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...How can the House concerned about it?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, Kindly permit me for one minute ...*(Interruptions)*...He says that there is no proposal ...*(Interruption)*...With respect to the federal structure, we would like to know whether the Development Authority for Bundelkhand, which they are saying, was made or not...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Misra, all that is not before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...What he said is that the Government has no proposal to disturb the federal character...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, they do not want to give money to the State Government...*(Interruptions)*... They want to send it directly to Bundelkhand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a separate notice...*(Interruptions)*...If you want a discussion on this, you give a separate notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, they cannot make politics out of this issue...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What statement made on the Floor of the House is important. And, the Minister has made a statement... *(Interruptions)*...The matter is at rest there... *(Interruptions)*... आपका क्या है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्या बोल रहे हैं, मैं सुन नहीं पा रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : सर, वहां पर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार उस अथारिटी को पैसा दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : वर्मा जी, आपका नोटिस कहाँ है ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : सर, अथारिटी बनी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, सूखा पड़ा है या कुछ भी है, आप कुछ डिमांड करना चाहते हैं, तो give a proper notice according to the rules. Why are you disturbing? ...*(Interruptions)* आप जीरो ऑवर चलने तो दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, पहले भी कहा गया था कि आप अगर किसी मामले को उठाना चाहते हो, तो जीरो ऑवर में उठाओ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि हम उसका रिप्लाई देंगे। Now, the hon. Minister has made a categorical commitment before the House?

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI (Rajasthan): But, Sir, he has not made any commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he has given. ...*(Interruptions)* आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... See, if every Member would speak like this, what can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, you gave a notice and the Chair was inclined to accept this as a Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, even before the Zero Hour is taken up, the Minister has got up and has made a very categorical statement that the Government does not have any proposal to change the federal character of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Can you ask him to make a categorical statement? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I cannot enforce what the Minister should say, how he should say. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give a notice under the rules, if you want a discussion. *(Interruptions)* That notice will be examined by the Chairman on merits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I request the Chair to allow us to speak on the statement of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. It is not a statement. It is not a suo motu statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, we cannot change the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Let me understand the hon. Minister, he means that the constitutional authority of each of the two States involved, that is, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh will not be affected in any manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I have made a very categorical statement. I am not going to add anything to it. This was required because a purported statement was supposed to be made by a Union Minister. I am only responding to that. I am not responding to the political demands made here. I am responding to what appeared in one newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am responding to that only, and my statement is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): But, Sir, the point is that one Minister says something outside the House and the other Minister says something else in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has clarified that, Venkaiah Naiduji. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has responded to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even a notice to this effect has been admitted under the Zero Hour. You can speak in the Zero Hour. You will get an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it clear, when Zero Hour is there, the Chair cannot compel the Minister to respond. But whatever you want to say, as it has been permitted according to rules, I will permit you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you one by one. It has been admitted. So, now, Zero Hour. Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It should be taken up before that, Sir.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called his name. It is a matter of just 3-4 minutes.*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Demand to ensure the safety on return of the acclaimed painter,
Shri M.F. Hussain to the country**

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं एक गंभीर मामले को आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। जो इस देश की संस्कृति से जुड़े, इस देश की कला से जुड़े लोगों के विषय में है और मैं हाउस का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आप सब को मालूम है कि हमारे देश के जाने माने पेंटर एम.एफ. हुसैन पिछले कई वर्षों से विदेश में रह रहे हैं। वह इस भय से यहां पर नहीं आते हैं कि शायद कुछ तत्व उनके विरुद्ध यहां पर

कुछ ऐसी कार्यवाही करेंगे, जो उनके लिए सुरक्षित माहौल पैदा नहीं करेंगे। लंदन में उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति के लिए आर्ट गैलरी बनाने का काम किया है। आज अगर घर-घर में भगवान गणेशी के चित्र और प्रतिमाएं हैं, तो इसमें एम.एफ. हुसैन का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। कोर्ट से निर्णय जाने के बावजूद भी, उनके देश में लौटने के बारे में तरह-तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि एक ऐसा सुरक्षित माहौल बनाया जाए, ताकि उनकी यहां सकुशल और सुरक्षित वापसी हो सके। इसके साथ ही उनको फंडामेंटलिस्ट फोर्सों से या ऐसे तत्वों से किसी किस्म का डर न रहे, जो उन्हें तंग करना चाहते हैं।....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ..(Interruptions).. He is asking the Government, not to you.

Ragging in Kirori Mal College, Delhi

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, it is very sad that a young student, namely, Ashutosh, who was admitted in Kirori Mal College, Delhi, itself —he was a fresher — was called by his two seniors, Hani Mohammad of B. Sc. (Physical Science) and Akshay Chaudhary of B. Sc. (Computer Science) in their room and ragged him at 7.30 p.m., yesterday. He informed the Warden, and he, in turn, informed the Principal. Sir, under the law, the Principal was obliged to inform the Police immediately. But, so far, no information has been received by the Police authorities, particularly, the police authorities of the North District. The local police authorities also said that there was no information about the incident. Sir, if, despite our passing the law, despite the assurance given by the Minister, such things are happening in Delhi itself, then, it is a very serious matter. It should be taken care of. I will request the Government of India to look into it seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are seven notices on the issue of Bundelkhand in the Zero Hour. I am allowing one Member from the Party and two other Members. This matter relates to two States; one is Madhya Pradesh, and the other is Uttar Pradesh. So, three Members will be participating and the rest will associate themselves with it. Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

Reported constitution of Bundelkhand Development Authority

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, बुंदेलखंड का कुछ एरिया उत्तर प्रदेश में और कुछ एरिया मध्य प्रदेश में है। बुंदेलखंड का जो क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश का है, वह ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहां पर पिछले 60 वर्षों में काफी अनदेखी की गई है। एक तो उसका क्षेत्र ही ऐसा है, जो सूखे से ग्रस्त है, दूसरे वहां अन्य कई प्रकार की परेशानियां हैं। पिछली सरकारों ने उस क्षेत्र की काफी अनदेखी की है। इसी वजह से आज उसकी ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि वहां जमीन के अंदर से पत्थर निकल रहा है। पहले जिस जमीन पर खेती होती थी, आज वह जमीन पलटकर पत्थर में बदल गई है। जब से उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछली सरकार बनी है, वह सन् 2007 से बहुमत में है, उत्तर प्रदेश की माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से personally मिलकर एक पत्र दिया और कहा कि बुंदेलखंड की ये समस्याएं हैं। उन्होंने पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज मांगा और बुंदेलखंड के लिए अलग से 9 हजार करोड़ प्लस कुछ रुपयों का एक पैकेज मांगा तथा एक-एक चीज का खुलासा किया गया कि इसकी किस लिए आवश्यकता है। यह request करने के बाद reminders दिए गए। ये reminders हर साल दिए गए, पिछले साल दिए गए, 2007 में दिए गए, 2008 और 2009 में दिए

गए। सन् 2009 में जून में और जुलाई में तो केन्द्र से पत्र लिखकर मांग भी की गई कि आप फंड रिलीज करें, ताकि बुंदेलखंड का development हो सके। यह भी मांग की गई कि जैसे रायबरेली और अमेठी में आठ-दस बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स लगे हुए हैं, ऐसे ही यहां भी लगाए जाएं। हमने यह भी कहा कि हमें बहुत खुशी है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के अमेठी और रायबरेली में नए प्रोजेक्ट्स लगा रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से रेल कोच फैक्ट्री है, बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए है, पेट्रोलियम प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, निट का है, जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स रायबरेली में लाए हैं, आप इसी तरह से प्रोजेक्ट्स बुंदेलखंड में भी लगायें, ताकि वहां का विकास हो सके और वहां के लोगों को पलायन भी न करना पड़े। अगर वहां के लोग खेती नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो इन प्रोजेक्ट्स की वजह से वे अपना काम कर सकेंगे। यह फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर की बात है, इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे कंट्री की 1/6th population रहती है, यह सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है और करीब 20 करोड़ लोग जहां पर रह रहे हैं, वहां से जो टैक्स क्लैशन होता है, वह नाम मात्र टैक्स के रूप में वापस मिलता है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्र सरकार देती है उसके बावजूद भी जो रुपया अगर इन्होंने दिया तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपने और विकासों को रोक कर अपने खर्च में से बुंदेलखंड को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया। जब केन्द्र सरकार से इसकी मांग की गई, तो इसको दो साल तक नहीं दिया और इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश को भी न देकर, एक प्रकार से संघीय ढांचे पर हमला बोल दिया और संघीय ढांचे पर हमला बोलने का तरीका यह निकाला कि स्कीम्स के लिए जितने भी फंड्स हम से लेते हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जितनी भी स्कीम्स बनाकर भेजती है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की पूर्व अध्यक्ष या प्रधानमंत्री रहे हैं, उनके नाम से भेजकर, सेंटर से पैसा देकर वहां पर पोलिटिक्स करने की कोशिश की जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सब्जेक्ट है, आप इस पर बोलने के लिए हमें दो मिनट का समय और दीजिए। उसके माध्यम से जितनी भी स्कीम्स चलाई जाती हैं, जिस नाम की भी स्कीम ले लीजिए, चाहे जवाहर लाल नेहरू योजना ले लीजिए या कुछ और ले लीजिए, वे सब की सब जो कांग्रेस के पूर्व प्राइम मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं या अध्यक्ष हैं..**(व्यवधान)**..

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): What is wrong with that?
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : उनके नाम से भेजकर, वहां पर पोलिटिक्स करके दिखाया जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, हम आपके लिए कर रहे हैं। जब हम उनसे रुपया मांगते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उनसे रुपया मांगती है तो एक नया पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। रुपया न देकर, वहां की स्थिति ऐसी खराब कर दी है कि अब आप कहते हैं कि संघीय ढांचा बदलकर ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया..**(व्यवधान)**...हो गया है..**(व्यवधान)**...आपके लीडर बोल रहे हैं ..**(व्यवधान)**...आप खामोश हो जाइए..**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : मैंने अभी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी, आपसे दो मिनट का समय मांगा था, आपने परमिट कर दिया था..**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : संघीय ढांचे पर हमला बोलते हुए, माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं, श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल जी स्टेटमेंट देते हैं कि अगर संघीय ढांचे का उल्लंघन भी होगा तो हम, केंद्र उसे करने के लिए तैयार है। इससे ज्यादा फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर पर हमला क्या हो सकता है..**(व्यवधान)**...इस पर ये स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, कहते हैं कि हम संघीय ढांचे का उल्लंघन करने के लिए तैयार हैं..**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : उसका क्लैरिफिकेशन हो गया है..(व्यवधान).. Now, Mr. Prabhat Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : जिस स्टेट में आपकी सरकार नहीं है, उन स्टेट्स को ...(व्यवधान)... करने का तरीका अगर यह बनाते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप आर्टिकल 356 का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते ...(व्यवधान)... गलत तरीके से ...(व्यवधान)... तो आप यह तरीका मत निकालिए। This is not permissible. यह एक बहुत ही सीरियस विषय है ...(व्यवधान)... इनसे हाथ जोड़कर ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर खास करके ...(व्यवधान)... वहां का ...(व्यवधान)... बुंदेलखंड का...(व्यवधान)... जो कैरेक्टर है ...(व्यवधान)... उसको देखते हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : मेरा समय जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : यह डिमांड है कि ...(व्यवधान)... न देकर के बुंदेलखंड चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश का एरिया हो...(व्यवधान)..चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश का एरिया हो...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया है। अब रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र : *

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति जी, राज्य सभा में मध्य प्रदेश के जो सांसद हैं, माया सिंह जी, रघुनंदन शर्मा जी, विक्रम वर्मा जी, सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके और नारायण सिंह केसरी जी की ओर से सबकी भावना, मध्य प्रदेश की भावना और वहां की सरकार की भावना को लेकर कुछ बातें यहां रखना चाह रहा हूं। सबसे पहले तो मुख्यमंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान को इस सदन में उनकी सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिए कि हमने दो साल पहले वहां पर बुन्देलखण्ड विकास प्राधिकरण बना दिया था। दो साल पहले प्राधिकरण को मदद न करने की बजाय एक नया सेंट्रल प्राधिकरण इम्पोज करने की राजनीतिक हरकत, जो संघीय ढांचे को नुकसान पहुंचाती है, पूरी तरह से कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। मुझे लगता है कि यह कहना एक नादानी भरा बयान था। ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए और न ही हम ऐसा होने देंगे। जहां तक पैसे की बात है, पिछली बार जब बुन्देलखण्ड में सूखा पड़ा था तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए लगाए थे, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हमें सूखे में एक रुपया नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... एक रुपया भी नहीं दिया और उल्टे धमकी दी गई। राजनीति इतनी ओछी हो जाएगी कि हम संघीय ढांचे की चिंता नहीं करेंगे, हम मदद की चिंता नहीं करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि आजादी के बासठ साल बाद इतनी ओछी राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्षेत्र का विकास पहले होना चाहिए। विकास के लिए हमने केंद्र सरकार से 2600 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है, लेकिन एक पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं। वहां पर इस बार भी सूखा है। राजनीति शब्दों से नहीं होती है, राजनीति चरित्र और आचरण से की जाती है। आप संघीय ढांचे की हिफाजत कीजिए। आपने चाहे जो बयान दे दिया, कुछ भी कह दिया, लेकिन आपके बयान से लोगों की भावनाएं भड़कती हैं। लोग वहां पर अन्य काम करने लगेंगे। आप वहां पर अपना भविष्य देखने के लिए जाते हैं। मुझे जानकारी है कि *बुंदेलखंड क्यों जाते हैं...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : उनका नाम मत लीजिए । He is not a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't take his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't take his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not supposed to take the name of a Member who is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति महोदय जी, वहां के लोगों को विकास के लिए ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : नाम निकाल दीजिए..(व्यवधान).. I have removed the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have removed the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं नाम वापस लेता हूँ!..(व्यवधान)... मैं नाम वापस लेता हूँ, लेकिन इससे वहां के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को जो चोट पहुंचाई गई है, जो भावनाएं भड़काई जाती हैं, वास्तव में हमारी आजादी के बासठ वर्षों के बाद, इस तरह की राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। आप आइए, विकास में हाथ मिलाइए। आप मुख्यमंत्री शिवराज सिंह जी से मिलने क्यों नहीं गए? आपने वहां क्यों नहीं कहा कि इस तरह के काम होने चाहिए? आप ओछी राजनीतिक हरकतें करते हैं और इन ओछी राजनीतिक हरकतों का जनता समय आने पर जवाब देगी ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : श्री कलराज मिश्र।

श्री उपसभापति : एक मिनट नहीं हो सकता ... (व्यवधान) ... बिल्कुल नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ... यह ठीक नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... Shri Kalraj Mishra. *(Interruptions)* Nothing will go on record if Members other than whom I have called speak. *(Interruptions)* It has nothing to do with... *(Interruptions)*.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड उत्तर प्रदेश का बड़ा पिछड़ा इलाका है। बुंदेलखंड पर जो विवाद प्रारम्भ हो गया है, वह केवल इस कारण प्रारम्भ हुआ कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख नेता के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड, दोनों को मिला कर यह विकास प्राधिकरण बनना चाहिए और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनना चाहिए। इसके कारण यह विवाद खड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए ऐसा लगा कि यह तो जान-बूझ कर संवैधानिक मर्यादाओं का भी उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। इसलिए हमने यह कहा कि यह तो सीधे-सीधे संघीय ढाँचे का उल्लंघन है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर शून्य प्रहर में बोलने के लिए आपको नोटिस दी गई। इसको हमने बड़ा गम्भीर माना, क्योंकि बुंदेलखंड इतना पिछड़ा है कि उस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए जिस गम्भीरता से विचार करके केन्द्र की तरफ से काम करना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। उल्टे बुंदेलखंड के प्रश्न को लेकर राजनीति की जा रही है। इसके कारण यह नोटिस दी गई है। इसके कारण इसकी गम्भीरता को सदन के माध्यम से जनता के सामने प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और इसलिए आग्रह किया गया था कि प्रश्न प्रहर बन्द करके इस पर चर्चा कराइए। मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में श्रीमान् प्रभात झा जी ने बताया कि वहाँ विकास प्राधिकरण बना हुआ है, वह स्वायत्तशासी है और वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण बना कर उसके माध्यम से योजना बनाते हुए आम आदमी को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए, पानी की व्यवस्था, खेती की व्यवस्था, हर चीज की व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से प्रयत्न किया जाए और उसके लिए अलग से केन्द्र से सहयोग प्राप्त करके, उसका कैसा विकास हो सकता है, इसके लिए प्रयत्न किया जाए। मध्य प्रदेश ने उसके लिए एक पैकेज भी मांगा, जिसको हमारे श्रीमान् प्रभात झा जी ने यहाँ रखा है। इस बार वहाँ सूखा भी पड़ा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, जैसा हमारे सतीश जी ने बताया, हमारी भी सरकार थी, तो हम लोगों ने बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण बनाया था। बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण बना है। हमारे यहाँ पूर्वांचल विकास प्राधिकरण, बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण है। बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण बना कर वहाँ जो संसाधन हैं, उन संसाधनों में से हम वहाँ सर्वाधिक धन का व्यय भी करते हैं। उसके आधार पर बुंदेलखंड की उन्नति कैसे हो, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्नशील भी रहते हैं। जब लगातार यह लगा कि वहाँ किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, वहाँ किसान प्रताड़ित हो रहा है, वहाँ किसान भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहा है,

उत्पादन ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है और वहाँ उद्योगों का जैसा विकास होना चाहिए था, नहीं हो पा रहा है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से एक पैकेज की मांग की कि इतना पैकेज भेजिए (समय की घंटी) ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, हमने आपके लीडर को बुलाया है ... (व्यवधान) ... नोटिस है, लेकिन एक सब्जेक्ट पर एक ही आदमी को बोलना है। आप associate कीजिए।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : लेकिन वह पैकेज नहीं भेजा जा रहा है और उस पर राजनीति करने की कोशिश की गई। मान्यवर, उस पर राजनीति करने की कोशिश की गई है। भूख पर, गरीबी पर, पिछड़ेपन पर राजनीति की जा रही है। विदर्भ की कलावती का नाम जरूर लिया गया, लेकिन कलावती की क्या हालत बन रही है, इसको देखने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। बुंदेलखंड के ऊपर राजनीति की जा रही है। (समय की घंटी) बुंदेलखंड की क्या हालत है, इसके ऊपर विचार करके धन कैसे लगाया जाए ... (व्यवधान) ... मान्यवर, मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि इस पैकेज को स्वीकार किया जाए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to raise one point; I have a request to make. While associating myself with the issue, I would like to say that there are similar problems in other States and there are other issues also. I would request the Chair to kindly allow a full-fledged discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a notice; it would be examined.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is a problem there like in Bundelkhand. ... (Interruptions) ... Sir, we must have a larger discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give notice. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Attacks on Indian fishermen at Rameshwaram by Sri Lankan Navy

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with much agony and anguish, I am bringing in another SOS about fishermen in Tamil Nadu, who were brutally attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. Sir, yesterday, when the fisherman of Rameshwaram were out for fishing in the Indian waters, the Sri Lankan Navy brutally attacked them, damaged their boats, arrested some of them and seized their fishing nets and other appliances worth Rs. 36 lakhs. Sir, this is not the first incident of this kind. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अभी बुंदेलखंड का मैटर खत्म नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : अरे भई, खत्म हो गया है ... (व्यवधान) ... अरे, खत्म हो गया है ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) ... I have called another Member. बिल्कुल नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप लीडर हैं, आप अपने मैम्बर्स को बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This is a very important issue. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट ब्लॉक है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, जितना बुंदेलखंड के बारे में हमें पता है, उतना किसी और को नहीं पता है।

श्री उपसभापति: अरे, यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is too much. आपमें डिसिप्लिन नाम की बात नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिसिप्लिन नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have sent the notice. I said in the beginning itself that you can only associate on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will not be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप रूल्स पढ़ लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... ।

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, हम बुंदेलखंड के रहने वाले हैं, इन लोगों को पूरी बात नहीं पता है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपके साथ बहस में नहीं पड़ूंगा, लेकिन रूल, रूल होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... । आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will not allow आप कुछ भी बोल लीजिए, I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have gone to other subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप कुछ भी बोल लीजिए, Nothing will go on record. Nothing will be allowed.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, उनका यह कहना है कि यह जो चर्चा हो रही है, तो मंत्री जी उस पर कुछ जवाब तो दे दें।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, मिश्र जी one minute.

श्री गंगा चरण: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप हाउस को बहुत डिस्टर्ब करते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*...I देखिए, in the beginning itself, the Minister got up and made the statement. He could have made the statement even after the Zero Hour. Then you insisted that you should be allowed to speak. Then on the matter admitted under the Zero Hour, you were allowed to speak. There were several notices from different parties. I cannot ask the Minister to reply on the issues raised in the Zero Hour; I cannot begin a new convention. I cannot give a direction to the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Give another day for this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. For wider discussion, you give a notice. It is fine. Mr. Yechury has already made this request to the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, with much agony and anguish, I am bringing in another SOS from the fishermen of Tamil Nadu who were grievously attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. Yesterday, when the fishermen of Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu were out for fishing in the Indian waters, the Sri Lankan Navy attacked them, damaged their boats, seized their fishing nets and other appliances worth Rs. 36 lakhs. This is not the first incident. These sorts of outrageous attacks have been unleashed upon fishermen of Tamil Nadu very often. Every time such an incident

*Not recorded.

occurs, we have brought it to the notice of the Central Government even on the floor of this House. Sir, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, with all the responsibility at his command, has taken up the matter with the Central Government for which the Prime Minister has responded that the Minister of External Affairs will look into the matter. In spite of this assurance and repeated reminders, there is no positive and concrete solution coming forth. Sir, the fishermen of Tamil Nadu are feeling let down and are in an agitated mood. All their attempts of resorting to passive democratic means of representation and protests have not fetched them any relief. Sir, we feel that the sufferings of Tamils, not only in Sri Lanka, but also in India, are being ignored by the Central Government. As the power which vests with the State Government with regard to this matter is limited as far as this affairs is concerned, I urge upon the Central Government to assertively and firmly impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to instruct their Navy to desist from harming the Indians, especially the Tamil fishermen who are resorting to fishing in these waters for their livelihood.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are associating. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is asking something else.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, it is a very serious matter about our fishermen. I will bring the matter to the notice of the Government.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, this is not a political issue. It is a very sensitive issue. We all associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. But, I only request the Government of India to take some concerted action, not intimation because it is happening time and again. Helpless fishermen are weeping and there is nobody to console them also.

SHRI D. RAJA (Karnataka): Sir, this is not the first time. These things keep on happening. That is why, we are asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has responded. He will bring the matter to the notice of the Government. The matter is over. Why are you harping on certain things?...*(Interruptions)*. Now, Shri Tariq Anwar...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, he has said that he will bring this to the notice of the concerned Minister.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I hail from that area.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is that I can do? Just because you hail from that area, should I change the rules?...*(Interruptions)*. I am asking him to associate...*(Interruptions)*. The entire House is associating itself...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Malaisamy, please sit down. Please cooperate.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: This is different. Sir, why don't you listen to me for one second?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your one second is two minutes...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: एक तरफ तमिलनाडु में ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुजरात में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपके पास कोई रूल्स नहीं हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जीरो ऑवर में आप जो भी चाहें उठकर बोलते रहेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Tariq Anwar. Please, cooperate with Mr. Malaisamy.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, you listen to everyone except me ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking for one second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. I said that your one second is two minutes.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, though I am very much interested in the issue, my embarrassment is that I am not able to associate myself with Mr. Siva because of the political reason...*(Interruptions)*.

*Not recorded.

SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR (Madhya Pradesh): Sir,...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Thirunavukkarasar, please co-operate; it is not good...(Interruptions)... What extra can you say?

SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Sir, they are disturbed...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tariq Anwar.

Floods in Bihar

श्री तारिक अनवर(महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, बिहार में जो जानलेवा बाढ़ आई है, उसकी तरफ मैं इस सदन का और केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस बात की जानकारी सभी लोगों को पत्रों के द्वारा और अखबारों के द्वारा मिली है कि बिहार के सीतामढ़ी जिले में बागमती नदी पर जो बांध है, उसके टूटने के कारण आई बाढ़ से उस जिले के लगभग 200 गाँव बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, वहाँ रुन्नीसैदपुर प्रखंड में एक गाँव तिलकराजपुर है, उसके पास यह embankment या बाँध था, जिसके टूटने से यह स्थिति बनी है। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि शुक्रवार को जिला प्रशासन के लोग और सिंचाई विभाग के इंजीनियर्स उस स्थान पर गए थे और यह कहा था कि इस बांध को कोई खतरा नहीं है, लेकिन इसके एक दिन बाद, यानी शनिवार को, उसी स्थल पर वह बांध टूट गया। आपको यह जानकर भी ताज्जुब होगा कि पिछले वर्ष राज्य सरकार के द्वारा उस बांध की पूरी तरह से मरम्मत भी कराई गई थी। वह मरम्मत किस तरह की थी कि वह बांध टूट गई और जिसकी वजह से आज एक लाख से ज्यादा लोग उससे प्रभावित हैं? इससे सिर्फ सीतामढ़ी ही नहीं, बल्कि उससे adjoining districts, जैसे दरभंगा और मुजफ्फरपुर, के भी कई गाँव प्रभावित हुए हैं। यह भी ताज्जुब की बात है कि बाढ़ आने के 24 घंटे बाद भी वहाँ अभी भी लोगों तक relief का साधन नहीं पहुँचा है। यह बात सभी अखबारों में छपी है कि अभी भी वहाँ लोग embankment में हैं, अभी भी वहाँ लोग अपने को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं, ठीक उसी प्रकार जिस प्रकार पिछले साल जो बाढ़ आयी थी, जो भयानक बाढ़ आयी थी, जिसमें लाखों लोग बेघर हो गये थे और हजारों लोगों को नुकसान हुआ था ...(व्यवधान)... बिहार सरकार ने उससे कोई सीख नहीं ली और इस साल भी उसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever he is saying is his view. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): *

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिये, जब आप इश्यू उठाते हैं तो वह सही है और जब दूसरे बोलते हैं तो उनको बोलने नहीं देते हैं। यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह उनका विचार है ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

श्री तारिक अनवर: सर, बिहार सरकार द्वारा पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

श्री तारिक अनवर: मैंने जैसा पहले बताया, बिहार सरकार का यह दावा था कि embankment नहीं टूटेगा और उसके बाद भी वह embankment टूटा है और पिछले वर्ष से कोई सीख नहीं ली गई।

* Not recorded.

...(समय की घंटी)... पिछले वर्ष इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, उसमें केवल इक्वायरी कमेटी बिठा दी गयी।...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: समय हो गया।...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Anwar, it is not going on record.

श्री तारिक अनवर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that the Constitution (109th) Amendment Bill is being taken up in the House today for consideration and passing. The Bill has to be passed by special majority under article 368 of the Constitution of India. To enable the Members to be present at the time of division on various stages of the Bill, it is informed that the first division on the Bill will be called at around 2.05 p.m. Now, the Legislative Business. The Judges (Declaration of Assets and Liabilities) Bill, 2009. Shri M. Veerappa Moily.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Judges (Declaration of Assets and Liabilities) Bill, 2009

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, in introduction, there are notices for objection; notices to oppose the introduction of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Leader of Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Law Minister has sought to introduce the Judges (Declaration of Assets and Liabilities) Bill, 2009. Sir, I have an objection to the introduction of this Bill. I am conscious of the fact that the introduction of the Bill can be opposed primarily on two grounds, either on the ground of lack of legislative competence or on violation of the Constitution; and the Bill itself being ultra-vires. I have particular objection to clause 6 of the Bill. Sir, clause 6 of the Bill specifically states, and, I am reading clause 6, “notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a declaration made by a Judge to a competent authority shall not be made public or disclosed, and, shall not be called for, or, put into question by any citizen, court or authority, and, save as provided by sub-section 2, no Judge shall be subjected to any enquiry or query in relation to the contents of the declaration by any person.”

Sir, earlier, the issue had come up where candidates contesting elections either for Parliament or Assembly were required to file a declaration with regard to their antecedents, criminal cases and education as also their assets and liabilities. The law was clearly laid down by the Supreme Court and the law was based on the understanding of article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, and, on the strength of Freedom of Expression which they said, also includes the Right to Information as far as people are concerned, all persons desirous of

*Not recorded.

contesting elections were told, “not only you have to file an affidavit making such a disclosure but it is also an inherent content of article 19(1)(a) and the Right to Information which is included there, that assets, the declaration of which is made, should be made public.” Now, since this has been made in relation to a constitutional guarantee in the Constitution itself, we now find that this Bill contains a provision that article 19(1)(a) has been applied to any person anywhere in the country, who is desirous of contesting an election, and, his assets are to be made public.

But, a different interpretation will now have to be given that when it comes to assets of Judges, the same cannot be made public. Now, Sir, we can't have two article 19 (1) (a), one for the entire body of persons desirous of contesting elections, who are desirous of holding a public office and people have a right to know what their assets are; and the other for those who are already there in public offices and high offices in the judicial institution, but people have no right to know what their assets are. Now, this dual interpretation of article 19 (1) (a) cannot be sustained. Sir, I am, therefore, submitting before this House that clause 6 should be reconsidered before its introduction because clause 6 clearly will be violating 19 (1) (a) as laid down by the Supreme Court itself. Sir, I am given to understand from the media reports that this is the first time in history that before introduction in Parliament the Bill has been circulated to the judicial institution itself, and it is on their objection that this clause 6 has been introduced. Now, Sir, legislative competence is of Parliament. Parliament does not abdicate law-making function to any other institution however honourable or respectable or competent that institution may be. Will the hon. Minister clarify this also?

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my objection is also regarding clause 6 of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to speak only on legislative competence.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: To substantiate the argument of Arun Jaitley, I am quoting the Judgement of Civil Appeal No. 7178 of 2001, Union of India vs Association For Democratic Reforms and Another. It says, “Moreover, even the gazetted officers in all Government services are required to disclose their assets and thereafter to furnish the detail of any acquisition of property annually”. Well, in the democratic form of Government, Sir, MPs or MLAs, who are serving for the public, are having higher stature. The Judges are also performing the same duty. That is why I am opposing clause 6 of this Bill. Therefore, I request the Minister to re-consider this.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in addition to the points, or, further to the points raised by the hon. Members in this House in objection to the Bill, I strongly object to the introduction of this Bill on grounds that it violates the very basic feature of the Constitution of India which is

equality of all citizens before law. This Bill promotes a class of citizens, namely, Judges, who are put above that basic feature of the Constitution and, therefore, clause 6 is ultra vires of the Constitution. I would request the Government to withdraw this Bill at this stage to re-look clause 6. Please do not forget that we have already got a law, namely, the Right to Information Act, which was adopted unanimously by this very Parliament. And, now you want to bring a Bill which is going to be violative of something which is already there on the statute books. So, please withdraw this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too want to raise the same issue regarding clause 6 on the ground that it may or it will violate the Right to Information Act which is so vitally welcomed by the people. I would, therefore, request the House and the hon. Minister whether they can consider all the objections raised and refer the entire Bill to the Standing Committee for further discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I also ... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Shri Ram Jethmalani please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Nominated): Sir, my objection to this Bill is that it violates the basic features of the Constitution. Under the Keshvanand doctrine, this Bill is totally ultra vires. The independence of the Judiciary is the basic feature of our Constitution. Nobody can deny it, whichever party he belongs to. Now, Sir, what this Bill does is, it creates a suspicion in the public mind that the Judiciary is seeking favours from the Executive. The favour being that you put us on a higher pedestal than any other public servant in this country. Don't disclose our assets. Let other peoples' assets be disclosed, but not ours. Now, this privileged position, which the Judges are seeking from the Executive, makes them totally subservient to the Executive. This demolishes the whole vision of our founding fathers that the independence of the Judiciary is a must. You are destroying the independence of the judiciary. This Bill is a conspiracy in corruption.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I oppose this Bill at the introduction stage for the following reason.

Clause 6 of the Bill is, in fact, ultra vires of the Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The Bill treats judges unequally. And it creates two classes. Judges belong to one class, and all other citizens belong to another class. This cannot be accepted. Nobody is above law. We have the Right to Information Act and judges must be covered by this Act. I don't think this Bill will be tenable. Therefore, I oppose this Bill at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Several hon. Members have opposed the introduction of the Bill. But there is a ruling of this House. It says, "Now I do not want to take the responsibility of giving a ruling, because there is a ruling already. On 9 September 1947, during the discussion over a

particular Bill, a point was raised whether the Bill was ultra vires. Mr. Speaker observed that the usual practice with the Chair was not to take upon itself the responsibility of deciding whether any particular Bill was ultra vires or not to kill any Bill on that ground. So, I leave it to the House to decide whether it is *ultra vires* or not.”

This is the ruling of the Rajya Sabha. It is the Rajya Sabha debate of 14.12.1956.
(*Interruptions*)

I will ask the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*) I have read the ruling. If the hon. Minister is not going to introduce it, I have no objection. If the hon. Minister wants to introduce it, I have to allow him to introduce it, because of the ruling. (*Interruptions*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the House should decide it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House should reject it at...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, your ruling says that you will take the consent of the House whether it should be introduced or not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the interpretation of the rule is that whether the Bill should be introduced or not will be decided by the House. So, first you take that decision. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At the time of the discussion, the Bill can be rejected.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. It is at the time of introduction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you can reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... The hon. Minister will be replying to the objections raised here. ...(*Interruptions*)... I agree.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the ruling is that the House will decide whether it can be introduced or not. That is the ruling. You must stick to that ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now let the hon. Minister reply.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, a number of distinguished Members of this House have raised objections to the Bill before its introduction. I have only a few questions to answer. I do not want to go into the merit and entire contents of the Bill.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitleyji, has said that before it is intended to be introduced on the floor of the House, it was circulated among judges. I would like to reaffirm that we have not circulated this among the judiciary. We have straightaway introduced it here. Maybe some perceptions have been created by the Press. But I must tell you that this matter

has been debated in this House and outside the House. The question of accountability of the higher judiciary also came up. And the matter also went up to the Delhi High Court. Ultimately, it is found that there is no law whatsoever which says that judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court should declare their assets and liabilities.

In fact, there is no law as on today. Of course, there is an internal mechanism created by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court in their Second Resolution. The First Resolution is on the values of judicial system. Next one is, on the declaration of assets. But, it is within their own mechanism. Many a time, our hon. Member and the great jurist, Shri Ram Jethmalani, has rightly said that we find lot of corruption in many places in the judiciary. We need to deal with that. But, I must tell the hon. House and take the House and Members into confidence that we can do hardly anything on this. As far as matter of removal is concerned, you have found that not a single case was processed through and found finality either in this House or that House. Of course, there is a case now pending and the hon. Chairman has constituted a committee of jurists to look into it and after their report, of course, it is left to the House to decide on the question of removal. Even the Judges Inquiry Act of 1968 does not provide for it. It only lays down practice and procedure to be followed with regard to the process of removal. It does not refer to other omissions and commissions of the Judges. I have seen it. Many files do come to us at the time of appointment of Judges and on many other occasions and the Government, as on today, is a mute spectator. We are not in a position to act upon that. Today, accountability of any public authority...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Assert yourself, Mr. Law Minister. Assert yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time to assert yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: No, no. That is why, what could not be asserted for the past 60 years, I am asserting today. That's the position. This may be a small step. This may be the first step in that direction. I don't say that this is a complete, exclusive and comprehensive step. The Judges Inquiry Bill which is going to come up now will be a very comprehensive Bill. That will be the next step which we are going to take. Of course, that will be a step forward. There are many things to come and I must tell you that we are working on a roadmap for judicial reforms and we have already fixed up national consultation on that on 29th and 30th of August. Many things will have to be discussed, debated and deliberated. But, I know the limitations very well. At the same time, I must say that there is a need for a statute for declaration. Yes, making it public has its pros and cons which could be discussed in the Standing Committee. I am not now going to say or affirm or reaffirm the possibility of that. But, the Standing Committee can definitely deliberate on that. I must say one thing that unlike the other classes of people like the Civil Servants or the political executives or other executives, there is a limitation on Judges to reply when the allegations are made and they will not be in a position to pursue their petitions.

Sometimes, that may be used as an instrument to intimidate the Judges or hold them to ransom. I am just telling you that these are the things which can be debated. It's a debatable point. I don't say, it's a conclusive point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what we were discussing was whether the Bill should be introduced or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the point is, you are getting into a debate. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I request you to let us have a debate on whether it should be introduced. Otherwise, you cannot have this sort of a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House decide. Sir, if you are making a statement, my request would be, delete Clause 6 and then, introduce the Bill. Delete clause 6 and then introduce the Bill. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sitaram Yechuryji, in fact, the Minister is answering some of the preliminary objections raised. When it comes to the introduction ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He is going into all the details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Some objections were raised. The Minister is clarifying them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is that in the very spirit of the Minister's intervention so far, clause 6 should be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the very spirit of his own intervention, clause 6 should be removed and he can introduce the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made out the best case for removing clause 6.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Let me come back to the technicalities of the introduction stage. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Kindly see the sweeping nature of clause 6. Nobody can question it at any point of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: You don't want me to speak on merit....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a Standing Committee. The Standing Committee can delete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Standing Committee can make changes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is not mandatory on the Government. You know the Standing Committee and I know the Standing Committee. We have suggested so many changes. But they are not mandatory on the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you for yielding. The hon. Minister has made out a very good case why clause 6 should not be there in the Bill. He has, so far, argued so well that clause 6 should not be there. So, in that spirit, I would request him to introduce the Bill without clause 6. You move an official amendment, then you introduce the Bill. Otherwise, you withdraw clause 6. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Hon. Member Sitaram Yechury's assertion is not correct. That may be a wrong perception because I have given the perceptions here. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am complimenting you. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: No, I was just justifying. I was justifying clause 6. Now, the question is about the competency and it is not violative of article 19. In fact, Entries 77 and 28 provide for this. Entry 97 has the residual clause.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please go in for division now. What is this?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Just one minute. Let me speak. In view of this, it is not ultra vires. The question is after 60 years we are making some attempts to go through this. If you do not give it the support of a statute what was done by the internal mechanism of the Supreme Court, perhaps, we would stop the first step itself. *...(Interruptions)*... I leave it to you. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Minister knows and we all know that he is going on speaking to buy time. *...(Interruptions)*... Sir, if you permit that, in this House, we don't want that to happen. You please put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Hon. Deputy Chairman, without waiting, you put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no choice. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair has recalled the earlier ruling. It is clear. *(Interruptions)*... Let us go ahead with the division. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VEERAPPA MOILY: I may be allowed to introduce the Bill. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is there. But I have to take the opinion of the House. You are introducing a Bill. I have to put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, Sir, you put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Then, we will defer the introduction of the Bill. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The introduction of the Bill is deferred. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, this is an important Bill. I would like to see that there is consensus among us. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You develop a consensus. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: In view of that, I defer the introduction of the Bill. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-nine minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

The Constitution (One Hundred and Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes - 135.

Noes - Nil

Acharya, Shri Suryakantbhai

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed

Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.

Akhtar, Shri Kamal

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Amin, Shri Mohammed

Anand Sharma, Shri

Anbalagan, Shri S.

Antony, Shri A.K.

Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bagrodia, Shri Santosh

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balmiki, Shri Krishan Lal

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj

Condpan, Shri Silviu
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Deora, Shri Murli
Dhawan, Shri R.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganga Charan, Shri
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.
Husain, Shri Jabir
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lad, Shri Anil H.

Madhu, Shri Penumalli
Mahendra Mohan, Shri
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi
Malaisamy, Dr. K.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pal, Shri Shriram
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brijesh
Patil, Shri Shivraj Vishwanath
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Raja, Shri D.
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajan, Shri P.R.
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Shourie, Shri Arun
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Arjun
Singh, Shri Bhagwati
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri R.C.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su.

Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Shri Nand Kishore
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Subhash Prasad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes : Nil

The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Now, the question is:

That clause 2 stands part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes - 135.

Noes - Nil

Acharya, Shri Suryakantbhai
Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Akhtar, Shri Kamal
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ali, Shri Sabir
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Anand Sharma, Shri
Anbalagan, Shri S.
Antony, Shri A.K.

Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Balaganga, Shri N.
Balmiki, Shri Krishan Lal
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Deora, Shri Murli
Dhawan, Shri R.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganga Charan, Shri
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.
Husain, Shri Jabir
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh

Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Madhu, Shri Penumalli
Mahendra Mohan, Shri
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi
Malaisamy, Dr. K.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pal, Shri Shriram
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brijesh
Patil, Shri Shivraj Vishwanath
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Raja, Shri D.
Rajan, Shri P.R.
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtupal, Shri Praveen
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Shourie, Shri Arun
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Arjun
Singh, Shri Bhagwati
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri R.C.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su.
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Shri Nand Kishore
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Subhash Prasad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes : Nil

The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

CLAUSE 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one amendment (No.1) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 1 - Short title and commencement.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

- (c) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the bracket and words “(One Hundred and Ninth Amendment)”, the bracket and words “(Ninety-fifth Amendment)” be *substituted*.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That at page 1, line 3, *for* the bracket and words “(One Hundred and Ninth Amendment)”,
the bracket and words “(Ninety-fifth Amendment)” be *substituted*.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes - 135.

Noes - Nil

Acharya, Shri Suryakantbhai

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed

Ahluwalla, Shri S.S.

Akhtar, Shri Kamal

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Amin, Shri Mohammed

Anand Sharma, Shri

Anbalagan, Shri S.

Antony, Shri A.K.

Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bagrodia, Shri Santosh

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balmiki, Shri Krishan Lal

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj

Condpan, Shri Silvius

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Das, Shri Kumar Deepak

Deora, Shri Murli

Dhawan, Shri R.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganga Charan, Shri
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.
Husain, Shri Jabir
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Madhu, Shri Penumalli
Mahendra Mohan, Shri
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi
Malaisamy, Dr. K.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash

Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pal, Shri Shriram
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brijesh
Patil, Shri Shivraj Vishwanath
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Raja, Shri D.
Rajan, Shri P.R.
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtupal, Shri Praveen
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Shourie, Shri Arun
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Arjun
Singh, Shri Bhagwati
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri R.C.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su.
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal

Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Shri Nand Kishore
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Subhash Prasad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes : Nil

The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

CLAUSE 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Enacting Formula and the Title. The question is:

That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes - 135.

Noes - Nil

Acharya, Shri Suryakantbhai
Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Akhtar, Shri Kamal
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ali, Shri Sabir
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Anand Sharma, Shri
Anbalagan, Shri S.
Antony, Shri A.K.
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Balaganga, Shri N.
Balmiki, Shri Krishan Lal
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Deora, Shri Murli
Dhawan, Shri R.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganga Charan, Shri
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.
Husain, Shri Jabir
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Madhu, Shri Penumalli
Mahendra Mohan, Shri
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi
Malaisamy, Dr. K.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pal, Shri Shriram
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brijesh
Patil, Shri Shivraj Vishwanath
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Raja, Shri D.
Rajan, Shri P.R.
Rajaram, Shri

Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtupal, Shri Praveen
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Shourie, Shri Arun
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Arjun
Singh, Shri Bhagwati
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri R.C.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su.
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Shri Nand Kishore
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Subhash Prasad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes : Nil

The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes - 135.

Noes - Nil

Acharya, Shri Suryakantbhai
Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.

Akhtar, Shri Kamal
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ali, Shri Sabir
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Anand Sharma, Shri
Anbalagan, Shri S.
Antony, Shri A.K.
Apte, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Balaganga, Shri N.
Balmiki, Shri Krishan Lal
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Lalit Kishore
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Deora, Shri Murli
Dhawan, Shri R.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganga Charan, Shri
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Govindarajar, Shri N.R.
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A.
Husain, Shri Jabir
Jaitley, Shri Arun

Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Madhu, Shri Penumalli
Mahendra Mohan, Shri
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Majhi, Shri Bhagirathi
Malaisamy, Dr. K.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pal, Shri Shriram
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brijesh
Patil, Shri Shivraj Vishwanath
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Raja, Shri D.
Rajan, Shri P.R.
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sanghi, Shri Gireesh Kumar
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Shourie, Shri Arun

Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Arjun
Singh, Shri Bhagwati
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri R.C.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su.
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Shri Nand Kishore
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Subhash Prasad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes : Nil

The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, was passed by the required majority.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for inviting me to initiate the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. I am really privileged and honoured to initiate this debate on the subject which is very close to my heart, rightly so, because it affects and touches the life of every single creature on this earth in some way or the other.

I also had the opportunity to Chair the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Environment and Forests. As such the views, which I express here, naturally, will reflect the opinion of the Committee in very many ways. The Committee had rejected a Bill in the last two years.

The Committee had urged the Government to withhold the Notification. The Committee gave important suggestions and recommendations on two pressing issues that the country faces, namely, pollution, global warming and the climate change. I am very happy and gratified that all these things have been taken care of to a large extent by the new Minister who has been very proactive. The Bill, which the Standing Committee had recommended to drop, that Bill is no more with us. On the contrary based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the hon. Minister has taken necessary steps and has put back the CAMPA again on the rail. The Committee recommended that the Coastal Management Zone Notification be withheld and more views heard, the Minister has announced and as per his announcement, the Notification has lapsed with effect from 22nd July. The Minister has been very forthright in expressing his views on the global warming and climate change. That is essentially because I feel he himself has drafted the various statements. So being a good draft, there are no mistakes in the draft unlike some other occasions. As I start my subject, environment has come to occupy the centrestage of discussion and concerns in our country as well as world over because of the various manifestations of global warming and climate change in its various forms. As per the Human Development Report commissioned by the UNDP, there is sufficient scientific evidence to prove that the anthropogenic climate change has the potency to push the world towards disaster and if not tackled it will have irreversible impact on the human development. While some may wish away this possible threat by terming it as too alarmistic or too pessimistic, some may even go to the extent of saying that this part of a wide game plan, well thought out game plan by the developed countries to force the developing countries to commit to some emission norms. But the third world countries are being forced to do that. We all know the danger exists. Melting of ice sheets in the Greenland, West Antarctica as well as the Himalayan Glaciers, extreme weather conditions, depleting monsoon rains, tsunamis, the rising level of sea, the rising level of average temperature, gradual shrinking of the winter season, they all point to the fact that the climate

change is a reality and no more a myth. But so far as the ways and means to tackle these are concerned, I differ with the developed world as with the Minister because they tilt in their favour. There is lopsided emphasis and undue pressure on the developing countries to make them to commit certain emission norms, I feel is unjust and unacceptable and it speaks of hypocrisy. While they are always ready to force the developing nations to adhere to emission norms, they forget as major carbon emitting countries in the past so far they have the historical responsibility to have their emission cut down *pari passu* and also to provide incentives to various developing countries for this. Many rich countries have publicised their norms, their schedules for reducing the remission rate but only a few have adhered to that. In fact, the European Union is falling short of what is needed to meet its goal of 25 per cent reduction by 2020. On an average, it has attained the actual cut of only 2 per cent instead of the 8 per cent commitment under the Kyoto Protocol. We all know the United States of America and Australia, signed the Kyoto Protocol but they did not ratify it and they have increased their emissions in the recent years. So, having said that, I would like to emphasise that the dimensions and proportions of the global warming and climate change need not necessarily lead to despair, despondency and doom. It needs a more positive call to action, action for protection and preservation of environment, which does not necessarily mean to cut down on the emissions.

There are several other small steps which can be taken, like the popularisation of energy-efficient electrical appliances, increasing share of renewable energy sources, green building codes, etc., which will go a long-way in our efforts to take measures against the climatic change.

Sir, before I come to working of the Ministry, I would like to underline one more point. It is the general approach towards the development and environment and any talk or advocacy of environment by its preservation or protection or in whichever form it comes it is taken as a retrograde step and anti-thesis to development. This line of thinking is disturbing not because it is pristine or very old. It is because, it has evolved in the course of the last 25 to 30 years and also because crash commercialisation which has emerged on the horizon pushing the care, attention and concern for the nature and environment into backburner. To my mind, care and concern for nature and development have to go together. That is essential for a sustainable development. Otherwise, development without care for environment will lead to a situation and it will have only a short-term benefit. Such a development is doomed to be short lived, because the cost that will be needed to take care of adaptation and mitigation measures will be much more than the actual cost that is put in for the development. So, the emphasis has to be laid on the sustainable and long-lasting development. It is possible only when development and environment go side-by-side.

Another issue we need to take up before we start the discussion is, whether the development which we are talking about is at all encompassing and is it to take care of the poorest of the poor, under privileged or unprivileged. Or, this development is going to be only for a few at the cost of the vast majority of the poor of this country. So, a development which is worth the name has to be a development which takes care of the large majority of underprivileged and unprivileged. So, the process of development devised and designed in such a manner which will only help the country.

Now, Sir, I come to the working of the Ministry. I will, probably, cover it under four headings. The first and the foremost will be pollution. The second one will be forest and environment. The third one will be coastal areas and ecology and, ultimately, I will, again, touch upon the climate change.

Sir, pollution is rapidly emerging as one of the most formidable challenges faced by the country and at several places it has assumed alarming nature. Pollution generally means, air, water and noise pollution. As regard air pollution, the quality of air is being monitored under the National Air Monitoring Programme at 342 stations in 26 States and 4 UTs. In view of the rapid urbanisation taking place in the country and also in view of the quantum jump in the number of vehicles on the road, this number of 342 stations is rather inadequate. I, therefore, like that the hon. Minister gets an objective and realistic assessment of the requirement of the monitoring stations and take such follow-up measures as deemed fit. At present, regular monitoring is being done on 4 pollutants, namely Sulphur-di-Oxide, Nitrogen-di-Oxide, suspended particulate matter and respirable suspended particulate matter. Also, apart from this, Carbon Monoxide is being monitored at two cities and Ammonia at 6 cities. There are a number of other hazardous pollutants like the volatile organic compounds, poly-aromatic hydro carbons, PMIO, Ozone, etc., which are not being monitored on a regular basis. While underlining the fact that the existing mechanism and infrastructure for monitoring air quality is not sufficient, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that monitoring of air quality must also match with proper data analysis, preventive and corrective actions, because monitoring will only take you to the seriousness of the problem. But, what is more important is once the seriousness of the problem is known, attending to the problem in its right earnest is more important. I would like the Minister to take note of this.

Sir, involvement of the multiple agencies for setting standards of norms of emissions is yet another grey area which I would like to highlight. Vehicular emission norms and standards are set and notified by the Department of Road Transport and Highways. For indoor air quality, it is by the Ministry of Labour. For fuel, both liquid as well as gaseous, it is by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. And, for vehicles, run on non-conventional energy resources, the norms are notified by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Resources. This is something

that the Minister has to attend to so that there is a unified single nodal agency for setting standards, for better coordination and effective handling.

Now, I come to the water pollution. When we talk about the water pollution, the pathetic condition of the river Yamuna, which has virtually converted into a nallah, and the pathetic condition of river Ganges come to everybody's mind. But, besides these, pollution of a large number of water bodies, like, rivers, canals, etc., by the industrial effluents and discharge, spread over the country, goes unnoticed. A large population of people, living in the vicinity of these areas, is silently suffering. There is a big gap between the volume of sewage and the industrial effluent generated and the existing treatment capacity. Consequently, discharge of the untreated effluent and the sewage become a major source of water pollution.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

As against the generation of 33,000 MLT of sewage in the country, there exists a treatment capacity of only 7,000 MLT. Even the treatment capacity, which has been created, is not being put to proper use. Various reasons are attributed to it, like, it is a State Subject, the municipal corporation and others have to take care of it. Even the Central scheme of promotion of common effluent treatment plants has not been able to make headway. A combined capacity of approximately 560 MLT has been created. Even the installed common effluent treatment plants suffer from poor operations and maintenance. Again, the reason given being, the State Pollution Control Boards are responsible. They are monitoring these and, therefore, the Central Pollution Control Board may not be able to do much. How long will this go on, putting the blame on each other. So, what is needed is, again, a closer coordination. Therefore, the need is for a firm resolve and binding commitment to act and act positively. A provision of Rs. 5.02 crores has been made in the Budget, under this scheme 'promotion of common treatment effluent plant', for this year, as against Rs. 4.45 crores, last year. A paltry increase of Rs. 57 lakhs, I don't think any material or significant change or impact will be seen in this sector. There is, however, a substantial increase in the budgetary allocation under the National River Conservation Plan. From last year's Rs. 271 crores it has, this year, been increased to Rs. 406 crores. The Government has also set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority to ensure the effective obligation of the abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganges. The Government should also show similar concern and commitment for other rivers also. The budgetary allocation of Rs. 45 crores, under the National Lake Conservation Plan, has virtually been reduced to half, as compared to last year's allocation of Rs. 80 crores. The non-utilization of allocated budgetary grant and the resultant provision of the revised estimates level is a matter of serious concern, which, I hope, the hon. Minister would definitely look into and would try to find out as to why this has happened.

The noise pollution is, again, another area that is fast emerging as a source of pollution. Playing of pressure horns in heavy vehicles, particularly in trucks and buses; playing of loudspeakers, generators, etc. pose a major threat to children, old and sick people. This situation is further aggravated when loudspeakers are used on various festivals and activities. So, the Government has to come out with something concrete on this issue.

The Central Pollution Control Board, which is an apex body, created under the Water (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1974, even after more than 33 years of its existence, the pace of pollution and the rate of pollution has been extremely high. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had gone into the functioning of the Central Pollution Control Board and had submitted a report to Parliament. I feel the Central Pollution Control Board needs to be given adequate statutory and legal support so as to make it more effective and efficacious. The environment protection should be brought as an item in the VII Schedule of the Constitution, in the Concurrent List, and the Central Pollution Control Board should be brought under its ambit and should be given all necessary powers and functions to meet the challenges that the pollution and its after-effects pose to us. Also, this new body needs to be given functional as well as financial autonomy.

I am happy to know that the Government has started the process of creating the National Green Tribunal for dealing with the environment-related cases of civil nature. This will go a long way in attending to the problems faced by the concerned Departments. But the Government has not made any budgetary provisions for this. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to take this matter in the right earnest and, expeditiously, set up such tribunals at the earliest. Also, I would like to caution the Minister about the large polluting multinational companies, which are entering into the country. Trampling the environmental rules and regulations, and the safety regulations, they ignore the real development and they are only after making profits and profits. These MNCs implement high environmental standards in their own country, but the moment they enter our country, they do not bother about the same environmental regulations. This has to be taken appropriately and proper guidelines need to be set.

Now, I come to the second issue of forests and wildlife. Forest, as we all know, is a unique endowment of nature and it is a natural heritage, which enriches our socio-economic conditions in very many ways. At present, the country has a forest coverage of about 23 per cent of the total geographical area. It was targetted that by the year 2007, this would reach up to 25 per cent, and by the year 2012, it will be 33 per cent. But, perhaps, the original target of 33 per cent proved to be too ambitious for the Ministry; so they have set a revised target of 30 per cent by the year 2012. I do not know what has led to this revision, that is, from 33 to 30. Probably, whatever may be the reasons, the net result is before us, and the general apathy towards

forests is reflected in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill 2008, which was referred to the Standing Committee, which I chaired. The Committee opposed the Bill not for the sake of opposing but for a number of valid reasons, which I hope the Minister has understood, and he has also taken necessary corrective measures for that. The first and the foremost reason was that the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 aimed only at the unavoidable use of the forest land for non-forest purposes so as to strike a fine balance between conservation and sustainable development. Actually, between 1950 to 1980, the diversion rate of forest was 1.5 lakh hectare per annum, but after this Act of 1980 came into existence, the diversion rate shrunk to .38 lakh hectare per annum. After 2002, based on the Supreme Court guidelines, the CAMPA came into existence. Within a period of six years, from 2002 to 2008, 7,996 cases of diversion of forest lands were approved whereas, in the entire previous 22 years, from 1980 to 2002, only 9,824 cases had been approved. Also, the pace of diversion during 1980-2002 was 20,639 hectare per annum whereas post-CAMPA, that is, from 2002 onwards, it is 30,997.34 hectare per annum. So, these figures suggest that the Bill in the form it was presented to the Parliament, and sent to the Standing Committee attempted to legitimise the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes and for monetary compensation purposes. It was also found to be based on the assumption that collection of more and more monetary compensation would undo the damage caused by the diversion of forests, which is totally unfounded. No amount of compensation, however hefty it may be, will be enough and adequate to compensate the loss that has accrued because of the diversion of forest lands. Also, it is very difficult to establish any inherent link between the development and the diversion of the land. Development can take place even without the diversion of forest land and except in a very few select cases, where it is, absolutely, essential. Also, there is a contradiction and conflict between the tribal community and the State; that is likely to get sharpened because the Bill would have led to the erosion of traditional rights over common resources such as forest, pastures, water resources etc., on which they depend, and their day-to-day activities are based.

There are many other reasons also. One of the fundamental things, at the core for the Committee to reject that Bill was that it ran contrary to the federal structure of the Constitution and the power was concentrated entirely on the Central Government. In fact, I would like to read some of the portions of the Committee's recommendations later on.

Sir, the Standing Committee had rejected the Bill, but, unfortunately the Lok Sabha passed that Bill and it came to this House. But, I am very happy that ultimately, wisdom prevailed upon the Government — probably, based on the then environment of the House — and the Bill could not come to this House. Subsequently, after the new Minister took over, he has taken very many proactive steps, which I had mentioned earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; the Bill

lapses automatically. They have to bring a new Bill. Actually, after the Committee rejected the Bill, the Government was in a fix. So, in March, 2009, the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister held a meeting and it was decided to constitute a State level CAMPA, along the lines suggested by the Standing Committee. Subsequently, after the new Minister took over on the 17th June, he had a meeting with the CECA Chairman and the Member Secretaries. Based on the various discussions that evolved, the revised guidelines have been drafted, putting the operational activities and the day-to-day activities entirely in the hands of the State Government, creating, what is called, a State CAMPA and, at the same time, allowing the Union Government to have a grip on the entire situation of the country as a whole. So, those guidelines have been given, and, not only that, based on that, the Supreme Court gave the necessary permission to use the available CAPMA fund, at least, partially. The Minister has taken exceptional pain to write to all the State Chief Ministers of the country, including my State Chief Minister. He has asked them to adhere to the various provisions of the guidelines so that the State CAMPAs are made operational at the earliest and the use of funds can be started. So, that is something which is a positive thing and only a proactive Minister can do that.

I compliment the Minister for that. Sir, there may be problems again, but, I think, probably, here is one person who will, at least, listen to others also. So, probably, we can have our say once a new Committee is constituted.

Forest and wild life are closely interrelated. As the forests are getting raw deal and are depleting, it is having an adverse affect on the wild life also. As per a major survey done in 2002, the number of endangered animals from 3642 has fallen to 1411, and the various reasons attributed to this depletion of wild life are: poaching, loss of quality habitat and loss of prey, etc. In fact, we also had a discussion in this House regarding the tiger reserve. I do not want to go into those details. Sir, the public and people come to know about the reduction only when certain news items appear in the newspapers. Therefore, what is required is, we need to be quite honest in making an assessment on the matters of national significance. I would urge the Minister to have an objective and reliable assessment of the count of endangered animals and a white paper needs to be issued on that. He must see to it that the endangered animals are protected and the reserves are increased.

The third subject to which I would like to come, during this discussion, is the coastal environment. Sir, the coastal environment plays a major role because virtually, 25 per cent of the population lives in and around the coastline of the country. India has a vast coastline of more than 7000 kilometres and this coastline is traditionally the main source of living for fishermen who live around the coast.

Last year, the Ministry came out with a Coastal Management Zone Notification, which drew lot of criticism, for a variety of reasons, from the major stakeholders. In fact, the Ministry came

3.00 P.M.

with that Notification based on the recommendations given by Dr. Swaminathan, an illustrious Member of this House, and the Committee thought that this issue is one of the major issues because fishermen all over the country, especially of the coastal region, were agitated over the issue and were virtually on a war path with the authorities. So, we took it upon ourselves to study the subject in detail and we submitted a report on this also. I would like to read out certain sections from the Committee's report: "Almost everywhere it was asserted before the Committee that the Coastal Regulation Zone is still a preferred piece of legislation as compared to the Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008, because the former has succeeded in containing pollution and encroachment along the coastal areas to a large extent whereas it was felt that the CMZ Notification is a replacement/substitution to the CRZ Notification in its amended form with greater possibilities of misuse. One of the greatest apprehensions about the CMZ Notification was that it proposes legalisation and encouragement to industrial corporate activities along the coast in the garb of management methodologies. It was widely apprehended that this Notification will significantly curtail the accessibility of the local community to the shore and sea resources and serve the economic interests of the corporate sector and large investors like tourism industry, refinery, mining, etc. The Committee was further informed that the draft notification by including notified industrial estates, Special Economic Zones, Greenfield airports, power plants etc. in the CMZ-II, that is, the Areas of Particular Concern (APC), legally permits the take over of the coast by vested interests and external stakeholders. It was submitted that this notification, far from being a robust legal document aimed at ensuring the safety of coastal and marine resource production and the livelihood interests and security of coastal communities, is rather a discriminatory document that allows a number of new stakeholders to enter the coasts while ignoring the claims of those who have been traditionally linked to the sea and have been the owners and protectors of the coast. The Committee is of the opinion that the Government should not make haste in implementing the CMZ Notification without addressing the conflict of interests between the stakeholders, namely, the fisher folk and the coastal communities and all out efforts must be made, first, to assuage their feelings and meet their concern which the Committee feels, is not unfounded. So, taking all those factors into consideration, the Committee recommended that the implementation of the CMZ Notification be kept pending or in abeyance".

I am very happy that the Minister not only withheld the Notification but also allowed it to lapse. Instead of the existing Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, the Minister made an announcement that the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008, would be allowed to lapse on July 22nd and, instead of that, the existing Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)

Notification, 1991, will be amended to take into account the challenges likely to arise from the climate change-induced sea level rise and the growing pressure of population on the coastal resources and bio-diversity.

He has also made another important mention: “We are also contemplating a law to ensure livelihood security for the fishing community and are in the process of setting up a National Coastal Zone Management Board and a National Institute for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management based in Chennai”. But, the paradox is, the 2008 Notification, the entire draft, was done without even once talking to the major stakeholders of the fishing community and, even when Dr. Swaminathan who made the recommendations came as a witness to the Committee, he did accept that the Committee did not meet the representatives of the fishermen and he said that he would suggest to the Government that, similar to the Forest Dwellers Act, the fishermen should also be given the benefits and that their concerns are also taken care of. I am very happy that the Minister has made that announcement. I hope that he will come out with ..(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken thirty minutes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am just finishing in three or four minutes. The hon. Minister showed interest and enthusiasm in bringing the Green Court Bill. I hope that he will make an earnest effort to see that the Bill is made soon and brought to the House regarding the rights of fishermen in the country.

To conclude, a general perception over the last few years has gained ground that the Ministry of Environment and Forests acts at the behest of judicial interventions only be it the protection of wildlife, be it the protection of environment, be it conservation of forests, be it Compensatory Afforestation Management Authority, etc. All these are being done only after the judiciary passes an order or a direction to that effect. This is not a healthy trend. I hope, the Minister would certainly pay his attention to this point and activate and gear up the machinery of the Ministry to drive away the perception. The perception may be right or wrong. The perception in the minds of people as well as parliamentarians is that the Ministry responds and takes action only when the judiciary deal the issue with whip hand.

Now, the new Minister has taken it over. I wish him all success. I hope that in the coming year the Ministry of Environment and Forests will show a very good work. When the UPA-II came into existence, we saw a lot of publicity and fanfare. There was Ministers’ 100 days political agenda. Ministers said that they would do this or that within 100 days. But I don’t remember that the Minister for Environment and Forests made any such announcement. Rather than making announcement and doing nothing, he has taken steps to initiate certain very good measures. I hope that he will continue the same trend.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today, we are discussing the functioning of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Sir, the subject seems to me, as it is worded, a bit narrow. It appears as if we are going to discuss how the staff of the

Ministry work, how the clerks work and whether they respond to our queries or not. That is certainly not the objective when we say that we are discussing the functioning of the Ministry.

At the outset, I would like to say, as Maitreyanji said, that we have got a dynamic Minister. I would like to say that normally I don't praise a Minister to that extent, but really he is a dynamic Minister with human approach. This subject needs a human approach, and he is having that approach.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister is getting kudos from both sides!

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Maitreyan's praises are different. He was praising in the context of his predecessor.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, because of the time constraint, I did not touch the second aspect of global warming. ...(*Interruptions*)... In spite of tremendous pressure from various countries, there is one Minister who took up the concept very clearly and said that India would not change its emission norms. I want to compliment the Minister for that.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Obviously, we have got here a Minister who will refuse, and has refused, arm-twisting which not only takes place in foreign affairs, but also in the field of environment and forests. We have seen his posture; recently, he has shown his tone when all Ministers met Hillary Clinton. That day, he made us proud that here was a Minister who can boldly stand and say what our country wants to say on the climate. Sir, I will refer to the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in my speech. I am of the opinion that during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time, two historic legislations were enacted. One was the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the other was the Consumer Protection Act. These were the two revolutionary legislations brought at the instance of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. There is one simple section in the Environment (Protection) Act, that is, section 3. It states, "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government, shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing controlling and abating environmental pollution.", and all those measures are given. This is the crux of this legislation which has ruled the environment field for the last 23 years. All your orders, whether it is CRZ or CMZ, all notifications are issued under this section only. This is the basic crux of the Environment (Protection) Act. Now, Sir, apart from the Act, we have got the National Environment Policy, 2006. I am just referring to some broad issues because I cannot go into each and every aspect because of time limit. If we see the broad aspects, in the changing circumstances, changing scenario, is hon. Minister thinking of bringing any revolutionary changes in the National Environment Policy of 2006? Policy alone is not a law. It gives guidelines for us to enact legislation. But, the policy is a direction and that direction,

perhaps, has to be changed slightly in the present scenario. I think, the hon. Minister will take due initiative in this regard. I would suggest him, at this stage, that when we prepare a new Environment Policy, let a draft of the proposed policy be first laid on the Table of the House. Let us first discuss the draft and then you should finalise the draft. This was done in the case of education policy way back in 1986. Therefore, I would suggest that the draft of new policy should be first discussed in this House.

One of the important things which is going to come up in the coming days is the National Appellate Tribunal, about which everybody is talking, the Green Tribunal, etc., etc. But, I would caution the hon. Minister on one aspect. Maybe this is some sort of exceptional view but I am cautioning on one subject. What is the objective of the Tribunal? The objective is that all matters relating to environment are decided quickly by an authority, called Tribunal, and matter should not go to High Court or Supreme Court, etc. That is the objective. And, if this objective can be achieved, fine; let us have it. But, I will tell you, Sir, this will be just another tier in between. In fact, this directive has been issued by the Supreme Court. Let us ask them whether they are going to do away with their powers under article 226 and article 32, because despite orders having been passed by this Tribunal, matters will go before them. They will admit them again, and, litigation will start for years together. So, what is the use of this Tribunal? Unless we get specific commitment from the Apex Court which directed the constitution of Tribunal, there is no sense. This will act as another tier in between. Therefore, this aspect should be ensured before we go in for this Tribunal.

Then, Sir, I would like to ask a very crucial question. Are you in charge of the Ministry? You may think why I am asking this question. Are you in charge of the Ministry? No. Why? The Supreme Court has created the Empowered Committees. They are the most powerful departments by themselves. You may have 25 per cent of the powers of your Ministry. You take forest; you take wildlife; you take general environment issues. When the Empowered Committees were created, did our Government object to say that Courts had no jurisdiction to create such departments or to create such committees? What was our stand? What was our stand? Ultimately, the Supreme Court overruled our lawyers.... I have nothing to say about it. Was a stand taken by the Government of India that the Supreme Court does not have powers to create such institutions which go parallel to our department? It is like Supreme Court running the Government. I would like to know very specifically, Sir, whether such a stand — whatever may be the result — was taken or not

Sir, another aspect related to this is that as per the business rules, you are administering so many Acts. I think, there are about eight to ten Acts like the Water Act, the Air Act, or, the Indian Forests Act etc., which you are administering. Sir, I would like to say that you are administering these Acts only in the technical sense. If these empowerment committees are

going to regulate all the provisions of these Acts, then, Sir, things have to be reviewed very seriously.

Coming to my State, Goa, you have been very kind enough — as Maitreyan *ji* also said — the CMZ notification lapsed as promised by him to all the fishermen community and the delegation which went to meet him. He was kind enough because, as I already said, he has got a humane approach.

Now, there is another question. Sir, there is a dispute regarding the exact number but in my State Goa, there are about 8,000 houses built by fishermen community, which came under these CRZ and CMZ notifications. Unless the Minister takes some concrete steps, the village panchayat concerned, the municipalities concerned will demolish all these houses because they have been told by the courts to do so. Dates after dates, courts have been telling them to demolish these houses, and, the *Panchayat Sarpanches* and Municipal Presidents are scared. They say, let the houses be demolished, but let me save my chair. Therefore, Sir, a quick action has to be taken with respect to these houses.

Sir, I would like to make another suggestion here. There are several legislations which are administered by you. Take for example, the Indian Forest Act and the Forest Conservation Act. Now, when the Indian Forest Act was there, and, we enacted the Forest Conservation Act, those two acts should have been amalgamated because when we have the Indian Forest Act, we need not have the Forest Conservation Act. Therefore, such legislations have to be amalgamated, and, a single legislation has to be made.

Another example is the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995, and, the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997. These are dealing with subjects which can easily come under a single legislation. Similarly, Sir, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act are two separate legislations. Again, my simple suggestion is that these two can be amalgamated so that the common man should understand this, and, he should become literate in the matters of environment. To make the common man literate, you have to make a consolidated legislation on each subject. We will understand the law anyhow. But that does not matter. But from the point of view of a common man, it is very essential to do so.

Sir, now I come to the issue of environmental education. We have got good results. I would say that the Ministry has achieved good results as far as awareness amongst students is concerned. Sir, my son is 14 years old. I remember an incident which took place some years ago. There was a stray dog outside our home. My wife tried to shoo away that dog. My son objected to it. He said, “What would you have felt, had you been in place of the dog.” This was the question asked by a ten year old boy. This is all because of the education given in the

schools nowadays. They love trees, they love animals. So, efforts are being made by you under various schemes but I think, a full curriculum subject has to be introduced in the school education so that they understand the subject fully.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have two more minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Then, Sir, I would again say that where industries are to be established or where dams are to be constructed or business centres are to be established, all this is decided by the courts of law. So, I would again like to say that we have to go in a full-fledged manner before the courts of law to tell them our limits and their limits so that each one of us understands his jurisdiction. If each one of us understands his jurisdiction, there will be no conflict. No court can say that because Parliament is not enacting a particular law, I am going to pass this order. No. If you have got jurisdiction, you pass order. If you don't have, don't do that. Just because Parliament does not pass a legislation, you have no power to say that you are bringing in such a legislation. Direct the Government to bring in such a legislation. So, Sir, these conflicts are to be avoided if environmental goals are to be achieved. It is not a question of 100 days, as you said. As far as your Ministry is concerned, it is a planning of 100 years because what we do today has to be good for next 100 years. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank for sticking to your time.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका धन्यवाद है कि आपने वन और पर्यावरण जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मान्यवर, हमारे जयराम जी का यह विषय, वन एवं पर्यावरण एक किस्म से सूर्य के नीचे, आसमान के नीचे और आसमान के ऊपर जितने भी विषय हैं, लगभग सभी विषय इस वन एवं पर्यावरण के अंतर्गत आते हैं। मैं देख रहा था कि हमारे वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री को क्या बजट मिला है। यानी जो आज का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, विशेषकर जब से जी - 8 का सम्मेलन हुआ है, मैं थोड़ा-बहुत अखबार पढ़ता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि रोज ही क्लाइमेट चेंज पर हमारे स्टैंड के खिलाफ इतना अधिक आ रहा है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि यह विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि शायद हमारे प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के पास जितने विषय हैं, वे सभी विषय एक किस्म से पर्यावरण के अंतर्गत आने चाहिए। मैं बजट देख रहा था कि कोई दस लाख या बीस लाख करोड़ से ऊपर का हमारा बजट प्रावधान है। दुख का विषय यह है कि उसमें से हमारे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री को कुल मिलाकर जो योजनागत है, वह कुछ 1880 करोड़ जितना बजट मिला हुआ है और थोड़ा-बहुत हजार, दो हजार नॉन प्लान्ड होगा। कुल मिलाकर एक परसेंट भी आपका बजट नहीं है। मेरे सामने पुराना नेशनल एक्शन प्लान ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज रखा हुआ है। इनके बड़े ही प्वाइंटेड मिशन प्लान्स हैं। यह 2007 का है, तब से दो साल बीत गए हैं। इनका यह जो नेशनल मिशन प्लान है, उसे पढ़कर ऐसा लगता है कि सारा देश शायद अगले चार-पांच वर्षों में जो पर्यावरण एवं प्रदूषण संबंधी समस्याएं हैं, उनसे मुक्त हो जाएगा और देश अच्छा और सुंदर बनेगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम सभी लोगों को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं दिया है। अभी हमारे पूर्वक्ता आदरणीय मैत्रेयन जी इसके टेक्नीकल विषय पर और क्लाइमेट चेंज के सारे विषय पर बोल रहे थे। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री रुडी जी इस पर आगे और बोलेंगे। मैं इसके

साइंटिफिक, टेक्नीकल और हमारे जो डाटा हैं, को अधिक जानने की बजाय इसके कांसेप्टुअल, कल्चरल और स्प्रिचुअल यानी भावात्मक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक पक्ष की ओर ज्यादा जाना चाहूंगा। मान्यवर, मनुष्य ने संसार में जब से आंख खोली है, मनुष्य का सीधा संबंध प्रकृति से हुआ है। हम इस देश की सभ्यता को जानते हैं, संस्कृति को जानते हैं कि इस दुनिया का सबसे प्राचीन ग्रंथ वेद है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि मनुष्य का सीधे ही जिस प्रकृति से संबंध जुड़ा, चंद्रमा, तारे, सूर्य, अग्नि और हमारे जो भी पेड़-पौधे हैं, उन सभी पर उसका ध्यान गया और मनुष्य ने एक किस्म से उनकी पूजा शुरू की यानी मनुष्य ने एक प्रकार से हमारे जो जंगल हैं, जो वन हैं, उनकी प्रार्थना शुरू की। हमारे इस देश के अन्दर जब व्यक्ति प्रातःकाल उठता है, मैं नहीं जानता कि सब पंथों में यह बात है या नहीं, इस देश के अधिकांश निवासी पहले जब उठा करते थे और आज भी जब लोग प्रातःकाल उठते हैं, तो वे पृथ्वी पर पाँव रखने से पहले कहते हैं,

“समुद्र वसने देवी पर्वत स्तनमंडले,
विष्णुपत्नि नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्शम् त्वमस्वमे”

अर्थात् हे धरती माता, तुम समुद्र वसना हो, हमारे मैत्रेयन जी बिल्कुल coastal area की बात कर रहे थे, इसमें पहला ही समुद्र से शुरू किया गया है और सीधे हिमालय पर्वत की ओर बोला गया है। हमारी जो धरती माँ है, इस धरती माँ पर पैर रखते ही हम कहते हैं कि हे, माँ हम तुम पर पैर रख रहे हैं, यह हमारी मजबूरी है, तुम हमें क्षमा करो। इस पृथ्वी के प्रति यह भाव है। इसी कारण से आप जानते हैं कि इस धरती को हम भारत माता भी कहते हैं। इसलिए हम सब जानते हैं कि बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी ने वन्दे मातरम और सुजलाम् सुफलाम् शस्य श्यामलाम्, एक ऐसे भारत की कल्पना की थी। आप लोग कहते हैं Green India. हम बात करते हैं Green India की, लेकिन अन्दर से how much green are we? हम कितने हरित हैं, वास्तव में हम उसके लिए कितने व्यथित हैं, अगर यह देखा जाए, तभी कहीं-न-कहीं हमारे बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी के जैसे भाव के उद्गार आते हैं। जैसे वेद हैं या पुराण या रामायण या महाभारत हैं, और भी दूसरे ग्रंथ हैं, जैसे बाइबिल या कोई दूसरा ग्रंथ लें, दार्शनिकों के ग्रंथों को लें, एक किस्म से आज वे हमारी प्रेरणा के स्रोत बन गए। लोगों ने भारत माता के लिए अपने प्राण न्यौछावर कर दिए। प्राण न्यौछावर केवल स्वतंत्रता के लिए नहीं किए, स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमारा यह देश शस्य श्यामला होगा, यह सुखी, समृद्ध होगा, इसलिए इस प्रकार का एक भाव हमारे देश के अन्दर आया। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि पिछले 100-200-250 वर्षों में जब यह देश गुलाम रहा, तो ऐसा लगा कि इस देश के अन्दर जो पूजा-पाठ कर रहे हैं या धरती के अन्दर जो पेड़-पौधे, पशु-पक्षी, इनकी पूजा करके, इनका आदर करके जो लोग इनका सम्मान करते हैं, उनको कहीं पगन, कहीं हिरण, और भी कोई शब्द होंगे, मुझे ध्यान नहीं, अरुण जी जानते होंगे, ऐसे-ऐसे शब्दों का उपयोग करके, मानो कि हेय है, लेकिन यह एक शाश्वत सत्य है, eternal truth है कि कहीं-न-कहीं हम प्रकृति से हैं, तो प्रकृति के प्रति उसका आदर करना, उसका सम्मान करना और इस नाते से उनके अन्दर एक जीव है। इतने हजारों लाखों साल तक इतने पेड़ पौधे बने रहे, हमारी ये सरिताएँ बनी रहीं, तो शायद कहीं-न-कहीं उसके पीछे का भाव यह था कि चाहे समुद्र हो, चाहे हिमालय हो, चाहे धरती का कोई कण हो, उसके प्रति हमारा एक लगाव था, हमारा उसके प्रति मातृत्व का भाव था, उसके कारण ये चीजें आज तक बनी रहीं।

जयराम जी, मुझे ध्यान आ रहा है, जब मैं पढ़ता था, मैं पहाड़ की बात कह रहा हूँ, इतने पेड़ कटते थे, अब किनका राज्य था, मैं नहीं बोलूँगा, वरना it will become a political matter, परन्तु सन् 1947 में जब देश आजाद हुआ और सन् 1947 से लेकर 1977 तक, जब 1980 में आपका कानून बना, उसके पहले तक, ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा 1972 लगा सकते हैं, जब आपका वन का कानून बना, लेकिन लोग पेड़ ऐसे काटते थे, मानो जो राज्य कर रहे हैं, जिनके परिवार के लोगों ने आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था, जैसे वे अंग्रेजों को भगाने के लिए कुछ कर रहे हों। इस तरह से पेड़ काट कर पूरे जंगल खत्म हुए। यह तो अच्छा है कि बीच में हमारे यहाँ चिपको आन्दोलन चला। हमारी गौड़ा देवी, चण्डी प्रसाद जी भट्ट, सुन्दर लाल बहुगुणा जी, ऐसे लोग आ गए

और इन लोगों ने एक प्रकार से पेड़ों से चिपक करके, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ मोती लाल वोरा जी बहुत घूमे, पेड़ों से उन लोगों को कितना प्रेम था कि लोग उससे चिपक गए। निश्चित रूप से Green Peace वगैरह मेरे ख्याल से बहुत बाद के आन्दोलन हैं। ऐसा एक आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। उस आन्दोलन के माध्यम से कहीं-न-कहीं इस देश के अन्दर और सारे विश्व के अन्दर एक जागृति आई कि देखो भाई, अगर हमें पर्यावरण बचाना है, तो उसका जो आवश्यक तत्व है, वह है पेड़, वह है जंगल। इसलिए उसकी ओर लोगों का ध्यान गया। यदि हम लोग अपने बच्चों को इस प्रकार की चीजें सिखा सकें। यहां बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो अपने उस समय के अनुभवों को याद कर सकते हैं, जो उनके प्रारम्भिक जीवन में हुए। मुझे आज भी अच्छी तरह से ध्यान है कि हम लोग पीपल के पेड़ को कभी नहीं काटते थे। हमारी माता जी तुलसी की पूजा किया करती थीं। मान्यवर, मुझे आज भी अच्छी तरह से याद है, बचपन में अगर हम लोग कहीं नदी में मल-मूत्र कर देते थे, तो हमारे माता-पिता हमसे कहा करते थे, देखो बच्चों, आप लोगों को नदी में मल-मूत्र नहीं करना चाहिए। भले ही वहां पर कोई आदमी तुमको न देख रहा हो, परन्तु ऊपर से देखने वाला हमेशा तुम्हें देखता है। हम सबके अन्दर यह एक भाव था। मैं नहीं समझता कि जिस धर्म को मैं मानता हूँ, केवल उसी में यह भावना थी। जो भी हमारे पुराने लोग थे, उन सबके अन्दर यह भाव था कि हम ऐसा करेंगे तो इससे प्रकृति को नुकसान होगा। संभवतः उस समय के लोग इस चीज को जानते थे कि किस प्रकार से हम पर्यावरण को बचाएं और प्रकृति को सुरक्षित रखें। वे लोग भविष्य में आने वाले खतरे को जानते थे। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य यह है कि धीरे-धीरे ये सब चीजें बदल गई हैं।

एक समय ऐसा आया कि लोगों ने उनके बारे में सोचना बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया और हमारे पेड़ काटे जाते रहे। जब पेड़ बचाने का आन्दोलन खत्म हुआ, तो 'हाथी बचाओ आन्दोलन और 'बाघ बचाओ आन्दोलन आया। माननीय मंत्री जी, चाहे आप राजा जी पार्क चले जाइए या फिर कार्बेट पार्क चले जाइए, हर साल पांच-सात बाघ भी मरते हैं, लेकिन आप आश्चर्य करेंगे, मेरे यहां स्थिति यह है कि बाघों से दुगुनी हमारे वहां की जनता मरती है, लोग मर जाते हैं, क्योंकि बाघ बच्चों को खा जाते हैं, बूढ़ों को खा जाते हैं, महिलाओं को खा जाते हैं। इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि चूंकि उस समय पेड़ ज्यादा काट लिए गए, जिसके कारण जंगल कम हो गए और इसलिए ये जीव बिल्कुल घरों के अन्दर आ जाते हैं। अभी कुछ समय पहले देहरादून में, बिल्कुल शहर में एक घर के अन्दर बाघ घुस गया। इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि कहीं न कहीं आजादी के बाद के पचास वर्षों में हमने बहुत-सी गलतियां की हैं। अब भले ही पिछले आठ दस वर्षों से हम थोड़ा चेते हों, लेकिन इस पर अवश्य विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि यह गलतियां क्यों हुईं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे इस प्रकार की गलतियां न दोहराई जाएं।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए जो नेशनल मिशन बनाया गया है, उसमें आपने Himalayan Ecological Mission का भी एक प्वाइंट रखा है, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। इससे हिमालय बचेगा, हिमालय की ईकोलॉजी ठीक रहेगी और तब शायद हम सब लोग ठीक रहेंगे, पूरा देश ठीक रहेगा और पूरा विश्व भी ठीक रहेगा।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि हम सब लोग एक बार फिर से अपने उन सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों की ओर देखें। अभी कुछ समय पहले मैं "The Pioneer" अखबार पढ़ रहा था, मैं उनके लेख से कुछ कोट करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा इनसे कोई परिचय नहीं है अथवा यह कोई मेरे संगठन से जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं, अरुण जी जैसे एक पत्रकार हैं ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या आप चन्दन मित्र जी की बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: नहीं। हिरण्मय कार्लेकर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और अन्य पत्रिकाओं में भी लिखते रहते हैं। मुझे उनका एक लेख बहुत अच्छा लगा, इसलिए मैं इसे कोट कर रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं-नहीं, मैं

और जगह पर भी आपको दिखा सकता हूँ। रमेश जी, पता नहीं अब आप लिखते हैं या नहीं लिखते, लेकिन जिसमें आप लिखा करते थे, आजकल मैंने वह पढ़ना बंद कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... जी हां, हम पायनियर भी पढ़ते हैं, जो पायनियर को चलाते हैं, उनको भी पढ़ते हैं और आपको भी पढ़ते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम नहीं पढ़ते हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): मंत्री जी आप कोश्यारी जी को डिस्टर्ब मत करिए। आप यह जानिए कि यह पहाड़ों से हैं।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: हिरण्मय कार्लेकर जी ने अपने लेख के अंत में लिखा है, “For that, one must turn to Vedanta, which views creation not as a process ordered by a God standing above and independent of it, but one through which the Universal Consciousness or Brahman manifested Itself, making Itself present in each part of the universe, animate and inanimate, and lending Its own divinity to it. Unfortunately, little has been done to integrate Vedanta’s wisdom into a modern ecological *weltanschauung*.”

मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि अगर आपका यह मिशन है, तो कहीं न कहीं नयी पीढ़ी को भी इसके लिए प्रेरित किया जाए। अभी किसी सदस्य ने बोला था कि एजुकेशनल चीजें से क्या होगा, जो आपने इसे इसमें रखा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य को इस ढंग से किया जाए कि नयी पीढ़ी भी इस काम में आगे आए और उनका ध्यान भी इस ओर जाए।

मैं आपको एक चीज़ और बताता हूँ। हमारे आदरणीय मैम्बर श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास जी ने प्रश्नकाल में कृषि मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या कृषि मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि पालमपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में मंत्रोच्चारण व हवनकुंड में औषधीय जड़ी बूटियां डालकर फसल की बीमारियों को ठीक किया जा रहा है? मंत्री जी ने इसके उत्तर में कहा है, जी हां। इसके (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर में कहा है कि जी, हाँ। जंगली गेंदा तथा एलो वेरा पर परीक्षण में अकेले जैविक खाद की तुलना में जैविक खाद + होमा भस्म तथा जैविक खाद ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, इतनी जल्दी नहीं करिए। वे थोड़ा कम बोल लेंगे, क्योंकि मैं बोल रहा हूँ। वे तो रोज ही बोलते हैं। जैविक खाद + हिमबियो (ट्राइकोडर्मा के स्थानीय आइसोलेट्स का मिश्रण) ने अधिक पैदावार दी है।

सर, मैं यह सब इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि यदि इस पर हमने ध्यान दिया, तो निश्चित रूप से हम सब लोग इसका एक अच्छा स्वरूप बना सकते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे एक विशेष निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आज इस देश का केवल 20 प्रतिशत भाग ही जंगलों से भरा है, जब कि इसे 33 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

सर, मुझे थोड़ा टाइम और दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अब तो सब की आज्ञा हो गई। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, we have got 42 minutes. I know, I have spoken not even twenty minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): आपकी पार्टी के 4 स्पीकर्स हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: I know, I have spoken not even twenty minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): आप सुनिए। आप एक सीनियर मैम्बर हैं। आपकी पार्टी के 4 स्पीकर्स हैं। The total time is 42 minutes.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): मैं क्या करूँ। आपने 15 मिनट लिया। मैं क्या करूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, I was told that I could speak more than 20 minutes by my leader.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, शायद यह इनकी मैडेन स्पीच है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: नहीं, नहीं। यह मेरी मैडेन स्पीच नहीं है। मैं कितनी बार बोल चुका हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Koshyariji, then the time of others will be reduced.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: नहीं, नहीं, सर। देखिए, जो विषय आ रहा है, उस विषय को तो लेने दीजिए। यह मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है।

मान्यवर, अभी मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से कहा था कि ठीक है, आपका इतना बड़ा विषय है, लेकिन आपका बजट बहुत कम है। मैं जानता हूँ कि रावण के पास सब कुछ था, सारी सेना थी, लेकिन भगवान राम के पास न तो इतने धनुष थे, न ही बाण थे, न तो रथ था, न उतना कुछ था और न पुष्पक विमान ही था, लेकिन, अपने सत्व के आधार पर रामचंद्र जी ने लंका को विजय किया। तो भई, जैसे सारे ब्रह्मांड में श्री राम व्याप्त हैं, ऐसे आप यदि चाहते हैं कि हम इस देश के अन्दर एक प्रकार से ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में कमी के लिए, केवल इसलिए नहीं कि विदेशी आपसे यह कह रहे हैं, उस पर ये जाएँगे, मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ। उस पर आप निश्चित रूप से उनके डर से, जो अभी जी-8 में हुआ है, 2 डिग्री सेल्सियस की बात हुई है और इसके बारे में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस पर न जाकर मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी जो आवश्यकता है, उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए अगर हम इस दिशा में आगे जाएँगे ...(समय की घंटी)... तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि हम वनों की रक्षा कर पाएँगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): ओ०के०। प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: एक मिनट, सर। मान्यवर, मेरा एक विषय रह गया है। मैं एक और विषय के बारे में आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह जो 1980 का बना अधिनियम है— सर, पहाड़ पर मैं जरूर बोल्तूँगा। If you allowed me, you have to allow this one. है न?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): टाइम नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Please allow five more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Five minutes! टाइम नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: मान्यवर, यह जो 1980 का बना हुआ अधिनियम है, इसके माध्यम से जहाँ वन बचे हैं, वहीं आज हमारे पहाड़-- शांता कुमार जी चले गए हैं। इस बात को अरुणाचल के लोग जानते होंगे। इसे हमारे पूरे उत्तराखंड के लोग भी जानते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ के लोगों का जीना दूभर हो गया है। अगर केवल कानून के हिसाब से आप चलेंगे, तो पहाड़ का आदमी अपने घर में जलाने के लिए एक लकड़ी तक नहीं ला सकता है और अपने मकान बनाने के लिए वहाँ का पत्थर नहीं निकाल सकता है। वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत hardship हो रही है। अगर आप उस पर -- मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा कि आपने CAMPA के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया है। हमारे मैत्रेयन जी कहते हैं कि आपने कुछ बहुत से अच्छे कार्य किए हैं। आपसे मेरा विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि वहाँ के लोगों की परेशानियों को देखते हुए, जैसे आपने अभी जनजातियों के लिए, उनके अधिकारों के लिए, उनकी जमीन के लिए आया है, ऐसे ही निश्चित रूप से इस पर पुनर्विचार करें, ताकि पहाड़ के लोगों को अपना जो अधिकार है, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): बस।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: मान्यवर, मैं यह इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है। उनको अधिकार इसलिए है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का 65 परसेंट वन पहाड़ों में हैं। अगर उसके बारे में नहीं बोलूँगा तो क्या बोलूँगा! मैं सारे शब्द जोर से बोल रहा हूँ। उसकी रक्षा के लिए वहाँ के लोगों को लगाव हो। इसके लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप वहाँ के लोगों को और अधिकार दें। जैसे वहाँ के वन-पंचायत हैं, वे खुद की रक्षा करते हैं। अगर वहाँ पर आग भी लगती है, तो वे खुद उससे उसकी रक्षा करते हैं। केवल सरकारी आशा पर रहेंगे, तो उसकी रक्षा नहीं होगी। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि आप इस दृष्टि से अपने कानून में हमारे यहाँ के लोगों को सुविधा देंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): हो गया। आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: चलिए, अब आपका आदेश है तो मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): हो गया। मैंने आपको बहुत ज्यादा टाइम दिया। Now, Shri Saman Pathak.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, उनकी ओर से ये कम बोलते हैं। यह विषय ही ऐसा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं। उनकी पार्टी से 4 स्पीकर्स हैं, and all the four are speaking. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is up to them to decide about the time.*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have the list. ...*(Interruptions)*... Brindaji, I know. They have given the list. I have the list before me. Unless they give me in writing that they will withdraw, I can't cancel anybody's name. I know that.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: टाइम का सवाल है, सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brindaji, why do you unnecessarily say that? They have their Chief Whip and they can write to me. It is not within my powers. When I have four names in the list, I have to call all the four. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. When I have a list, which the Chief Whips have given, I have to follow that. Nobody else can interfere. Now Shri Saman Pathak. You have fourteen minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I am willing to shorten my reply if it means giving more time to the hon. Members. Sir, I request you to give maximum time to the hon. Members. The hon. Member is the former Chief Minister. He has very valuable points to make. I am willing to reduce my time if he gets more time. I am willing to reduce my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, here things are not decided by....*(Interruptions)*. That is the opinion of the Minister. We are governed by the Business Advisory Committee's decision.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, may I make a request? The hon. Member, Shri Koshiyari, comes from mountains. He is the son of the mountains from Uttarakhand. I know him. He is also the former Chief Minister. He has firsthand knowledge of issues on environment. If he can make certain pointed references, I think he should be allowed for that. Time adjustment can be made. That is what I want to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Raviji, the matter is very simple. Firstly, the Minister said he is ready to reply tomorrow. That is not the issue. The BAC has allotted.... (*Interruptions*). Brindaji also raised this point. Brindaji, kindly listen to me. The BAC has allotted four hours and accordingly each party is given certain time. The Chair has to stick to that. If any party wants to withdraw its speakers or give more time to a particular speaker, it is up to that party. It is not for me. Whether the Minister replies today or tomorrow, we go by these four hours today. That is the first point. Secondly, Raviji said that he should be given more time. Your Whip was here when he was speaking. I should have been told at that time. Once I have stopped him and called another speaker, I am helpless. While he was speaking, the Deputy Leader or the Party Whip could have told me at that time. Now I have stopped him and called the next speaker, so I cannot allow him. I am sorry. But after the reply of the Minister, he can seek clarifications, which I will allow.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, the Business Advisory Committee gives certain time. That is the minimum time. But it is entirely up to the Chair and the House to extend the time considering the importance of the situation. The whole world is worried about it. We are sitting here to decide the future of the world and the future of the nation in these four hours! I think that is not correct. I am a hundred per cent sure that the Chairman and the Members of the Business Advisory Committee will not mind if we sit here till 8 p.m. Let every Member come out with suggestions and then the Government can make a policy. I have done it many times. It is not that I am talking out of my hat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Najmaji, you are a very senior Member. You were in this Chair for more than 20 years. It is an exceptional privilege which she alone has got for sitting here for more than 20 years. Now the question is this House is supreme. The House can extend time from four hours to six hours, not me. I cannot do it alone. I only said that. A motion can be moved from this side or that side that this time be extended to six hours. I have no objection. Pathakji please proceed.

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे वन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के गंभीर विषय पर चल रही चर्चा में बोलने के लिए आपने मौका दिया, सबसे पहले मैं आपका इसके लिए आभारी हूँ।

मान्यवर, वन और पर्यावरण बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और देश के पर्यावरण को लेकर आज गंभीरता से सोचने का वक्त आ गया है। 2007 में IPCC ने जो 4th report दी है, उसमें आज की जलवायु की परिस्थिति के बारे में स्पष्ट लिखा है। आज दिन-प्रतिदिन जिस तरह से पृथ्वी का औसत तापमान बढ़ता जा रहा है,

यह एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। भूमंडलीय तापमान में वृद्धि और जलवायु परिवर्तन इस शताब्दी की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है, सबसे विकट परिस्थिति है और इससे विश्व के तबाही तक पहुंचने की संभावना है। महोदय, इस तापमान वृद्धि और जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड गैस एवं अन्य ग्रीन हाऊस गैसेज सबसे ज्यादा उत्तरदायी हैं। पर्यावरण बिगाड़ने के लिए मानवीय गतिविधियां सर्वाधिक जिम्मेदार हैं। विकसित देशों द्वारा चरम और उपभोक्तावादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की होड़ में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है। आज हमारे अपने देश में भी जो पर्यावरण और जलवायु में परिवर्तन हो रहा है या संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है और क्षति हो रही है, इसके हम जितने जिम्मेदार हैं, उससे कहीं ज्यादा विकसित देश इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। हम लोग तो विकसित देशों की हरकतों के शिकार हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि विकसित देशों की हरकतों को हम क्यों भोगें? हम लोग, थर्ड कंट्रीज़ या अंडर डेवलपड कंट्रीज़, अपनी विकास ग्रोथ को एक विकसित देश के कहने पर, चुनिंदा so called developed country, बोलें और हम अपने development को, gross development को, economic development को रोके यह कतई ठीक नहीं है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that when the hon. Member is speaking, he has to listen to him. He is walking here and there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, you have to listen to the Members who speak.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am walking and listening to him at the same time.

श्री समन पाठक : महोदय, मैं ग्रीन हाऊस गैसेज के बारे में बोल रहा था कि आप अगर ग्रीन हाऊस गैस प्रोडक्शन की बात करें तो आज विश्व के जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं, उसमें हमारी अपनी प्रोडक्शन 4.25 है, लेकिन अगर developed countries या अकेले USA को देखें तो टोटल ग्रीन हाऊस गैस का 26 प्रतिशत वह अकेले प्रोड्यूस करते हैं और वही एजेंडा तैयार करके हमको यह बोल रहे हैं कि आपको इस ग्राँस डेवलपमेंट को रोकना है। हमको यह कतई मान्य नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर एजेंडा हम लोगों को तैयार करना चाहिए और हम लोगों को बोलना चाहिए कि developed countries के कारण हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश इसके दुष्परिणाम भुगत रहा है। इसलिए चाहे वह ग्रीन हाऊस गैसेज का हो या एन्वायरमेंट से कंसर्न्ड एजेंडा हो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर हमें उस एजेंडा को तैयार करना चाहिए और हिम्मत के साथ उसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर बोलना चाहिए।

अभी पिछली 8-9 जुलाई को जो G8 की मीटिंग हुई और Major Economic Forum ने इस बात को तय कर दिया कि 2% decrease है, इसको बढ़ाना नहीं है, उस बात को हम मानकर आए। ग्रीन हाऊस गैस के लिए जो जिम्मेवार हैं, वे जिम्मेवारी नहीं ले रहे हैं, हमारी ग्रीन हाऊस गैस के लिए जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। इसलिए developed countries ऐसी हरकतें बंद करें और हमें उनके कारण से विश्व की तबाही कतई मंजूर नहीं है, यह भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर जोर से बोलना चाहिए। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और यह जो एन्वायरमेंटल चेंज या क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, इसे हम लोगों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए, आज जो कृषि पर क्राइसिस आ रहा है, इसके कारण सबसे ज्यादा विक्टिमाइज़ हम हो रहे हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ा clear stand लिया है कि हम लोग कतई नहीं झुकने वाले हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर जी भी बता रहे थे कि हम लोग नहीं झुकने वाले हैं। Simultaneously जब हम देखते हैं कि हमें भी दो डिग्री कम करना है, तो इसमें हम लोग क्यों भागीदार होंगे? जो 26 परसेंट वाले हैं, वह पहले अपने को चार परसेंट पर लाएं, तब हम आगे बात करें। इसलिए हम अपने देश की हित में, अपने देश की

मर्यादा को देखते हुए हर बात को नहीं मान लेंगे, कैसा एग्रीमेंट किया है, मैं इस पर नहीं जाऊंगा। जहां तक environment का सवाल है, उसमें हम लोग एजेंडा तैयार करके सारे विश्व को बोलेंगे कि आप सभी हमारे राह पर चलिए। अगर हम लोग एजेंडा ठीक करके आएंगे, तो यह ठीक होगा। पर्यावरण के साथ-साथ हवा, पानी, खेती, भोजन, स्वास्थ्य, आजीविका, आवास, आदि पर इसका प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है, इसका सीधा असर मनुष्य पर पड़ता है। देश का जो नुकसान हो रहा है, इसके लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए, इसके लिए हमारी अपनी जो सोच है, हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है, उस जिम्मेदारी को हम लोग निभाएंगे। कोई developed country एजेंडा तैयार करके, हमें कहेगा और तब हम उसके अनुसार एजेंडा तैयार करेंगे, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम लोगों को क्या करना है, जो भी ठीक करना है, वह हम लोगों को ही करना है, इसलिए हमें अपना एजेंडा खुद बनाना चाहिए।

महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, यहां पर एक प्रकार की traditional खेती का trend है। हम लोगों के ऊपर जो खतरा है, अगर गवर्नमेंट sincere हो, तो हम लोग उसका मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। हम लोग कम से कम environmental sustainable technology अपना कर नेशनल ग्रोथ को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। सरकार को इसके लिए सकारात्मक सोच बनानी बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, गत जुलाई में जी-8 का कॉफ्रेंस जापान में हुआ था, वहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा आठ मिशनों की घोषणा की गई थी - राष्ट्रीय सौर्य ऊर्जा को उन्नत करना, ऊर्जा क्षमता में वृद्धि करना, रहन-सहन, जल संरक्षण, हिमालय सुरक्षा, ग्रीन इंडिया, टिकाऊ कृषि और ज्ञान का रणनीतिक उपयोग करना, लेकिन बजट में इन मिशनों पर खर्च का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं है। ये जो आठ मिशन हैं, इन आठ मिशनों के लक्ष्य को कैसे पूरा करेंगे, बजट में इनका कोई reflection नहीं है। हिमालय की ग्लेशियर को बचाने के लिए, गिरती भूमिगत जल स्तर को रोकने के लिए एवं वन विस्तार के लिए बजट में स्पष्ट रूप से कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इस ओर सरकार को अपनी ओर से एक initiative लेनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। एक कानून लाएंगे, यह करेंगे और वह करेंगे, यह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन इसे करने के लिए जिस तरह से इसे एक मिशन के तौर पर लेना चाहिए, वह नहीं लिया जा रहा है। महोदय, हमने आठ राष्ट्रीय मिशनों की घोषणा तो कर दी, लेकिन हम इन पर अमल करने में कहीं न कहीं चूक रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज प्राकृतिक संपदा सबसे ज्यादा नष्ट हो रही है। प्राकृतिक संपदा में आज मिट्टी का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। आज एक साल में कम से कम लगभग 50 से 70 लाख हेक्टेयर खेती योग्य भूमि बेकार हो रही है। तापमान वृद्धि, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, बढ़ता शहरीकरण और औद्योगिकीकरण, इन विभिन्न कारणों से कृषि योग्य भूमि नष्ट हो रहे हैं, इससे हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी आ रही है। इससे देश में food crisis होने की संभावना बढ़ रही है।

महोदय, मिट्टी के साथ आज सबसे जरूरी चीज पानी है। आज चारों तरफ पानी का संकट दिखाई दे रहा है। कृषि और जीवन के लिए पानी सबसे जरूरी चीज है, लेकिन जल प्रदूषण के कारण नदियों का पानी सूख रहा है। आज भूमिगत जल स्तर गिरते जा रहे हैं। कृषि के लिए किसानों को पानी चाहिए। आज किसान वर्षा पर निर्भर होकर खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें नदियों के पानी पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है, लेकिन नदियों का पानी आज बहुत ज्यादा प्रदूषित हो रहा है। आज नदियों के किनारे कारखाने लगा दिए जाते हैं और कारखाने के छीजन को नदियों में बहा दिया जाता है। यह छीजन मिला हुआ पानी खेती के लिए कतई अच्छा नहीं है और इसका खेती पर सीधा असर पड़ता है।

महोदय, टिकाऊ कृषि के लिए हमने आठ मिशन बनाए हैं, लेकिन टिकाऊ कृषि के लिए हम लोगों को सटीक तरीके से जो initiative लेने चाहिए, वह नहीं ले रहे हैं। महोदय, आज जल प्रदूषण हो रहा है। नदियां सूखती जा रही हैं, भूमि का जलस्तर गिरता जा रहा है। नदियों को प्रदूषण-मुक्त करने के लिए हमने बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनाई हैं - यमुना एक्शन प्लान, गंगा एक्शन प्लान और झीलों के लिए

4.00 P.M.

भी बहुत खर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन यमुना एक्शन प्लान फेज़ वन, फेज़ टू और फेज़ थ्री में करोड़ों रुपए हम बहा चुके हैं और वह पैसा यमुना के पानी की तरह बह रहा है। गंगा के पानी में पॉल्यूशन को ठीक करने के लिए भी हमने करोड़ों रुपए बहा दिए हैं, लेकिन गंगा के पानी की तरह वह पैसा भी बह रहा है। वह सटीक तरह से पॉल्यूशन मुक्त हो, इसमें जिस हिसाब से काम होना चाहिए, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि उस हिसाब से हम लोग कर पाए हैं। हमारा जो टार्गेट है, इस टार्गेट तक हम नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। आज जिस तरह के concrete jungle बनाए जा रहे हैं, आज यमुना नदी के किनारे माननीय खेल मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आगामी 2010 में कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यमुना के किनारे जो खेल गांव आदि का कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा मंत्री जी से कि क्या उन सभी ने इसके लिए पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड से परमिशन ली है? I stand corrected, if I am wrong. मुझे लगता है कि जिस तरह से आज कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है - पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड को वे ignore कर रहे हैं, इसलिए पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड को independently काम करने की इजाजत आप दें।

महोदय, अब मैं पर्यावरण असंतुलन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। महोदय, हिमालयन ग्लेशियर विगत तीस-पैंतीस सालों से 21 प्रतिशत गिर चुका है। गंगोत्री ग्लेशियर 18.80 मीटर प्रति वर्ष की दर से सिकुड़ रहा है, जो कि बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय मिशनों की घोषणा के साथ-साथ हिमालय बचाने की जो घोषणा है, उसके लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं, कम से कम मंत्री जी उसे स्पष्ट बताएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pathak, finish in two more minutes.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Sir, I am coming to the forest issue. महोदय, environment बचाने के लिए forests सबसे ज्यादा important हैं। यह इसी से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। वन-विस्तार के लिए हमने 2012 तक 33 प्रतिशत एचीव करने का टार्गेट रखा है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अभी तक यह 20 प्रतिशत से 21 प्रतिशत है। माननीय डा. मैत्रेयन जिस कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, मैं उसी कमेटी का मैम्बर था और एक बार कमेटी में forests पर डिसकशन हुआ था, लेकिन यह जो 20 प्रतिशत या 21 प्रतिशत बताया जा रहा है, यह गन्ने के खेतों को लेकर, पूरे एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड के आंकड़े बनाकर मंत्रालय दे रहा है, महोदय, यह आंकड़ों का खेल है। वास्तव में हम वन कितना कवर कर पा रहे हैं, इसका सही हिसाब होना चाहिए। दो साल में आप 33 प्रतिशत कैसे एचीव करेंगे, इसके बारे में सटीक प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि वन विस्तार के लिए एक प्लानिंग की आवश्यकता है। आप “ग्रीन इंडिया” का कॉन्सेप्ट लाए, लेकिन उसके लिए आप “कैम्पा बिल” लाए हैं। अभी माननीय मैत्रेयन जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से बताया कि उस “कैम्पा बिल” की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और मैं उस बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। वहां पर ऑलरेडी जो Forest Conservation Act, 1980 था, 1992 से पहले ऑलरेडी एक बिल था, उसके बदले में आप जो “कैम्पा बिल” लाए, उसके क्या-क्या प्रोविज़न थे? 194th Report में कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन सुझावों के मुताबिक इस बिल को दूसरे तरीके से लाए। इस बिल में फेडरल सिस्टम को totally neglect किया गया है। इस बिल में जो traditional ट्राइबल लाइफ है, उसको totally ignore कर दिया है, इसलिए यह बिल totally त्रुटिपूर्ण था। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दे रहा हूं कि वे इसे संसद में लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी.जे.कुरियन) : पाठक जी। अब हो गया। Please conclude. *(Interruptions)*
Instead of 14 minutes, you have now taken 16 minutes. Now, conclude in one more minute.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री समन पाठक : 2008 में कानूनी तौर पर Forest Dwellers Bill को अडॉप्ट कर लिया गया, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। हम लोगों का भी प्रयास था, ...(व्यवधान)... UPA गवर्नमेंट ने इसको लिया - विशेषकर माननीय वृंदा दीदी ने बहुत initiative लिया।...(व्यवधान)... इसमें हम लोगों का भी बहुत प्रयास रहा। यह एक अच्छा बिल है। मैं इसके लिए यूपीए गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, बिल में प्रोविजन है कि forest land को revenue land में कनवर्ट कर दिया जाए। जो villagers हैं, जो forest villagers हैं, जो traditional villagers हैं, उनको यह जमीन मिलनी चाहिए। अगर वह जमीन एक वनवासी को मिलेगी तो वह वहां पर agriculture लगाएगा, सब्जियां लगाएगा या पेड़ पौधे लगाएगा, लेकिन फॉरेस्ट लैंड कनवर्ट करने के नाम पर अगर आप SEZ लाओगे, अगर आप टूरिज्म के नाम पर फिर से बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनीज को लाओगे तो यह environment के लिए कतई फायदेमंद नहीं होगा ..(व्यवधान).. बिल को सामने लाकर..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please resume your seat. *(Interruptions)*

श्री समन पाठक : कॉमर्शियलाइज़ करने का षड्यंत्र होगा। इसलिए हम लोग इसको कतई नहीं मानेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. Your time is over, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Sir, I am from the hilly region, I need time. मैं पहाड़ियों से आता हूँ, दार्जिलिंग से आता हूँ, दार्जिलिंग हिमालयन रीजन है, वहां पर different altitudes, different types of medicinal plants हैं, तरह तरह के और प्लांट्स हैं उसके लिए सही तरीके से प्लानिंग करके food bearing grass लगाएं। जैसा अभी-अभी कहा गया कि आज हाथी, चीता, बाघ सब सड़क पर बाहर आने लगे हैं क्योंकि वहां पर equation...(व्यवधान)... वहां पर यह सब न होने के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि कम से कम दार्जिलिंग में Zoological Survey of India की एक ब्रांच खोली जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त जो नॉर्थ बंगाल यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसमें पूरे नॉर्थ ईस्ट रीजन को लेकर वहां पर कुछ अच्छा किया जाए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brindaji is encouraging you to speak more. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he is making such a good speech! ...*(Interruptions)*... Excellent speech!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, good speech. Every speech is good. You cannot say one speech is good and another is not. Every speech is good.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How can you tell me what I can say about good speech, Sir? Leave me that much freedom to speak!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Kamal, Mr. Raja has requested me that he be permitted to speak early because he needs to attend a meeting. You are agreeing to it, is it not? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a very considerate person. Now, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with the points raised by my previous speakers, particularly Dr. Maitreyan, who was heading the Standing Committee on Science & Technology and Environment & Forests. Sir, there is a great expectation from the new Minister, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, who is holding an independent charge of the Forest & Environment Ministry. There is an appreciation for his very outright, open assertions in the recent days. Due to constraint of time, I confine myself only to a few points.

Firstly, I would like to speak on the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority. My point is without considering the concerns expressed by the Standing Committee, the Ministry has reached an agreement with the court appointed committee on the expenditure of the CAMPA funds. I appreciate that this is an interim arrangement. But the relevant court order says that the same will continue for five years. The same could well have been achieved through the parliamentary process and in a manner that duly addressed the concerns of the Standing Committee. In particular, the steps of the Ministry have not addressed the Committee's concerns on the violation of forest dwellers' rights during diversion and afforestation programmes, or the fact that the money should be spent as per plans proposed by Panchayats and approved by Gram Sabhas. This Ministry will have to look into it. My second point is about illegal diversion of forest land in Violation of the Forest Rights Act. As per the Forest Rights Act of 2006, no forest dweller can be removed from the forestland until their rights are recognised. Moreover, the communities have the right and power to protect and manage their community forests and habitats. Yet the Ministry has been granting clearance for the use of forest land for the companies and the large projects without even verifying whether the right recognition has taken place, leave alone the impact of such diversions on the rights of forest dwellers in the areas. There are two examples, which are known to this House, the POSCO Steel Plant, and the Venanta's mines in Orissa. This is glaring violation of the law that requires urgent correction. I am saying that the law needs correction. Action should also be taken against officials responsible for those blatant illegal handovers of forestlands that have resulted in harassment and displacement of forest dwellers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pani, I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time, then why do you get up? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not permitted and it will also not go on record. There is no time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the third point is about the environmental clearances. Though the Minister has made public assurances that the environmental clearances process will be made more transparent and participative, public hearings continue to take place under pressure. There are protests and disputes going on with regard to many projects without visible response from the Ministry. Concrete action from the Ministry has yet to be taken on this front in order to ensure that these crucial processes are not bypassed and the environmental clearance process is made more democratic and more accountable. Sir, my third point is about climate change.

There appears to be a continuing lack of clear action by the Government on the issue of climate change. While the efforts of the Minister, the present Minister to hold the Western countries to their historical and international obligations are appreciated - I appreciate - but it is required that we also make efforts with regard to the climate change and to reduce its severity. I do not want to get into details. It is a fact that India is the fifth largest emitter after China, the US, the European Union and Russia. But India is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change and India is also a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol. The per capita carbon emission in India is only 1.2 tonnes as compared to 20.6 of the United States of America and 9.8 of the United Kingdom. This is what is my point. India and China, if possible, will have to put up a collective fight against the pressures by the United States of America and the Western developed countries, and when we are going towards the Copenhagen Summit, it is all the more necessary that India stands up. I understand, India, as a responsible nation, will have to respond to the climate change, global warming, on its own. But, at the same time, India should not buckle down to the pressures given by the western powers, particularly, the US and developed countries.

The last point, Sir, is the violation of people's right in tiger reserves. The very same House discussed about the 'Project Tiger'. One of the Ministry's most public and well-known programmes is the 'Project Tiger'. Yet, despite the fact that the Wildlife (Protection) Act was amended in 2006 in order to ensure a holistic approach that would require scientific, rigorous and consultative processes in the establishment of tiger reserves, the same have not been followed anywhere and the law is being grossly violated. I am telling you. evictions and arrest of forest dwellers are reported from several areas, including, Kalakkad, Mundanthurai, Nagarhole, Mudumalai, Anamalai and Simlipal tiger reserves. These have been the largest projects. There have been large protests in Mudumalai, Tadoba Andheri and Buxa tiger reserves. Though the Act requires that composition must ensure a secure livelihood for those being relocated, only cash is being provided. Indeed, the Minister has also provided estimates of the number of families who will be relocated. Recently, you have given the figure. It is unclear on what basis these estimates are being made when not a single step of process required under the Wild Life Act has yet been completed. Till date, the Ministry or the National Tiger conservation Authority has taken no concrete action to address these issues. Finally, coming to pollution and coastal zones, Dr. Maitreya has dealt, in detail, all these issues. I am not taking the time of the House to speak, once again, on this. But, it is good that the Minister allowed the Coastal Management Notification to lapse, and, I hope the Ministry will listen to the voice of the main stakeholder, the fishing community, in the country before taking any step in this regard. And now, the Ministry is held by a Minister who holds an independent charge. I think, this Ministry will have more focus because in the emerging situation in the world when we are all discussing global warming,

climate change, this Ministry of Forest and Environment will have to be more active and will have to be more responsive to the requirements, demands of the situation. Thank you.

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। महोदय, आपने मुझे पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है और इसका लोगों की जिंदगी से, स्वास्थ्य से और अर्थ-व्यवस्था से सीधा सम्बन्ध है। सर, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो नदियाँ हैं, वे हमारी धार्मिक आस्था और विश्वास का केंद्र तो हैं ही, इसके साथ ही साथ कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था भी इन नदियों से जुड़ी हुई है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1985 में जब गंगा एक्शन प्लान और यमुना एक्शन प्लान जैसी योजनाएँ बनाई गईं - क्योंकि गंगा एक ऐसी नदी है, जिससे करोड़ों लोगों की धार्मिक आस्था, उनका जीवन-यापन का साधन और जीवन की योजनाएँ जुड़ी हुई हैं, जब यह गंगा एक्शन प्लान 1985 में चालू किया गया, तो लोगों को कुछ उम्मीद जगी थी कि हो सकता है कि इसका कुछ भला हो जाए। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जब से गंगा का प्रदूषण शुरू होता है, वह सबसे पहले हरिद्वार से निकलने के बाद ज्योतिबा फुले नगर, गजरौला के अंदर, जो मेरे अपने क्षेत्र के अंदर पड़ता है, वहाँ इतनी औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ हैं कि उन औद्योगिक इकाइयों का पूरा पानी बगद नदी से होते हुए कचला घाट में जाकर गंगा के अंदर पड़ता है। वहीं से इसके प्रदूषण की शुरुआत हो जाती है। सर, आप जानते हैं कि औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना से पहले राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से मंजूरी लेनी पड़ती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर ऐसे हालात हैं कि पैसा देने के बाद किसी भी तरह की योजना, किसी भी तरह की औद्योगिक इकाई, वह चाहे कितना भी गंगा को प्रदूषित कर रही है, ऐसी योजनाओं को वहाँ खुलेआम अनुमति दी जा रही है। इस बात का इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ 57 इकाइयाँ ऐसी हैं, जो बिना सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट के चल रही हैं। ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की स्थिति तो यह है कि वे अपनी योजनाओं के अंदर ट्रीटमेंट प्लान लगाने के लिए अनुमति लेने के लिए दिखावा करते हैं। वे केवल कुछ समय के लिए अपना ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट चलाते हैं और उसके बाद वह ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बंद कर दिया जाता है। बंद करके पूरा का पूरा कचरा नदी के अंदर से होते हुए जाता है और जाने के बाद गंगा को प्रदूषित करने का काम करता है। दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण विषय हम लोगों के सामने यमुना का है। यमुना धार्मिक आस्था और लाखों लोगों को रोजी-रोटी देने वाली नदी है। ये इतनी महत्वपूर्ण नदियाँ हैं कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने खुद अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि हमारी गंगा पैंतीस साल के अंदर विलुप्त हो जाएगी। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन नदियों को नहीं बचाया जा सकता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान को बर्बादी के कगार पर पहुंचाने में यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम हो सकता है। जहाँ तक यमुना का सवाल है, यमुना पीछे से गंदी होती आती है, लेकिन दिल्ली में आकर वह पूरी तरह से जहरीली हो जाती है। पूरा सिवरेज, नालों का पानी यमुना के अंदर डाल दिया जाता है। अभी मेरे साथी समन पाठक जी कह रहे थे कि कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स की बात है, वह बात ठीक है कि यह हमारे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है, लेकिन उस सौभाग्य की बात के साथ-साथ हम लोगों को अपने पर्यावरण नियम के अनुसार, अपने पर्यावरण जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय से कहीं भी कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी, एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जो गंगा-यमुना हाई-वे प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने चालू किया है, का एक क्वेश्चन लगाया था। नोएडा के अंदर एक योजना चल रही है। वहाँ एक पार्क बनाया जा रहा है। पता नहीं पर्यावरण विभाग से उसकी अनुमति ली गई है या नहीं ली गई है, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये पूरी वे योजनाएँ हैं, जो हमारे पर्यावरण नियमों को अनदेखा करके कुछ लिमिटेड लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए चलाई जा रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश नगर में, नोएडा

के अंदर गौतमबुद्ध नगर में चले जाइए, आप नोएडा में जाकर देखेंगे कि जब गौतमबुद्ध नगर शुरू होगा तो वहां एक से चार-पांच किलोमीटर तक एक पार्क शुरू होगा। वहां पर पेड़ों को काटकर उस पार्क का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से एक गंगा एक्सप्रेस हाई-वे योजना चली है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम लोग एक ऐसा एक्सप्रेस हाई-वे ले जाएंगे, जो दिल्ली और बलिया की दूरी बहुत कम कर देगा। मंत्री जी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एन.एच. 24 जैसे नेशनल हाई-वे जो शेरशाह सूरी द्वारा बनाए गए नेशनल हाई वे हैं, अगर इन्हीं को डेवलप कर लेंगे तो हम लोगों को इन हाई-वेज की जरूरत कहां पड़ेगी? सर, सीधे-सीधे पूरी गंगा को बर्बाद करने का यह एक प्लान है। अगर आप उन योजनाओं के अन्दर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का पूरा प्लान देखेंगे, तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वे प्लान पूरे होने के बाद, पूरा हाईवे बनने के बाद, उनकी पूरी प्लानिंग complete होने के बाद गंगा को बर्बाद होने से कोई नहीं बचा सकता। आप 35 साल बाद कह रहे हैं, मेरा यह कहना है कि हो सकता है कि गंगा हम लोगों के हाथ से चली जाए और वह विलुप्त हो जाए।

सर, मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे सभी साथियों ने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि इस समय सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है Global warming और Climate change का। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के एक अध्ययन में जलवायु परिवर्तन के बारे में साफ कहा गया है कि जिस तेजी से हिमालय से ग्लेशियर पिघल रहे हैं, उससे जुड़ी जितनी नदियाँ हैं, उन सबका जलस्तर बढ़ेगा और यहाँ खेती करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, आने वाले कुछ सालों के अन्दर भारत के लाखों लोग विस्थापित होंगे, मुम्बई, कोलकाता और चेन्नई जैसे शहरों के डूबने का खतरा हो जाएगा, भारत में इन परिस्थितियों पर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था के चक्र टूटने और कृषि और पशुओं के चारे की समस्या होगी। जैसे-जैसे climate change बढ़ रहा है, तूफान बढ़ रहा है, सूखे का प्रकोप और अधिक बढ़ता जाएगा। महोदय, भारत जैसे उन देशों के लिए यह कड़वा सच है, जिन्होंने अभी तक आपदा जोखिम प्रबन्धन में निवेश नहीं किया है। सरकार सूखे-बाढ़ की स्थिति में पल्ला झाड़ लेती है कि यह तो प्राकृतिक आपदा है, सरकार को इससे क्या करना है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि हम लोगों को इन चीजों से निबटने के लिए आपदा जोखिम जैसे प्रबन्धन जरूर करने चाहिए। एक तरफ जो विकसित देश हैं, वे यह कह रहे हैं कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देश गोबर के कंड़े और लकड़ी से खाना बनाते हैं, जिससे कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन होता है और यही लोग Climate change और Global warming की स्थिति बना रहे हैं। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने विकसित देश हैं, वही हमसे ज्यादा उद्योगों की वजह से जितना कार्बन डाई-आक्साइड का उत्सर्जन कर रहे हैं, वे सीधे-सीधे उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। अगर हम उन विकसित देशों के दबाव में लकड़ी और गोबर के कंड़े को प्रतिबंधित करेंगे, तो अगर हम गाँवों के अन्दर मुफ्त एलपीजी की योजना लाएंगे, तभी यह व्यवस्था सही रहेगी, क्योंकि गाँवों के अन्दर 60-70 प्रतिशत लोग एलपीजी पर खाना बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं एक और चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाघ और दूसरी ऐसी बहुत सी जातियाँ हैं, जो विलुप्त हो रही हैं। आज खुलेआम पूरे देश के अन्दर वनों को कम करने का काम किया जा रहा है। खुलेआम माफिया उनको काट रहे हैं और प्रशासन उनसे मिला हुआ है। कहीं कोई लगाम नहीं लगाई जा रही। कोशियारी जी और समन पाठक जी ने यह सही कहा कि स्थिति यह है कि आप उत्तराखंड के अन्दर चले जाइए, तो दो-चार दिन में कहीं-न-कहीं आपको यह सुनने को मिलेगा कि कोई जानवर, हाथी या बाघ, ये सारे कहीं-न-कहीं पब्लिक के बीच, शहर के बीच आ गए। यह स्थिति इसलिए है कि वहाँ आज वनों का बुरी तरह से कटान हो रहा है और सरकार की तरफ से जो भी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, चाहे वह एक्शन प्लान हो, चाहे पेड़ लगाने की योजना

हो, इस मंत्रालय की सारी-की-सारी योजनाएँ भ्रष्टाचारियों और कमीशनखोरों के लिए सबसे लुभावनी योजनाएँ हैं। अभी 'नरेगा' से सम्बन्धित योजनाएँ आई, बहुत-सी पेड़ लगाने की योजनाएँ आई, वे सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचारियों को बढ़ावा देने का काम करती हैं।

सर, मैं दूसरी एक और चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर या बलिया, मऊ या बलिया से आस-पास लगने वाले जितने जिले हैं, बिहार के अन्दर जो गंगा से लगे हुए जिले हैं, आप पश्चिम बंगाल तक चले जाइए, ये जितने भी जिले हैं, इनके अन्दर आज जो लोगों को पीने का पानी मिल रहा है, अगर उसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा कोई स्रोत है, तो वह गंगा है। सर, आज गंगा के अन्दर इतनी आर्सेनिक है कि हजारों लोग पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर चर्म रोग और कैंसर जैसी बीमारियों से जूझ रहे हैं। सर, वह गंगा, जिसे जीवनदायिनी और मोक्ष-प्रदायिनी माना जाता है, वह गंगा आज हम लोगों को मौत देने का काम कर रही है। अगर इसके पीछे कुछ है, तो वे सारी औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ हैं, वे सारी चीज़ें हैं, जो हमारी गंगा और यमुना को प्रदूषित करने का काम कर रही हैं।

सर, मैं आपसे एक और चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज ध्वनि प्रदूषण और वायु प्रदूषण के साथ-साथ एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए सड़कों के ऊपर बड़े-बड़े होर्डिंग्स लगे हुए हैं। इनमें इस्तेमाल के लिए आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हजारों टन, हजारों स्क्वेयर मीटर पीवीसी से बनी हुई फ्लेक्स आती जा रही है। आपने चीनी खिलौनों पर बैन लगा कर एक अच्छा कदम उठाया क्योंकि यह हमारे बच्चों को कई प्रकार के रोग दे रहे थे और हमारे बच्चों का भविष्य खराब कर रहे थे, उनकी किडनियां फेल कर रहे थे। सर, लेकिन ये सारे के सारे फ्लेक्स पीवीसी के बने हुए होते हैं और पीवीसी वह चीज़ है, जो कभी नष्ट नहीं हो सकती है। हजारों चीज़ें नष्ट हो सकती हैं, लेकिन यह नष्ट नहीं हो सकती। जहां भी यह जमीन में पड़ जाती है, वह उसे खराब कर सकती है। अगर यह किसी खेत की उपजाऊ भूमि में पड़ जाए, तो वह भी खराब हो सकती है।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जितनी भी विस्फोटक पदार्थ बनाने वाली कंपनियां हैं, उनके द्वारा आधुनिक तकनीक के जरिए Polyvenyl के बोर्ड तैयार किए जाते हैं। पिछले दशक में विभिन्न देशों में इस चीज़ पर शोध भी हुई है कि इसमें जहरीले रसायनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिनसे कैंसर, डायबिटीज़, मस्तिष्क क्षति आदि जितने गंभीर रोग हैं, उनके होने का पूरा खतरा रहता है। इसमें यूज़ होने वाली स्याही एवं अन्य सभी चीज़ें ऐसी हैं, जो हमारे पर्यावरण को नष्ट करती हैं। आज भी सरकार के प्रतिबंध के बावजूद पोलिथीन बैग इत्यादि ऐसी चीज़ें का उपयोग हो रहा है, जो हमारे पर्यावरण को बर्बाद करने का काम करती हैं, नष्ट करने का काम करती हैं। आज पूरी तरह से ऐसी वस्तुओं का यूज़ हो रहा है।

दूसरा, सर आज जीवों की कुछ ऐसी जातियां हैं, जो विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं और जो हमारे पर्यावरण की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी हुआ करते थे। पहले गिद्ध हुआ करते थे, जो आज कहीं देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं, पूरी तरह से विलुप्त हो गए हैं। गांव में जब भी कोई मवेशी मरता था, तो उसको ले जाकर बाहर डाल दिया जाता था, जिसे गिद्ध खा जाते थे और उससे फैलने वाली बीमारियों से हम बच जाते थे, लेकिन आज गिद्धों की पूरी जाति विलुप्त हो गई। अभी सरकार की ओर से भी यह खबर आई है कि पन्ना रिज़र्व में कोई बाघ नहीं बचा है। आखिर क्या कारण है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN- (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kamal Akhtarji, you have two minutes more.

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, चालीस साल से आप हजारों करोड़ रुपये इन प्रोजेक्ट्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि कभी सरिस्का में तो कभी पन्ना में बाघ गायब हो जाते हैं। इसका कारण सीधा है कि एक वनों की तस्करी पर कठोरता नहीं बरती जा रही है। तस्करों और शिकारियों की सरकारी तंत्र के लोगों से मिली भगत है। उनके लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ

कि जैसे आज ध्वनि प्रदूषण और वायु प्रदूषण हैं, वैसे ही पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नये प्रदूषण का डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, वह है पत्थर प्रदूषण। आप पूरे गोमती नगर में चले जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने यह जो पत्थर की मूर्तियां कहा, यह अनुचित शब्दावलि है ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बहुजन समाज के महापुरुषों की मूर्तियां हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, आप सुनिए। वहां कुछ लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए तो सही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह क्या हो रहा है? नहीं-नहीं, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: यह रिस्पेक्टफुल लैंग्वेज नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप किसे पत्थर की मूर्ति कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: आप पहले सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: करीमपुरी जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, ऐसा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: यह उन्हें पत्थर की मूर्ति कैसे बोले ...*(व्यवधान)*... भगवान राम की, कृष्ण जी की, सबकी मूर्तियां पत्थर की हैं इसका मतलब है कि आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आपको बुलाया नहीं गया है, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, आज पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: जो भी मूर्तियां हैं, सब पत्थर की हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसका मतलब भगवान कृष्ण की मूर्ति भगवान राम की मूर्ति गांधी जी की मूर्ति, अम्बेडकर जी की मूर्ति ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... This will not go on record ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, ये लोग भी वन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ...*(व्यवधान)*... उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार प्रदूषण ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए आपको इंटरवेंशन करने का कोई हक नहीं है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: *

श्री उपसभापति: कुछ भी हो, जब आपका समय आएगा आप तब बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप मैम्बर को इस तरह रोक नहीं सकते हैं। Unless it is unparliamentary आप मैम्बर को रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: *

श्री उपसभापति: यह आप डिसाइड नहीं कर सकते, यह चेयर डिसाइड करेगी कि क्या अनपार्लियामेंटरी है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Not recorded.

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, मैंने कहा कि जैसे आज दुनिया के अन्दर ध्वनि प्रदूषण, वायु प्रदूषण और जल प्रदूषण है, उसी तरह आज पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर एक नया प्रदूषण डेवलप हो गया है, वह है पत्थर प्रदूषण। पूरे गोमती नगर के किनारे बर्बाद कर दिए गए हैं। पूरे गौतम बुद्ध नगर के अन्दर, यमुना के किनारे पत्थर लगा कर, वनों को काटकर बर्बाद किया जाता है। हम बाबा भीमराव अम्बेडकर के विरोधी नहीं हैं, भगवान राम के विरोधी नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए पूरा हिन्दुस्तान है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के सम्मानित स्थानों पर उनकी मूर्तियों को स्थापित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन सर, हमारे पर्यावरण को, हमारी जीवन दायिनी अर्थव्यवस्था को, हमारी कृषि को, हमारे लोगों के रोज़गार को, हमें जीवन देने वाली नदियों को बर्बाद करके उद्योगपतियों का घर भरने के लिए और चुनावी चंदे के लिए अगर ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट लाए जाएंगे, तो यह गलत होगा। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच साल से इस सदन के अन्दर मैंने आप जैसा गंभीर मंत्री नहीं देखा है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप गंगा को बचाने का काम करेंगे, साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जो पत्थर प्रदूषण हो रहा है, उस प्रदूषण पर भी रोक लगाने का काम करेंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

A lot of points have already been made. So, I just want to flag a few issues relating primarily to the budgetary allocations that have been made. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, at the very outset, I would say that this is a Ministry that the whole country had come to know as the 'Ministry of Extortion and Deforestation.' I am very glad that under the new Minister, we hope the Ministry will get back to its original avatar as the 'Ministry of Environment and Forests' after removing the tag of 'Extortion and Deforestation'. Many Members, here, have made points about deforestation. Deforestation, I am afraid, Sir, has become extremely rampant over the last few years, and, I think, it is very, very essential to take steps to prevent this from spreading any further. Several Members have pointed out — Koshiyariji is here and Mr. Kamal Akhtar also mentioned about this — that this rampant deforestation that has been going on in the hill regions, in particular, is the cause of many of the problems that the country is facing with regard to water pollution, air pollution and the destruction of wild life.

Sir, we have already discussed, in the course of a Calling Attention Motion, brought by Mr. Rajiv Pratap Rudy in which the Minister had also replied, the state of the tiger reserves. The Minister was honest enough to admit the state of the tiger reserves, and, I am very glad that he has recently conducted a meeting in Sariska which is one of the reserves that had completely lost all its tigers. So, I think, there was of a very symbolic importance of holding this meeting at Sariska where 'Project Tiger' Directors were called and schemes for tiger protection were unveiled. I am very glad this meeting has taken place but the fact is that it will be interesting to know from the Minister in the House — I think he should take the House into confidence — what are the precise steps that are being planned because a lot of money has been spent on this and, yet, we find that reserve after reserve has lost its tigers. Some are in a pathetic state; in some of the reserves, the Maoists have taken over and have destroyed the tigers. In many cases, the

writ of the Government does not run. As a result, many of the Government policies simply cannot be implemented. The critical tiger habitat plans that were due for implementation are yet to be implemented. The buffer zones are yet to be fully created. So, we would like to know what precisely are the plans, although I must compliment the Minister that in this Budget, there has been a significant increase in the total amount allocated for wildlife conservation and protection.

Sir, the tiger is not the only endangered species in this country. I think, it is very, very distressing that leopards are also being killed in very large numbers. This has been referred to by several Members here. In many parts of the country, particularly, in Uttarakhand, as Koshiyariji was also mentioning, the destruction of the habitat is brining leopards into crowded human inhabited areas and this is resulting in the barbaric beating up of leopards and their killing. In this context, Sir, I would appeal to the Minister to put on hold his plan to reintroduce the 'cheetah' into this country, because, I think, first, we need to protect what we have. We have to protect, the leopard, which we are unable to do. So, let us first protect the leopard, ensure that they have a sufficiently large habitat and don't need to stray into human habitations, and no that they can then grow and prosper, before we introduce the Cheetah, which requires large grasslands in order to survive, and those are gradually disappearing in this country.

Sir, the condition of the Himalayan Black Bear is also a matter of great concern. Black bears have been hunted for a long time. Unfortunately, because their gall bladder is something which is very precious and fetches a large price in the international market and is also used for intoxication, it is taken out of the Black bear and the bear dies a very, very painful death. The bear is virtually extinct in most of the Himalayan forests except for the upper regions and some parts of Jammu & Kashmir; they have been brutally killed in many of these places. Some have been exported to Pakistan, of all things, because in Pakistan, in certain parts of the North West Frontier Province, bear fighting is a game which people enjoy. The bear teeth are smashed, the claws are removed and they are made to fight in an arena. So, this inhuman, barbaric sport continues with some of our most priced wild animals, and unfortunately, since the Black bear is not available in large numbers in Pakistan, they are still, I believe, being smuggled from parts of Kashmir, across the LoC, into Pakistan. I would urge the Minister to look into that also.

Sir, I would quickly make some more points. We have discussed the issue of poaching here and were assured by the Minister through his reply to the last Calling Attention Motion that he would explore the possibility of using fast track courts to try and control poaching, and so on. But, Sir, I am disappointed that under the head of Wildlife Crime Control, the allocation of the Ministry has been reduced from Rs. 6.00 crores to Rs. 4.08 crores. This does not entirely conform to the commitment that was made in this House to ensure that poaching activities are

brought to the minimum. It is quite possible that the same set of officers who had guided the previous establishment in this Ministry has prepared this Budget, and so, probably the Minister was not aware. I would request the Minister to kindly look into how this amount was reduced.

Sir, a very important point has been made here that equipment, human resources and training are absolutely critical in the maintenance of our wildlife habitats. I find that under this head also, very little allocation has been made. I think the hon. Minister definitely needs to look into this. The Indian Forest Service, which was once a prized service, is today absolutely relegated to the bottom of the barrel. Nobody wants to go there unless they are actually hand in glove with the poachers and criminals. So, junior officials who go to the forests believe that they have been dumped into the boondocks and, therefore, try to make their money elsewhere. The Minister needs to look into this and see how this can be checked; it is a long-term affair, but I do expect that this will be looked into, because of the interest he has shown. I shall end this point by saying that in this Budget, under the head of intensification of forest management, under which a lot of these issues are covered, the allocation has been brought down from Rs. 87 crores to Rs. 55.2 crores. This is apparently because the amount of Rs. 87 crores, which was allotted in the 2008-09 Budget, could not be spent. Now, if they were not spent, there must have been some reason for that. Possibly there was lack of political will to spend it. I think the Minister needs to look into why this money was not spent and, therefore, this year's allocation itself been reduced. I think this is something that he definitely needs to look into. **(Time-bell rings)** Sir, this is a very important subject and possibly, my last speech in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But we are short on time because we have to conclude this debate by 6 o'clock.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Just as you give consideration to the speaker who makes his maiden speech, I think you must give some extra time to his last speech also!

Sir, I also feel disturbed that for mangroves and wetlands, which are critical components of our bio-diversity, only three crore rupees have been allotted. Now, we know what the situation is as far as mangroves are concerned. The recent cyclone, Aila, and the disaster it caused in Bengal are very well known. But only three crore rupees have been allotted here, including wetlands. The state of the Keoladeo Bird Sanctuary, which is a huge natural Wetland, is well known; we have debated on it. In view of this, these two issues also need to be definitely looked into and in the context of river pollution — Mr. Kamal Akhtar has already mentioned all the details — I only want to flag the Minister's attention to one thing. This is in connection with of a culinary fascination that I think all people from my part of the country have for the Hilsa fish. The Hilsa fish, Sir, a great delicacy, is today selling at Rs.550 to Rs.600 per kilogram in the market, and that too they weigh only between 750 gram and 1 kilogram. Baby Hilsa is being fished in a very large number in violation of all environmental laws and ethics. They are being fished during

the breeding season. As a result, we don't have enough Hilsa in the rivers and in the sea. This has been going on for a long time. We have been trying to compensate this by importing Hilsa from Bangladesh. We imported 21 lakh kilos of Hilsa from Bangladesh last year. This year, due to price dispute, Bangladeshi Hilsa has not been coming to Bengal which led to the sky-rocketing of prices. Another cause of sky-rocketing of prices is poaching of baby Hilsa. The hon. Minister has to look into this. It is not just a fish which people find delicious, but this is a great heritage. It is only one of its kind in the world comparable to the Salmon of Canada. I think that this definitely needs to be looked into.

I have just two quick points. I would draw the Minister's attention to the situation in the Lakshadweep group of islands, which has a very fragile ecology. The coral reefs have been damaged. After the Tsunami, there has been a burning of the coral in that area which is leading to the steady destruction of our great natural heritage. Unfortunately, Sir, cruising ships have been allowed to dock at an island called Kadmat in the Lakshadweep, which is particularly fragile. We have the best coral in that region. Although there are some agreements that the beach will not be polluted and so on, I don't think that it is enough. It definitely needs to be looked at whether rampant tourism should be allowed in such a fragile part of the country. I would like to draw the Minister's attention, through you, Sir, that the Galapagos island, where Charles Darwin conducted all his research, is so fragile that there is a huge list of people who have registered to go there because the entry is regulated. A friend of mine who is living in the United States registered two years ago and he will get his turn to visit the island eight years from now because there is a strict regulation on the number of people who are allowed to visit these ecologically fragile islands. Something like this I would like to recommend for our islands.

Finally, I just endorse the points that have been made about the discharge of effluents into rivers like the Ganga. Sir, in Varanasi, it is my experience that most of these effluent-treatment plants and sewage-treatment plants don't run because there is no electricity. So, if they barely run for two hours in the morning, twenty-two hours untreated sewage is being discharged into the *Varuna* and the *Asi* rivers, which make up Varanasi. That is the reason why the Ganga at Varanasi in all places is dead and there is no fish. If you take a dip in the river, which I did last year, you will find your whole body itching because the river is very polluted. This is something after the Ganga Action Plan is in place. If we cannot clean the whole river, at least, some part of it can be cleaned. Sir, it is very, very distressing as the Minister has said that we are heading for the eventuality where the Ganga will cease to exist in 35 years. Sir, in Eastern UP a song is still sung - गंगा मैया में जब तक के पानी रहे, मेरे सजना तेरी जिन्दगानी रहे। If this is going to be the state

that this song will never be sung again, the Minister has to ensure that the song never dies, the river never dies.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री अली अनवर अंसारी। आपकी पार्टी के लिए पांच मिनट का समय है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, जनाब डा० चंदन मित्र सहित दूसरे तमाम लोगों ने पर्यावरण और वनों के अंधाधुंध काटे जाने के मुतअल्लिक, वन्य जीव जिस तरह मर रहे हैं और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग तथा क्लाइमेट चेंज के मुतअल्लिक जो चिंताएं जाहिर की हैं, मैं अपने आपको उन तमाम चिंताओं से जोड़ना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मुझे बहस में एक बात यह लगी कि हम लोगों ने ज्यादातर अपना वक्त समस्याओं को, प्रॉब्लम्स को गिनाने में लगाया है। हमें क्या करना चाहिए और हम क्या कर रहे हैं, मैं इसकी थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार ने एक पहली की है। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि शायद यह छोटी-सी पहल है, लेकिन मैं इसके प्रति अपना मोह संभरण नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी की पहल पर बिहार ने एक छोटी-सी पहल की है और वह पहल यह है कि हम आगामी 30 अगस्त को तिरहुत प्रमंडल में, जिसमें छः जिले आते हैं, एक करोड़ पेड़ लगाएंगे। ये एक करोड़ पेड़ फलदार पेड़ होंगे और इमारती लकड़ियों के पेड़ होंगे। हमने वहां दो-दो सौ पेड़ का एक यूनिट बनाया है तथा हमने हर यूनिट की देखभाल के लिए, एक बीपीएल परिवार का, एक दलित परिवार का, एक महादलित परिवार का, महिला का या जो कमजोर है, जो मिट्टी नहीं काट सकता है, उनका चयन किया और उन्हें उन पेड़ों की देखभाल करने के लिए एक सौ दिन के लिए मुकर्रर किया है। हमने इस योजना को 'नरेगा' से जोड़ते हुए एक सौ दो रुपए उनको मजदूरी देने का भी काम किया है। एक सौ दिन के बाद दूसरे चयनित परिवार आएंगे और उसको भी वहीं मजदूरी मिलेगी। इस तरह से उन पेड़ों को हम तीन साल तक प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे। इस तरह से बदल-बदल कर तीन साल तक पेड़ों को प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे। इससे उनके अंदर एक ownership feeling आएगा। इस प्रकार से हमने दो लाख परिवारों को एक सौ दिन का रोजगार देने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

महोदय, हम इसे 30 जुलाई तक ही खत्म नहीं करने वाले हैं। यह एक प्रयोग शुरू करने वाले हैं। हम आगे फिर 25 अक्टूबर को और फिर 14 फरवरी को इसी तरह के एक-एक करोड़ और पौधे लगाएंगे। आज दुनिया ने इसका नोटिस लिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार को एक role model बनना चाहिए और इन्साह अल्लाह, यह बनेगा। आपको मैं बताऊँ कि जो "गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड" है, उसने सूचना भेजी है कि उसकी टीम आ रही है, चूंकि यह घटना देश के अंदर एक अनुकरणीय घटना है, इसलिए वह इसको रिकार्ड करेंगे। इसको visual media के जरिए भी रिकार्ड करेंगे और यह बताएंगे कि यह एक अनुकरणीय घटना है ...(समय की घंटी)...। महोदय, समय हो गया, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है।

श्री उपसभापति : घड़ी आपका साथ नहीं दे रही है, मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इस तरह की चीजें शुरू की है। केन्द्र सरकार ने 2006 में एक बहुत अच्छा कानून बनाया, जो वनाधिकार का कानून है। वह बहुत अच्छा कानून है, लेकिन उसमें बहुत पेचीदगियां हैं, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पेचीदगियां ये हैं कि जो Non-Scheduled Tribe हैं, उनको 75 दिन के अंदर 75 साल पुराना रिकार्ड दिखाना पड़ेगा, तब उनको जमीन पर अधिकार मिलेगा। वह 75 साल पुराना रिकार्ड मांग रहे हैं, वह कहां से 75 साल पुराना रिकार्ड लाएंगे। उनको आपने अवैध कब्जा वाला बताया है और वन विभाग के लोग उनको रिकार्ड नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि हम दिल्ली और दूसरे बड़े शहरों में ए.सी. में बैठ कर बड़े-बड़े NGOs के साथ तय करते हैं।

जो नुमाइंदे हैं, जो वनवासी हैं, जो जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो उनके संगठन चलाने वाले लोग हैं, उनके साथ मिलकर हम उनके बारे में कोई नीति क्यों नहीं तय करते? उनकी जो Forest Rights Committee बनानी थी, क्या वे कमेटियां अब तक सब जगहों पर बन गई हैं?

श्री उपसभापति : आपको conclude करना पड़ेगा। आप इतने डीटेल में नहीं जा सकते, क्योंकि वक्त नहीं है। हमें 6 बजे हाउस adjourn करना है, क्योंकि लोक सभा का कोई फंक्शन है। The debate has to conclude today, इसलिए आप मिनिमम...(व्यवधान)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, हर एम.पी. की सीट पर एक घड़ी लगा दीजिए, क्योंकि ये टाइम नहीं देख पाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अब वह करना पड़ेगा, ऐसा लग रहा है। घड़ियां लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो हर जगह से दिखाई दे सकें।

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, मेरा जवाब कल होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : जवाब कल होगा, लेकिन डिस्कशन आज खत्म होना चाहिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, जो वन हैं, इसमें पानी बहुत बड़ा कारक है और पानी के बिना जंगल नहीं बचेंगे और जंगल के बिना पर्यावरण भी नहीं बचेगा। महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 2007 को हमारी केंद्र सरकार ने “जल वर्ष” घोषित किया था। यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषित किया था और अभी भी वही सरकार है, वही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने पानी के लिए क्या किया? हमको याद है 1966-67 में बिहार में अकाल पड़ा था और पानी 50 फीट नीचे चला गया था। तब हाहाकार मच गया था, लेकिन आज की स्थिति यह है कि ढाई सौ, तीन सौ फीट नीचे भी पानी नहीं मिल रहा है।...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : और ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दिया जा सकता। श्री साबिर अली, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, जो 97 फीसदी हमारी आबादी है, उसको हम पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप खत्म कीजिए प्लीज।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, एक मिनट और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, एक मिनट, एक मिनट करके आपने तीन-चार मिनट ज्यादा ले लिए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : हमारा कहना है कि सभी काम छोड़कर पानी का इंतजाम करना चाहिए। आप एक साल तक सारा काम बंद करके पानी का इंतजाम कीजिए। यह राजधानी पानी की कमी के कारण दौलताबाद से दिल्ली आई थी, और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि दिल्ली से हटाकर फिर कहीं और राजधानी को ले जाना पड़े।...(समय की घंटी).... पानी के लिए लोग तरस रहे हैं, पानी का आप इंतजाम नहीं कर रहे हैं। सब काम रोक कर आप यह काम कीजिए। पानी के बिना कोई काम नहीं होगा, न जंगल बचेंगे, न पेड़ लगेंगे। आपको पानी का इंतजाम करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to start with a quote of Dr. Amartya Sen. He said, “Development in its true sense is an enabler of human freedom and well being rather than a mere enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience. It is inseparable from environmental, ecological concerns such as clean air, water, epidemic-free surroundings and the preservation of all life forms.”

Sir, I think, it is very important that all our policies have to take into consideration the environment. Every policy, every change, every step-forward, every developmental activity, every industry started in this country, education and everything has to work with the consciousness and awareness of conserving the environment. It has to become an integral part of our policies, a part of the working of the Government. That is when actually we can really protect this environment and we can leave a better world, or, at least, a world which is not worst than what it is today, to our children.

I do not intend to hurt anybody's feeling. But when we are talking about what the developed nations have done to the environment and that they have created so many hazards and problems to the environment. Of course, I congratulate the Minister for standing up to the developed nations and saying that they cannot tell us what we should do. But we should also remember that there is no ozone which is an American ozone, Chinese ozone, or, Australian ozone. It belongs to everybody. So, it is very important that we take care to protect it.

When the environment is not preserved, its hazards are first felt by the poorer sections of the community. Rich people and the rich countries are affected only later by it. It is the poorer sections which are affected first by these hazards. For example, when there is water scarcity, it is the poorer sections of society, it is the under-privileged people who are affected most; and it is the women who have to bear the brunt. It is she who to bear the burden of collecting water whether it is by standing in queues in front of the water tankers or the community hand pump or by walking the extra mile to fetch water which has become very scarce.

Sir, unlike the AIADMK, I would like to join and I associate myself with them when they congratulate the Minister for letting the Coastal Zone Regulation Act lapse. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: She is conveying it to the Minister, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. She is conveying it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am glad what the AIADMK and the DMK did today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On the issue of environment, all are one. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Unlike the fishermen's issue

Sir, in the past few decades, nearly 700 square kilometers of forest area has been depleted. It has been wiped out. We have to understand one thing. We can't talk about greening India, losing our forests. Like Mr. Maitreya, when he spoke, I would like to say that whatever is the number of trees that is going to be planted, or whatever efforts we have put in, nothing can be compared to the forests, natural forests. We can just plant trees. We can try to replace them with adaptable common species. But the rare interior forest species can never be replaced.

5.00 P.M.

So, we have to take care that forests are protected. Nothing can replace forests. No amount of planting trees or duplicating them can ever replace forests.

Then, Sir, habitat fragmentation is also another problem. We try to have human settlements, highways, dams, mines and development projects inside the forests. It is a bigger threat to the forest conservation. And, because of this habitat fragmentation, there is a lot of human and wildlife conflict, as hon. Members have pointed out here. I would like to quote the example of elephants. These days, elephant-human conflict has become quite common. It is just not enough to protect the elephant habitat. We also have to protect the pathways. They are a migrant species. Elephant migrates from one sanctuary to another. So, the pathways also have to be protected. They enter into the fields or villages. It is not their fault. These are their traditional ways which they are used to going through. So, we have to find out ways to protect these pathways also. Otherwise, this conflict will continue and it is, of course, the animal which will lose in this conflict.

Sir, it has always been said that protection of forests is a State subject. But, the Central Government has to bear the responsibility because of the enactment of the Forest Conservation Act of 1980. One thing I would like to point out here is because conserving the forests is not a revenue-yielding project, many of the State Governments are not interested in recruiting people any more. So, most of the forest guards are over-aged. Protecting the forest needs a lot of hard work. They have to walk through the terrains. You need younger people to come into this force. Like the Railway Protection Force, a Forest Protection Force also has to be created.

Then, Sir, there are poachers and a lot of illegal smugglers, *gaanja* cultivators, etc. All of them occupy the forest area. When this happens, we have to actually find out other ways of surveillance in forests, like helicopters can be provided. Not enough money has been put into this. Not enough has been done to make it easier for them to protect the forests.

A beat in the forest area is around 6000-8000 ha. It is not possible for one Forest Guard and one Forest Watcher to actually walk through this vast area and protect it. At present, this is the set up. In the absence of Forest Guard, the Forest Watcher has no legal powers. He is not even allowed to use walkie-talkie. Their salaries are very meagre. That, definitely, also has to be looked into.

Dr. Chandan Mitra spoke about the African Cheetah being introduced in India. We have to understand that many such species of India have already been wiped out. There are so many species which are endangered and have to be protected. The Ministry's own report says that 16 out of 37 reserves are in poor condition. The Ganges river dolphins are also on a decline. The population of wild buffalo is declining. The rusted spotted cat, which is the smallest cat in the world, is also coming in the endangered category. And we are not able to protect leopards. In

this situation, we have to understand this when we bring in something from outside and that too from Africa. Already, it has its own gene pool problem, because it does not have a large enough pool. It is already in unhealthy condition. So, bringing in only four-five species can lead to inbreeding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Just two more minutes, Sir.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Ministry towards e-waste, which is a big problem in the country. Over two million old PCs are ready for disposal in India. Apart from that, many countries, in the name of charity and re-use, have been using India as a dumping ground. Lots of hazardous materials are coming here like mercury, lead, etc. It is said that if a woman comes in contact with mercury, it can even affect the foetus in the womb. Of course, India is becoming a dumping ground for medical waste also. I think that we should put a ban on dumping e-waste by developed nations in our country. We should adopt the Extended Producer Responsibility, which many other countries are looking into.

I have to make two requests for my State, Tamil Nadu. One is to set up a solar power plant with a capacity of 250 MW in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is one of the major producers of renewable energy.

Tamil Nadu has got the first Centre for Climate Change and Adaptation Research at the Anna University. If the Ministry of Environment and Forests extends its support to this Centre, it will not just encourage it but also help it in growing. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, you have ten minutes.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I will take a little more than ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. This is as per the time allocated to your party.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Thank you, Sir. I am going to make two-three specific points on the subject, which is the Ministry of Environment and Forests. When we talk of forests, we need not only talk about trees and animals. We should also talk of people who reside in forests. If the entire tribal population of the country is taken into account, it will be nearly ten crore people.

According to my information and knowledge, tribals are normally residing either in forest or hilly areas which are the most uncomfortable places as compared to urban India. They face all the difficulties; they stay there without hospital; they stay there without schools; they stay there without clean drinking water facilities; they stay there without roads and railways. It means, they suffer maximum and they are not allowed to eat the fruits of trees and fruits of forests. So, I want to refer to a small paragraph from the book written by David Hardiman : Powers in the Forest : The Dangs 1820-1940. Sir, the Dangs is the famous forest in Gujarat. And when I am

talking about forest, I will talk about Dangs and Gir which are situated in the State of Gujarat. I am extremely sorry that people have referred to tiger, but, nobody has referred to the great lions who do reside in my neighbourhood, that is, in my State of Gujarat. Gujarat is also proud of its Capital Gandhinagar which is known as city of trees. To put the record straight, Gandhinagar is the only city in our country established after 1960, which has more trees than the population of the city. When the city was planned, proper care was taken by the Indian planners, particularly the Government of the day that there is residential area, there is office area, there are gardens, open plots and specific plots where trees were planted. And, thousands and thousands of trees of various varieties were planted from 1963-64 when the Capital was under construction. Now, today, it has become a beautiful city, a city of trees known as Gandhinagar. That particular quotation reads as, "The history which has emerged has, more often than not, provided a tragic chronicle of uncompensated expropriation of common resources, of arrogant and unsympathetic administration by the colonial state, of loss of livelihood, cultural trauma and great suffering for the forest people. The process often led to resistance and revolt, invariably quelled with harshness." It shows that the Britishers were harassing the forest dwellers. But, after Independence also, that harassment has not stopped. With due respect to various services like Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Forest Service, Indian Revenue Service, etc., after Independence, the services with uniform have not progressed as compared to the services without uniform. And, the maximum harassment to the tribal dweller, particularly the poor tribal, comes from the Forest Officers. I would request the hon. Minister to please look into the powers of the Forest Officer, the powers of the smallest forest employee in the rural Gujarat, the rural India. Now, let me inform you how this system of harassment from a particular Department is utilised by another Department to take away the right of land of the poor people. For example, there is a legislation that if there is a wasteland which can be cultivated, then, that land should be given by the Government to the people who do not own land. Now, this is the legislation. There are Districts and Talukas in my own State, where hundreds of acres of land is there which can be cultivated but not to give it to poor people, the administrative department of Talati and Sarpanch etc. join together and hand over this land to Forest Department. Now, in a way, it is a good idea that if the land is given to the Forest Department, they will plant a lot of trees and that land will be converted into a beautiful forest so that it will have environmental effect, it will cause more rains in the areas, etc. But, that is not happening. The Forest Department is not doing any activity and it is not allowing that land to be handed over to the poor people. The Central Government should intervene there. Luckily, the subject 'forest' is in the Concurrent List. In a way, it is a good thing that the Central Government can intervene anywhere in the State. If they can intervene in the case of tiger, they should intervene in the case of land which is given to the Forest Department. The Forest Department is not doing any

activity. Then, why shouldn't it be given to the landless Dalits, the landless Tribals and the landless Kisan for cultivation?

Sir, the retired Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, Mr.A. P. Rawani, has written a booklet in which he has brought out a story of exploitation of Tribal kings after independence. If there were rajas in Baroda, in Bhavnagar, in Jaipur in Rajasthan and in Madhya Pradesh, there were also rajas in Tribal areas. We had 19 kings in Dang. They were known as Bhil Rajas. According to the research book written by the retired Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court — you will be shocked to know it; it is on the records of the Indian Parliament; and I brought a Special Mention in the month of April, 2008 — when all other rajas signed the accession with the Government of India, the Bhil Rajas did not sign the accession with the Government of India; and automatically it was understood that there was no necessity for the signatures of the Bhil Rajas because they were uneducated, they did not know how to sign and they did not know how to write. Till today the Tribal chiefs, for your information, were not defeated by the Britishers; the Tribal chiefs, for your information, were not defeated by the Gaekwads in Gujarat. They were independent, but they had merged with the country. What is their pension today? It is Rs.2, Rs.15 like that. Instead of privy purse what the Tribal chiefs in Gujarat are getting is also pension. It is known as political pension. In spite of my Special Mention made on 23rd April, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha, where I had raised ten issues about these Tribal chiefs, I am yet to get a reply from the Government of India. I request the hon. Minister to kindly go through that Special Mention and see to it that an appropriate reply is given.

Similarly, I come to another Special Mention made by me on environment because today I am talking of both forest and environment. It was made in the month of May, 2007. The exact date is 9-5-2007. What was that Special Mention? It was about the Union Carbide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes, Mr. Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Two minutes!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, two minutes are left.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: You don't go by minutes, Sir. You see the issue. It is a question of life and death.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You may have an issue. But your party has got another twenty minutes. I don't mind if you take that time. But there are still four Members to speak.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: You will allow me my ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't allow you, Mr. Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: That can be done. I was told that I would get ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am giving you ten minutes.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : My Chief Whip told me that I was to speak for ten minutes. (Interruptions)... बोलने तो दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप intervene करते हो, टाइम खराब होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अरे! आपको 10 Minutes दिए गए हैं।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Don't count this time in that ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. I will deduct this one minute.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : So, a decision was taken by the Government of India that the Union Carbide waste of 386 metric tons would be taken to Ankleshwar in Gujarat and to another place in Madhya Pradesh and then it would be burnt. It was I who objected to it. I was given a reply by the Ministry, "You need not worry. Nothing will happen. There will be no environment problem, no pollution problem". But even now it is not burnt. So, why did they give me a wrong reply? There was a people's protest at the time of Gujarat Assembly elections and a decision was taken that it would not be burnt. Now, I want the hon. Minister to inform this House as to what happened to the Union Carbide waste. Where is it lying, whether it is in Madhya Pradesh or whether it is in Ankleshwar or whether it is in another place near Indore? Let the people of this country know that the Union Carbide waste will not be allowed to be burnt in this country, which will create a problem of pollution. All said and done, both forest and environment are interrelated. इसकी मिल्कियत जब से सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले ली, जिसका उसके ऊपर अधिकार है, उस वनवासी को तकलीफ़ होती है, वहां रहने वाले को तकलीफ़ होती है, वह अधिकार उसको वापस देना चाहिए। जमीन पर किसी का अधिकार नहीं है, पूरे देश का अधिकार है। इसी तरह जंगल पर अगर पहला किसी का अधिकार है तो जंगल में रहने वाले आदिवासी का अधिकार है, वनवासी का अधिकार है, फारेस्ट ड्वेलर का अधिकार है और वह अधिकार कानून पास करने के बाद में भारत सरकार ने नहीं दिया है, इस बात का मुझे दुख है। मैं वह फिगर देकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। Sir, I put a straight question to the Government, on 13th July, 2009. After the legislation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, there were 1,63,000 applications in Gujarat. How many people were given *pattas*? Only 1,997 people were given *pattas*. There were 2,45,000 applications in Maharashtra. How many people got *pattas*? Only 15 people got *pattas*. There were 3,43,148 applications in Madhya Pradesh. How many people got *pattas*? Only 24,571 people got *pattas*. If this is the state of implementation of a very popular legislation passed by the Government of India in the year 2007, when they took one year to frame rules, how are you going to implement other forest and environment laws? That is my question to the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : धन्यवाद सर। वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय पर बोलने का मुझे मौका मिला है, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि जहां तक इसके दायरे का सवाल है, आज भारत दुनिया में सातवें स्थान पर है। पूरे भारतवर्ष में जो वन क्षेत्र है, वह लगभग 1.8 प्रतिशत है। हम

लोगों ने अपना टारगेट बनाया है, कहा है कि इस देश में 33 फीसदी वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिए। लेकिन गौरतुल्य विषय यह है कि 1988 में जहां हमारा वन क्षेत्र 19.39 था, वह 2005 तक बढ़कर 20.64 हुआ, यानी पिछले पूरे तीस वर्ष में हम मात्र 1.24 प्रतिशत बढ़ पाए। यह विषय उठता है कि पर्यावरण के बारे में हमारी जो चिंता थी, सामान्य रूप से पिछले चालीस वर्षों में हम लोगों ने जब भी चर्चा की है, हम पौधे से शुरू करते हैं, वन से शुरू करते हैं। हम आज तक दुनिया में इस पर अपनी टिप्पणी करते रहे हैं और वन के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं कि वन का वृद्धिसार नहीं हो रहा है। जब जन जीवन के बारे में चर्चा होती है, वाइल्ड लाइफ के बारे में चर्चा होती है, तो हम बहुत सारे पशुओं के बारे में, जानवरों के बारे में, चिड़िया के बारे में, बायो डाइवर्सिटी के बारे में बात करते हैं। अगर हम मानक के तौर पर लें तो कहते हैं कि आजादी के बाद लगभग चालीस हजार जो लॉयन्स थे, वे घटकर चौदह सौ रह गए हैं। यह चिंता का विषय है। हम लोगों ने अभी हाल-फिलहाल पार्लियामेंट में भी लंबा डिसकशन किया था, जिसमें पन्ना के टायगर्स के मारे जाने की खबर थी और उसके बाद सरिस्का में भी टायगर्स के मारे जाने की खबर थी, लेकिन यह सब पर्यावरण का एक मानक है। हम इसके तहत चर्चा आगे ले जाना चाहेंगे। भारत अपने आप में बड़ी विरासत है। हमारे पास पहाड़ हैं, हमारे पास स्नो पीक्स हैं, हमारे पास नदियां हैं, हमारे पास वेस्ट लाइन्स हैं, हमारे पास डेजर्ट्स हैं, हमारे पास चरापूंजी है, जहां दुनिया की सबसे ज्यादा बारिश होती है। महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि हमारे पास बड़ी सी कोस्ट लाइन है। एक प्रकार से प्रकृति हमारे साथ है। यह हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है। क्योंकि सदन में बार-बार क्लाइमेट चेंज की तुलना होती रहती है और हम बार-बार इस पर चर्चा करते हैं। अभी इसकी तुलना करें तो जो मूल विषय है, मैं उस पर आना चाहूंगा। हमने देखा कि चर्चा हुई और अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई, कई राज्यों में अकाल की परिस्थितियां हैं, उसके कारण देश भर में एक तबाही का वातावरण है। हमारा फूड क्रॉप्स कम होने की स्थिति में है, यह चर्चा है। यह निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है और हम इसे क्लाइमेट चेंज से जोड़ते हैं। अगर आज से चालीस वर्ष पहले यह घटना होती तो हम शायद इस बात की चर्चा नहीं करते कि यह पर्यावरण से जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन आज इस विषय पर कहीं न कहीं एक नया मानक आया है, जिसे हम क्लाइमेट चेंज कह रहे हैं और क्लाइमेट चेंज में जिस प्रकार से तापमान ऊपर जा रहा है, उसके आधार पर कह रहे हैं। महोदय, अगर मैं छोटा सा विषय उठाकर देखूं तो आज से पंद्रह-बीस वर्ष पहले बिहार में बहुत बाढ़ आती थी, तो हम यह मानकर चलते थे, उस समय हम कारण बताते थे कि आज नेपाल के बीच में, नेपाल के भीतर कोसी की घटना हुई, जिसमें लगातार बाढ़ आ रही है और लाखों लोग बेघर हुए। हम लोग यह कहते थे कि नेपाल की तराइयों में, नेपाल के पहाड़ों में वृक्ष पातन हो रहा है। Deforestation हो रहा है, जिसके कारण जब वहाँ बारिश होती है, तो उसके catchment area में पानी नहीं जम पाता है और silt के साथ, रेत के साथ, नदियों का प्रवाह भर देता है और उसके कारण बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। हम यह मान कर चलते थे, यह एक fact भी है कि पेड़ का पातन हो रहा है, पेड़ काटे जा रहे थे, siltation on था, जिसके कारण रेतों का जमाव बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की नदियों में हो रहा था, लेकिन अब हम लोगों ने उसमें जोड़ा है कि नहीं, सिर्फ यही एक कारण नहीं है। शिखरों पर जिस प्रकार से बर्फ पिघल रही है, बड़ी मात्रा में बर्फ पिघल रही है, उसके कारण भी, यह एक additional factor है, जिसके कारण प्रकोप है। प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कई कारणों में से, पहले वन का पातन था, उसके साथ हम लोगों ने temperature को भी जोड़ा है और जो temperature rise का विषय है, इसको भी हम लेकर चलते हैं।

महोदय, अब मैं उसी विषय पर आना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि बाकी विषयों के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है और सामान्य रूप से सभी सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। हम climate change किसे कहते हैं? Climate basically वह है,

कई वर्षों तक जो सामान्य मौसम रहता है, उसको हम climate मानते हैं और जब सामान्य मौसम में एक अवधि के भीतर परिवर्तन होता है, तो उसे हम climate change कहते हैं। इसी कारण climate change का definition दिया गया है। महोदय, अगर हम वर्ष 1000 से शुरू करें, तो वर्ष 1000 से लेकर वर्ष 1900 तक temperature का जो अनुपात था, वह लगभग -0.5 प्रतिशत था। इसलिए लगभग 900 वर्षों तक इस देश में, इस दुनिया में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं था। 1900 के बाद जो temperature का अनुपात -0.5 प्रतिशत था, वह threshold पर पहुँचा और लगभग 1950 के आसपास आकर 0 डिग्री सेल्सियस हुआ। जिस temperature की बात हम कर रहे हैं, यह 1950 से शुरू हुआ। आज 2009 में आकर जो हमारा base level था, उस temperature की वृद्धि पूरी दुनिया में 0.74 डिग्री सेल्सियस है। यह पिछले 50 वर्षों की कहानी है। महोदय, अब अगर हम यह विषय आगे बढ़ाएँ, तो उसी 1955 में पूरी दुनिया में जो carbon emission था, वह 1.5 बिलियन टन था, 2005 में आकर यह carbon emission लगभग 7.5 बिलियन टन हो गया और हम जो 2055 में बात कर रहे हैं, यह लगभग 14 बिलियन टन हो जाएगा। जब यह 14 बिलियन टन हो जाएगा, तो उस समय इस दुनिया का तापमान लगभग 4 से 5 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड बढ़ जाएगा। अब यह विषय हम लोग स्वीकार करते हैं कि जो carbon emission हो रहा है, उसके कारण जो परिस्थिति उभर कर आई है, आखिर इसके कारण क्या हैं? मूल रूप से क्यों इतनी वृद्धि हो रही है, carbon emission क्यों हो रहा है? इसका मुख्य कारण है कि जो fossils हैं, जैसे तेल, कोयला, गैस, हमारी जो प्राकृतिक सम्पत्ति है, हम उसका दोहन कर रहे हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर दोहन कर रहे हैं और पूरी दुनिया यह मान कर चलती थी कि दोहन के बाद ये खत्म नहीं होंगे, ये समाप्त नहीं होंगे, लेकिन अब दुनिया का भी यह मानना हो रहा है कि एक समय के बाद ये लुप्त हो जाएंगे। वैसी परिस्थिति में, जब ये लुप्त हो जाएंगे, तो वैकल्पिक चीजों के बारे में हमने सोचना शुरू किया। लेकिन अगर इस दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव हुआ है, तो fossils overuse से, industrialization से, हवाई जहाज की यात्रा से, transportation से, गाड़ियों से, modern lifestyle से, housing infrastructure से, real estate से, घरों के निर्माण से, गाड़ियों से, air-conditioner से, इस प्रकार से infrastructure के लिए अपनी आम सहूलियतों के लिए हम लोगों ने जो उपभोगवाद को बढ़ाया है, उसके कारण निरन्तर इस कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड emission का विस्तार हुआ है। आज हम पूरी दुनिया में मानते हैं कि प्रत्येक वर्ष CHG, जो ग्रीन हाउस गैस है, उनका emission लगभग 2.4 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रत्येक वर्ष बढ़ रहा है। अब इसका परिणाम क्या है? पूरी दुनिया में हम देख रहे हैं कि लगातार इसका परिणाम हो रहा है। अगर हम लोग समुद्र की तरफ ध्यान दें, तो वहाँ पर देख रहे हैं कि पूरी दुनिया में यह स्थिति हो रही है कि लगभग 40 द्वीप देश विलुप्त होने की स्थिति में हैं और भारत के भीतर भी हो रहा है। अंडमान और निकोबार आईलैंड्स के कई आईलैंड्स के ऊपर खतरा मंडरा रहा है। लक्षद्वीप के कई आईलैंड्स पर खतरा मंडरा रहा है। यहाँ तक कि सुंदरबन में दो ऐसे आईलैंड्स हैं, जो गायब हो गए हैं। वहाँ के लगभग 6 हजार लोग इर्द-गिर्द दूसरे स्थानों पर जाने के लिए मजबूर हो गए। महोदय, अगर यही स्थिति रही और इस समुद्र तट की जो बढ़त हो रही है, उससे साउथ ईस्ट एशिया और एशिया के बहुत सारे देश प्रभावित होंगे। इससे बंगलादेश भी प्रभावित हो रहा है। अगर यही सिलसिला चलता रहा, तो बंगलादेश में लगभग 50 मिलियन लोग प्रभावित होंगे। अगर वे विस्थापित होंगे, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से वे कहाँ आएंगे? स्वाभाविक रूप से वे भारत में आएंगे। तो कहीं न कहीं अंतर्देशीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विषयों के कारण तापमान में बहुत परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। सार्डिन्स, जो अपने आप में बहुत पौष्टिक मछली है, जो अरेबियन सी में मिला करती थी, लेकिन वहाँ पर तापमान में वृद्धि हुई तो वह चल करके बे ऑफ बेंगाल में पहुँच गई। तो प्राकृतिक व्यवस्था जो है, वह गड़बड़ रही है। लक्षद्वीप के कोरल्स मरते जा रहे हैं। दुनिया भर के लोग मेरीन लाइफ के बारे में बात करते हैं, वह कोरल्स मरते जा रहे हैं। ग्लेशियर्स लगातार पिघलते जा रहे हैं और उनकी थिनिंग के कारण आज पूरी दुनिया में पानी का संकट पैदा हो रहा है। हम सब

जानते हैं कि दुनिया में मिलने वाले सारे पानी का 3% ही पीने योग्य है। आज दुनिया में लगभग तीन बिलियन लोग पानी के लिए अभावग्रस्त हैं। इस पूरी पारिस्थितिकी में आप देखेंगे कि तापमान बढ़ने से क्या हो रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के निचले इलाके में जो सेब की फसल हुआ करती थी, तापमान बढ़ने से वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता ऊपर जा रही है और नीचे वाले लोगों पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जहां तक गेहूं की फसल का सवाल है, अगर दुनिया का तापमान एक डिग्री सेंटीग्रेट भी ऊपर चला गया तो दुनिया में चार से पांच मिलियन टन गेहूं का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा। स्वाभाविक रूप से ऐसी परिस्थिति भुखमरी का कारण बन सकती है।

भारत के अंदर 15 से 30 प्रतिशत ऐसा स्थान है, जिसे very dry line कहते हैं। जहां तक रेगिस्तान का सवाल है, प्रत्येक वर्ष भारत की धरती 15,000 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर रेगिस्तान में परिवर्तित हो रही है। आखिर में यह पूरी परिस्थिति जो उत्पन्न हुई है, इसके लिए जिम्मेवार कौन है? क्या हम जिम्मेवार हैं?

मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि दो बड़े प्रोटोकॉल माने जाते हैं, One was the Montreal Protocol; the other was the Kyoto Protocol. महोदय, मेरे पास पंद्रह मिनट बचे हुए हैं, जिस विषय पर मैं आना चाहता हूं, अब मैं वहां पहुंच गया हूं। मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल उस समय हुआ, जब हम बात करते थे कि दुनिया में Ozone layer depletion हो रहा है। विकसित देशों ने कहा कि कैंसर का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है, leukaemia बढ़ रहा है और यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि अल्ट्रा वायलेट रेडिएशन इंसान पर आ रहा है। इस रेडिएशन का स्वरूप बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसलिए उसे रोकना है। जब पूरी दुनिया के लोगों ने कहा कि उसे रोकना है, तो 1930-40 में विकसित देशों ने इसके लिए नहीं कहा। इस पूरे पर्यावरण को जो सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचाता है, वह है CFCs में, Refrigerators में, Air Conditioners में जिस गैस का उपयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन विकसित देशों ने इस बात को भी नहीं माना कि इसके कारण मानव जाति पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इस बात को उन्होंने तब तक नहीं माना, जब तक उनके पास Freon का CFCs का कोई सब्स्टीट्यूट नहीं निकल गया। जब उनके पास सब्स्टीट्यूट निकल गया, तब उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं और मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल पर साइन करते हैं।

अब हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, 1990 के शतक में, मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर हुआ और निश्चित रूप से उस समय से इस पर काम शुरू हुआ और CFCs के जो एमीशन थे, उन पर हम लोगों ने कंट्रोल किया और जिसमें हम कामयाब भी हुए। यह एक अलग प्रोटोकॉल है। लेकिन कहीं न कहीं विकसित देशों ने अपने हिसाब से ही उसका उपयोग किया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे.कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, अब हम क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल पर आते हैं। अचानक पूरी दुनिया को लगने लगा कि कार्बन एमिशन ज्यादा है, टेम्परेचर बढ़ रहा है। अगर आप पूरी दुनिया का एवरेज निकालें, तो यह टेम्परेचर बढ़ाने का काम, कार्बन एमिशन सबसे ज्यादा इस दुनिया में यदि कोई कर रहा है, तो वह सबसे पहला स्टेट है, जिसका नाम है यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका। आज वह प्रतिव्यक्ति 20 टन कार्बन एमिशन करता है। उसके बाद कोई देश है, तो वह रशिया है और उसके बाद यूरोपियन यूनियन का नम्बर आता है, जो प्रति व्यक्ति 9.4 टन करता है, जापान प्रति व्यक्ति 9.87 टन करता है। भारत में हम कितना करते हैं, भारत में हम प्रति व्यक्ति 1.4 टन कार्बन एमिशन करते हैं। वर्षों से कार्बन का एमीशन, जो विकसित देश कर रहे थे, आज जब उसका प्रभाव पूरी दुनिया पर पड़ा, तो भारत के आंकड़े भी सामने आ गए। इसका वर्ल्ड एवरेज 4.4 टन प्रतिव्यक्ति के आसपास है।

अब इसमें देखिए, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय अब आता है। भारत सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या किया? वर्षों तक इस बात की चर्चा चल रही थी, कई कन्वेंशन्स हुए, कई प्रोटोकॉल हुए, यूएन कॉन्फरेंस हुई, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी इस बात की पूरी जानकारी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी गए, ला अक्वीला इटली में। उसे कैसे प्रोनाउंस करते हैं, ला अक्वीला या ला टकीला ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, ला एक्वीला। So, the Prime Minister went to L'Aquila. वर्षों से यह कहा जाता रहा कि, साहब, हमारा स्टैंड है कि हम अपने टैम्परेचर को कैप नहीं करेंगे। हमारा स्टेटिड पोजीशन है कि, "We will not accept it". Finally, for the first time in Indian Protocol on Environment, it was decided and the Prime Minister said, कि पूरी दुनिया यह कह रही है, सब लोग कह रहे हैं, कुछ साइंटिस्ट भी कह रहे हैं। कोई मानक नहीं, कोई टिप्पणी नहीं, कोई विश्लेषण नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जा करके उस अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में पूरी दुनिया को कह दिया कि भारत 2 डिग्री सेंटिग्रेट को स्वीकार करता है।

हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहेंगे कि क्या आपने अपने मंत्रालय से बात की, क्या आपने पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से बात की, क्या आपने अपने साइंटिस्ट्स से बात की और क्या आपने निर्णय लेने से पहले उससे सम्बन्धित लोगों से बात की? आपके मन में यह आया, क्योंकि आप दुनिया के सामने अपनी वाहवाही लूटना चाहते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि हम दुनिया के साथ चलेंगे, इसलिए आपने सहमति प्रदान कर दी। आपने ड्राफ्ट में डाल दिया और आप क्या कहते हैं? आप यह कहते हैं कि यह हमारा aspiration है। It is not our final decision; it is our aspiration. Now, you are talking about the country. Now, see, what are the implications? Sir, another very interesting thing is happening. What is happening is, the Prime Minister, who is a very respected Prime Minister, जो आप सब को यहाँ दोबारा लेकर आए हैं, यह जब-जब बाहर जा रहे हैं, तब-तब अपने मंत्रालय से - जब यह विदेश-नीति पर गए, बलुचिस्तान पर चर्चा करके आए, लेकिन विदेश मंत्रालय से बात नहीं की। पर्यावरण पर गए, लेकिन पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से बात नहीं की, उसे छोड़ दीजिए। उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी से बात नहीं की, उसे भी छोड़ दीजिए। पार्लियामेंट से बात नहीं की और विपक्ष को तो पूछने का काम ही नहीं है, क्योंकि यह दोबारा सरकार में आ गए। प्रधान मंत्री जी को जरूरत ही महसूस नहीं हुई कि किसी को इस मामले में confidence में लिया जाए। खैर, यह इनकी अपनी बात है और हम इस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहेंगे। लेकिन, ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, वह ठीक है, मैडम। आप मान सकती हैं, वह ठीक है।

सर, अब विषय यह आता है कि आखिर में हम हर जगह, for the last two occasions, we have been going as a victim, कि हम victim हैं, हम परेशान हैं और वहाँ से हम आरोपी के रूप में लौट रहे हैं। We are going as victims and coming back as accused. ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाँ, हम मुद्दई बन कर गए थे और आरोपी होकर आ रहे हैं। दुनिया में ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ होगा कि at the Prime Ministerial level, a delegation goes, and you are made an accused on two occasions, and two international protocols are signed like that. Now, the question arises, are we responsible for it? How have you agreed to this 2 degrees? This is called differential responsibilities. Why should we become a part of your differential responsibility for a wrong which you have been doing for two hundred years? आप एक पाप करते हैं, उस पाप का जुर्माना आप पाँच रुपए देते हैं और जिस पाप को हमने नहीं किया, उसके लिए आप हम पर सौ रुपए का जुर्माना लगाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। आखिर यह कहाँ का न्याय है? यह कैसा न्याय है कि आप उस क्रम के लिए हमारे ऊपर इतना बड़ा आरोप लगा रहे हैं? आज उपभोक्तावाद कहाँ है? How much power do we consume? आज तक हमारे देहात में 70 प्रतिशत लोग-

क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह पता नहीं था कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग इस देश के सौ रुपए के भीतर जीते हैं? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह पता नहीं था कि दुनिया के most malnourished children and women, one-third of them, live in India. क्या उनको यह पता नहीं था कि child-birth में, सब-सहारा से ज्यादा, अगर पूरी दुनिया में महिलाएँ मरती हैं, तो वह भारत में मरती हैं? क्या इनको यहाँ की गरीबी के बारे में जानकारी नहीं थी? कल अगर मुझे छपरा में एक पावर प्लांट लगाना हो, तो क्या आप कल इस text की सहमति प्रदान कर देंगे? कल आप कोपेनहेगन जाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, यह पता नहीं कि आपने टेक्स्ट बनाया होगा, आपका वह NetComm किस काम आएगा? आप कोपेनहेगन में जाएँगे, आपके सामने वह पत्र फेंका जाएगा। उस समय प्रधानमंत्री जी वहाँ नहीं होंगे और आपको यह कहा जाएगा कि आपके प्रधान मंत्री ने 2 degrees Centigrade की सहमति प्रदान की है। उस दिन आप क्या कहेंगे, महोदय? उस दिन इस देश के लोगों को आप क्या कहेंगे, क्योंकि आपने तो उसी फोरम में स्वीकार कर लिया है? Why should we go for 2 degrees? Where is this calculation? Why can't it be staggered? अगर हम 2 degrees Centigrade की बात मान भी लें, तो हम कितना भी कार्बन जलाएँ, कितनी भी गाड़ियाँ चलाएँ, कितना भी नुकसान करें, लेकिन, हम वहाँ पहुँच ही नहीं सकते हैं। तब आपने इसे स्वीकार क्यों किया? क्योंकि, आप दूसरे देशों की liability अपने ऊपर लेना चाहते हैं। महोदय, हम कुछ भी कर लें, किसी भी स्थिति तक चले जाएँ, हम अगर इसे चार डिग्री कह दें या पाँच डिग्री कह दें, लेकिन हमारे पास उतनी कैपेसिटी कहाँ है, हमारे पास उतना धन कहाँ है, हमारे पास उतनी टेक्नोलॉजी कहाँ है? महोदय, हम चाह कर भी यह नहीं कर पाएँगे। Then, we have taken an onus of the world. It is a liability of the world being imposed on the developing nations. How can we accept it, Sir? Carbon Sink, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि अगर आप विकसित देशों से बात कीजिए कि हम फॉरेस्ट का विकास करना चाहते हैं, हम बड़ी-बड़ी पौधशालाएँ लगाना चाहते हैं, पेड़ लगाना चाहते हैं, तो विकसित देश कहेंगे कि यह हमें स्वीकार्य नहीं है, we will not support you in your carbon credit for all these things, पेड़ लगाना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। उनको यह चाहिए कि आप wind-mills लगाएँ, उनको चाहिए कि आप solar-energy plants लगाएँ। इस प्रकार वे आपको उसी में मदद करेंगे, जहाँ उनकी अपनी टेक्नोलॉजी बिक सके। आप तो naturally conservation कर रहे हैं। भारत ने तो उनके प्रोटोकॉल पर साइन करने से पहले ही इस पर काम शुरू कर दिया था। हमारा Forest Conservation Act पहले आया, हमारा Environment Protection Act पहले आया। यहाँ तक कि the Supreme Court also started regulating the coastal zones. We have got into that preservation much before any international protocol has been signed. Are we being appreciated for that? Instead, we have been made to sign an agreement or to head towards signing an agreement which can be retrospectively affecting the welfare of the country. Here is a situation. महोदय, कार्बन क्रेडिट की बात करते हैं। कार्बन क्रेडिट उन्हीं चीजों के लिए देना चाहेंगे, आप विस्तार करना चाहते हैं, आप उन चीजों का उत्सर्जन करना चाहते हैं and how can we be made a victim, Sir?

On population, it is never a factor as far as the emission standards are concerned. In this country, we are heading for population control. There are countries in the world जिनकी आबादी नहीं बढ़ रही है या बढ़ाने की चाह भी है। हम तो अपने देश की आबादी को कम कर रहे हैं। Gradually, we are trying to control. South has achieved that. The other States are struggling, and they will achieve that. अगर हम प्रति व्यक्ति आबादी को रोकने की स्थिति में हैं, then are you helping us in that? Are you

expecting that every individual who is not born, who has not come, to reduce the load? इस दुनिया का जो carbon footprint या bio-capacity है, उसको हम exhaust नहीं कर रहे हैं। We are using everything possible to protect the environment. There is a nation which is walking free telling the whole world, and, all the developed countries have come together, we would be squeezed out of that. जिस प्रकार से हम इस समझौते की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, हमें वे मसल कर रख देंगे। Capping growth is an argument. Possibly a senior colleague has said कि साहब, हम doles पर जीयेंगे। भारत में हमें कुछ नहीं करना है। अगर हमें छपरा, मुजफ्फरपुर, पंजाब, राजस्थान या गुजरात में पावर प्लांट लगाना हो तो उसका निर्णय हम स्वयं नहीं कर पायेंगे। That has to be decided by someone beyond the country, not by the Minister for Environment and Forests, not by the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gases, not by the Minister for Coal, not by the Prime Minister. आने वाले दिनों में इस देश के विकास के लिए अगर एक फैक्टरी भी लगानी होगी तो उसकी स्वीकृति भारत सरकार नहीं देगी, बल्कि उसकी स्वीकृति अमरीका की सरकार, यूरोप की सरकार और जापान की सरकार देगी। ऐसी स्थिति अब उत्पन्न होने वाली है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा अपना आत्मस्वामिमान है! We will not live on doles. अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी पूरी इकॉनमी को कि हम अपना carbon emission cut करें, हम अपने development को बाधित करें, हम अपना employment generation बंद करें, we will not accept it. यह दूसरी तरह की गुलामी है जो पर्यावरण के नाम पर पूरे भारत और विकासशील देशों पर थोपी जा रही है। आखिर हम इसको कैसे स्वीकार करें? What is this differential responsibility? Could the Minister explain it to us? Differential responsibilities, मतलब, विकसित देशों के लिए जिम्मेवारी दूसरी और अविकसित देशों के लिए जिम्मेवारी दूसरी! आखिर यह परिभाषा कब स्थापित होगी कि हमारे दायित्व क्या हैं? हमारा जो दायित्व है, हमारी जो उपलब्धि है, हमने इस पर्यावरण के लिए जो किया है, उसकी कीमत लगाने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन जो पूरी दुनिया का शोषण उपभोक्तावाद के आधार पर किया है, उसके विकास में जो प्रदूषण फैलाने का काम था, वह प्रदूषण फैलाया है...(समय की घंटी)... आखिर इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार होगा?

महोदय, मैं अभी हाल में एक कार्यक्रम में गया। हमारे सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर भी उस कार्यक्रम में थे। मैं एक अंतिम उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि किस प्रकार से the whole world is trying to engulf India. आज हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि आप दिल्ली से लंदन जाते हैं और वापिस आते हैं, तो अगर एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर हवाई जहाज का जो कार्बन एमिशन होता है - दुनिया के ट्रांसपोर्ट में कार्बन एमिशन में जिसकी सबसे ज्यादा भागीदारी है, तो वह हवाई जहाज की भागीदारी है। Once you travel from here to London, 1.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide is emitted. Now, there is a new concept introduced, called the 'carbon neutral fees'. हम भी बड़े चकित थे। हमने कहा कि हमने ऐसी चीज तो कभी देखी ही नहीं! अगर आज इस देश में कहा गया कि साहब, अगर आप यह सवारी करते हैं, if you have an obligation towards environment, every passenger should pay a carbon neutral fee. यह जरूर है कि आज वह कह रहे हैं कि it is voluntary. कल यह आश्चर्यजनक नहीं होगा कि जब मंत्री जी कोपेनहेगेन में गये और इस पर एक मुहर लगाकर आ गये कि it will not be voluntary, it would be binding on the State, exactly the way they have capped this 2 degree centigrade emission; they may make binding the commitments on this country, and this is what this whole country is scared of today. On this we require an answer from the Prime Minister, we require an answer from the Environment and Forests Minister. It is

an issue, which is going to agitate the nation. We have capped our performance. आपने हमारी गरीबी के साथ मजाक उड़ाया है। आपने हमारे विकास दर को रोकने के लिए, उस पर एक बंदिश लगाई है। आपने आने वाले दिनों में हमारे नौजवानों के रोजगार पर बंदिश लगाई है। आपने आने वाले दिनों में किसानों के ऊपर बंदिश लगाई है, आपने इस पूरे देश के विकास पर एक बड़ी बंदिश लगाकर और दुनिया के सामने अपने आपको बड़ा दिखाने के लिए, वाहवाही लूटने के लिए एक ऐसी शुरुआत की है, जिसके लिए पूरा भारतवर्ष आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा।

महोदय, इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ आप सब लोगों का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, विशेष रूप से सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Rudy. Hon. Members, there are seven more Members to speak. We have to adjourn by 6.15 p.m. for obvious reasons which you are aware of. Therefore, every Member will take five minutes each. That is all. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra or Mr. Mangal Kisan. I think, one of you will speak. Five minutes, okay. I am not calling Mr. Mangala Kisan and only you will speak.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): He can also speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, I congratulate the Minister because he has got accolades from most of the speakers before me. I am certain that after almost doubling of the Eleventh Plan provisions over the expenditure of Tenth Plan, the Minister will be able to add another 100 per cent over this Rs.10,000 crores which is highly inadequate in the Eleventh Plan for his Ministry. He is a persuasive Minister. Since time is short, I will make exactly the points because so many things have already been discussed. First point is about CAMPA, *ad hoc* CAMPA. Please for heaven's sake do not keep all this money here, pass it on to the States. Tell the court because this is again from the court and please make an effort to get yourself free from the Supreme Court. Make it a State fund and allow the States to use exactly whatever they have collected either in the previous year or the current year so that the fund does not go down. Next point is that use this compensatory afforestation on the degraded forest land. By 'degraded' I mean that it is below 10 per cent intensity of forest, zero to ten, instead of looking for taking land for which the population, the deprived population is looking for, the same wasteland. We have in Orissa 30 lakh acres of degraded forest land. It was taken up in Kamal Nathji's time during Narasimha Rao regime but nothing happened. Give the community in the vicinity the control and management of those forests over degraded forest land. Some of it may be used for raising coffee, tea other energy plantation or some other plantation. Do not just wish it away by calling this monoculture, this and that. Do not do it because any green cover is better than no cover. You may be aware that a large number of villages in Orissa, particularly in Dhenkanal and Kandhmal districts, keep guarding the forests for all the 24 hours in shifts. So, the capability is there. For rehabilitation of forests, please make it compulsory to use fly ash along with urban sludge as fertiliser as is being done in China. In wildlife sanctuaries about which many other speakers have talked, the fight

between tiger and man, elephant and man is there. You have to strike a balance. You cannot say that only elephants will have elephant reserve and get rid of all the tribals from that area. The people who are affected are mostly the tribals. Where do they go? So, the answer lies in increasing the forests, increasing the intensity of forests so that these elephants have some food and humans have food.

You have now given away the right to land to the tribals and non-tribals living in the forest area. That trick is there; today, the non-tribals are trying to take away the larger chunks of these lands, by hook or by crook. I do not know how you are going to stop it because, as an hon. Member pointed out, the State Governments are not very serious. Try some in-situ rehabilitation of the tribals. Do not take them out. I will give you a very peculiar case of Satbhaya. Mr. Rudy talked about two degrees centigrade, the sea coming up and all that. No, even before that, there has been tremendous amount of sea erosion in Bhitar Kanika Sanctuary at Satbhaya. Now, there is no land in the vicinity. So, we should give some amount of relaxation for those people; otherwise, they can't be resettled anywhere. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Silvius Condpan.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if he wants to speak, let him speak. He is giving good suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We want to adjourn at 6.15 p.m. because of the programme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Sir, leading thinkers across the world say that India's economic development model is unsustainable and new indicators of proper prosperity that go beyond GDP are required if India has to have a sustainable development, that is, development that needs the present without compromising the needs of the future. In this context, Sir, we are confronted with environmental problems. On this problem, among major projected impacts of climate change, on India, is the melting of the Himalayan glaciers and its effect on India's water security. Glacier is the source of drinking water of more than a billion people of India and China. Studies suggest that glaciers could be reduced to one-fifth their size in two decades. Sir, today's discussion is on the functioning of Ministry of Forests and Environment. Many good Members have already mentioned about the gravity of the change in environment and how it is affecting. Many of the learned Members have mentioned how the emission of carbon dioxide in international countries, due to their various industrial activities, is affecting us, and also affecting the other countries, and for that, this important Department has got a great responsibility. Today, in the context of North-East, what I say is, North-Eastern region is an area which enjoys the gift of nature and, today, the natural gift to this

area is no more supporting the people of that area due to which they are suffering from reduction of increase in temperature warming, and also from reduction of oxygen.

Recently, the people in this area are feeling which they never felt before. And, the other point is this. The area, which enjoys rainfall right from the end of February or March till the other day, is experiencing virtually no rain at all in the North-Eastern areas. They are suffering from drought. Their cultivation is suffering. The paddy lands are getting cracked. Water level is going down. This was never seen by the people of the North-East. In the backdrop of this submission, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Zoom Cultivation which mostly takes place in the hilly areas of the North-Eastern Region. Sir, Zoom Cultivation means 'shifting cultivation.' They do not remain in a particular plot. Mr. Koshiyari also understands the situation. They go on shifting every time. They burn forest as they like and then they cultivate the crop. Mr. Koshiyari will correct me if I am wrong. Sir, after one crop, people shift to other area. When they shift to other area, they destroy jungle. That is the lifestyle of the hilly tribes. I am not accusing them. This is the situation. They go on destroying jungle and allowing the atmosphere suffers from green vegetation...(time-bell rings)...

The Ministry that we are discussing today is relating to the environment, forests and the life of human beings living in those areas. There are so many things that have been mentioned in this House by the hon. Members which cannot be avoided. But, it is a fact that human habitation is becoming unpleasant in the present context of change of climate and environment. I know this Ministry has got a great challenge in the context of what has been discussed so far in this House today. None of us have been able to extend any constructive suggestions for consideration of the Ministry to take up and bring change in the climate with which we are today confronting for our welfare, for the welfare of the human being,...(time-bell rings)...I am trying to bring it, through you, to the notice of the hon. Minister to use his good offices in the Government to find out solutions to all these problems. Sir, more than 600 scientists and experts in the area of climate change opined that climate change is gripping the whole world. It is not just concerning the people of India, everybody started feeling it. Those who are enjoying the natural gift in their respective areas for ages together, today, are in the most uncomfortable position. We are discussing today the working of the Ministry. Everybody is realising, agreeing, suffering and asking themselves what has happened to our nature...(time-bell rings)..So, Sir, today, we do not know what could be done...(time-bell rings)..I am completing, Sir.

With these concerns in the present context in the area of forest and environment, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने Zoom Cultivation की बात की, यह Zoom Cultivation उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं होता है।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, to build the working of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, we must pay attention on two major factors. The first one has already been discussed by many hon. Members. It is about the effects of climatic change. The other one is effects of population explosion. Sir, the ten countries which will contribute most to world population over the next 30 years are: India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, USA, Bangladesh, Zaire and Iran. So far as total fertility rate is concerned, India's population might become even more than that of China. People, now, use 30-50 per cent or more of the earth's biological production through agricultural forestry and other activity. Half of the forests of the world have disappeared since the last Ice Age, and only 22 per cent of the original forest cover remains in large unbroken areas, without substantial human influence.

Sir, the human population growth, density and other demographic variables have the great effect on deforestation. Again, on growing human migration, both national and international is another critical factor that affects forest habitat and biodiversity.

Now, I come to the North-Eastern Region. The North-East is known for its mega activities of bio-diversity which have varieties of 7500 species of plants, flowering trees, including more than 700 species of orchid, 500 species of ferns, 500 species of mosses, 183 species of animals, 236 species of fish, 541 types of birds, 160 species of mammals, 137 species of reptiles.

The North-East is extremely rich in rivers, led by the mighty Brahmaputra, lakes and other natural water bodies.

The North-East has about 25 per cent of the country's total forest area, which is about 70 per cent forest coverage, supporting about 30 per cent of the total growing stock of the forests of the country. In addition, the region is one of the rainiest regions of the world being fed by two monsoons.

But, Sir, the rapid growth of population poses a tremendous threat to the existing forest cover and the biodiversity of the area where illegal migration to the region is predominant. Large-scale deforestation is rampant throughout the North-East. Unplanned and inefficient construction of dams has significant impact on the natural surroundings. It is one of the worst affected areas by different natural calamities, like, floods, etc.

To arrest the declining biodiversity of the North-East and to secure its land and water resources, it needs more effective strategies and plan to control and manage the human and natural factors.

Assam is the only plain State in the subcontinent. It is surrounded by Bhutan and hill States, like, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland. Assam is always at the receiving end because of the problems created by the hills.

Soil of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh is very fragile. On the other hand, the rivers flowing through both the hills are turbulent because of large-scale human activities, including extraction

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of boulders and sand from the riverbed and cutting of trees. In this area, every summer, a huge sand flows from the hills. A huge sand casting has been going on in the region for a long time; and, that sand is mixed with small pebbles. Therefore, the fertile land of the State becomes a barren land. Again, Assam is situated in the rainfall zone. So, there is always a plenty of rainfall. Every year, a huge number of people lose lives and become homeless due to perennial floods in Assam. On the other hand, there are large-scale encroachments on forestlands at Kaziranga, Pabitora National Sanctuary; and, poaching of one-horn Rhinoceros and elephants is a regular feature in Assam. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to prepare a master plan for the region for the protection of forest and environment as well as degradation of land and water resources and protection of wild life. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... I will take just one more minute, Sir.

A few days back, the hon. Minister, in his reply, had assured the House to amend the Wild Life Protection Act. I hope, the hon. Minister will fulfil his assurance. To implement plans and projects, the Government should take initiatives on its own, or, should entrust this responsibility to the concerned State Governments. There should be a proposal for creation of, at least, two-kilometres buffer zone between Assam and other hills, with a provision of planting trees, including bamboo clamps, to arrest the debris coming from the hills.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद महोदय, मेरा कितना समय है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): पांच मिनट।

DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Sir, you have allotted me eight minutes. सर, महिलाओं का समय तो आधा रह जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It was like that, but since we have to adjourn the House early, everybody's time is cut. I know that you were allotted eight minutes.

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, मैं कुछ प्वाइंट्स बोल देती हूँ, क्योंकि बाकी बातें सभी ने कह ही दी हैं, उनको दोहराने से कोई फायदा भी नहीं है। महोदय, प्रकृति और वनस्पति, वन एवं पर्यावरण एक ऐसा विषय है, जो प्रकृति, वनस्पति, प्राणियों और मनुष्यों के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ है। वन और पर्यावरण दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। जीव-जन्तु, प्रकृति, मनुष्य सब के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ यह प्रश्न है, जिस पर करीब पिछले 20 वर्षों से जरूर चर्चा आरम्भ हुई है, लेकिन उससे पहले शायद कभी इतनी गंभीरता से विचार नहीं हुआ। मैंने सबसे पहले यह तब महसूस किया जब प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी के कार्यकाल में पर्यावरण संरक्षण विधेयक लाया गया और और राजीव जी ने इस विषय में बड़ी गंभीरता और एक चिंता बताई। आज इसको पूरा विश्व महसूस कर रहा है, पूरा देश महसूस कर रहा है, जैसे प्रदूषण के कारण ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के खतरे, जो जी-8 समिट में भी उठाए जा रहे हैं, ये ऐसे खतरे हैं, ऐसी चुनौतियां हैं, जैसे, पहाड़ों पर बर्फ पिघल रही है, समुद्र के जल स्तर

का खतरा बढ़ रहा है, ये सब विकास से जुड़े हुए विनाश संबंधी समस्याएं हैं। महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक जगह एक बात कही। महोदय, मेरे सामने जो एक सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने बार-बार प्रधान मंत्री जी को कोट किया। ऐसा लगा जैसे सदन में वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर नहीं, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत पहले एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि जो विकसित देश हैं उन्होंने विकास करते समय यह जब ध्यान में नहीं रखा कि इसके पीछे विनाश का दूसरा पहलू कौन सा है, उसको मदेनजर नहीं रखते हुए जो विकास किया गया, उसका आज यह परिणाम है कि वह कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड जो जहरीला प्रदूषण है, आज विश्व को उसका पूरा भुगतान करना पड़ रहा है। महोदय, अगर किसी व्यक्ति की नीति गलत हो जाए तो उसको सुधारा भी जा सकता है, लेकिन नीयत सही होना जरूरी है, उसे न कोई सुधार सकता है, न बिगाड़ सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीयत पर न पूरे देश को, राष्ट्र को और न किसी व्यक्ति को कोई शक और शंका है। जो हमारे वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री हैं, उनकी भी जो भावना है और जो काबलियत है, योग्यता है उस पर सभी को पूरा विश्वास है। महोदय, आज जो यहां बात हुई, यह बहुत जरूरी भी है कि प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए अधिकाधिक वाहनों में सी0एन0जी0 का प्रयोग हो। अधिकांश प्रदेशों में वाहनों में जितना सी0एन0जी0 का प्रयोग किया जाएगा उतना ही हम प्रदूषण समस्या से मुक्त होंगे। महोदय, अब हमें विकास के साथ जुड़े हुए जो विनाश हैं, उनके समाधान ढूंढने हैं, जैसे -पेयजल संबंधी जो संकट है, कई जगह तालाबों में ही होटल बने हुए हैं, इनकी पूरी मॉनिटरिंग जरूर होनी चाहिए, उनकी पूरी समीक्षा होनी चाहिए कि कहीं उनके गंदे जल की निकासी तालाब में तो नहीं मिल रही है? वहां से जो ड्रेनेज सिस्टम है, वह क्या है? आज प्लास्टिक पर्यावरण का बहुत बड़ा शत्रु है। दुकानदारों को प्लास्टिक बैग में सामान बेचने की मनाही होने की जगह प्लास्टिक थैलियों के प्रोडक्शन पर रोक होनी चाहिए, उनके उत्पादन पर रोक होनी चाहिए। जहां प्लास्टिक गिरता है वहां की जमीन बंजर हो जाती है। जहां समुद्र में प्लास्टिक के कचरे के थैले भर-भर कर डाले जाते हैं, मैं समझती हूँ कि समुद्र शिव का रूप है, जो प्रदूषण के जहर को पीता है। जंगल प्रकृति की मां का वह रूप है जो प्रदूषण को समाप्त करती हैं, ऑक्सीजन देती है। जब ये ही प्रदूषित हो जाएंगे तो फिर क्या स्थिति होगी? आज प्लास्टिक एक बहुत बड़ा शत्रु है। महोदय, आज राजस्थान में भी पेड़ लगाओ अभियान -हरित क्रांति चल रहा है। लेकिन महोदय, इस देश की दो सबसे बड़ी समस्याएं हैं -बढ़ती हुई आबादी और बढ़ता हुआ भ्रष्टाचार। रेंजर्स और छोटे वन अधिकारी के घर भी छापा मारा जाता है, तो दो करोड़ रुपये, पांच करोड़ रुपये बरामद होते हैं। ये रुपये कहां से आते हैं ? ये मिली- भगत है इन पेड़ों के कटने के पीछे, इन जंगलों के कटने के पीछे। जंगलों की कटाई में गरीब आदिवासियों की गरीबी का फायदा उठाया जाता है। जंगलों की कटाई में आदिवासियों को साथ में मिला लिया जाता है, जो मुनाफाखोर हैं, जो जंगल माफिया लोग हैं, वे उसका मुनाफा उठाते हैं। पेड़ कितने लगेंगे, इसको सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है। पौधे लगाए जाते हैं, पेड़ तो वह बाद में बनते हैं। इसको सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि जो पौधे लगाए जाते हैं, वे पेड़ बनने जरूरी हैं, उनका रखरखाव करना जरूरी है, पौधे पेड़ का रूप लें, यह जरूरी है, वरना कागजों पर पौधे लगा दिए जाएंगे कि इतने पौधे लगा दिए गए। पौधे लगाने से और बीज रोपने से वे पेड़ नहीं बन जाएंगे, इसके लिए उनकी देखभाल करना जरूरी है। इस कार्य की मॉनिटरिंग केन्द्र सरकार को करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए विभाग को जो भी लगभग दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट दिया गया है, पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये गंगा को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के लिए गंगा जी में बहा दिए गए। श्री राजीव गांधी जी की यह भावना थी कि गंगा नदी प्रदूषण-मुक्त हो। आज भी इस सरकार ने गंगा नदी को प्रदूषण से मुक्त करने के लिए नीति बनाई है, उसके लिए बजट का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन गंगा कई लोगों के घर में पहुंच जाती है, लेकिन गंगा नदी का जल वैसा का वैसा ही रह जाता है। सर, कैसे यह गंगा प्रदूषण से मुक्त होगी ? सवाल यह है कि जो पैसा जिस कार्य के लिए दिया

जाता है, उसके लिए यह निश्चित रूप से तय किया जाए कि वह उस कार्य पर खर्च हों, ऐसा नहीं हो, जैसा कि पहले राजीव गांधी जी कहते थे और अब राहुल गांधी जी कह रहे हैं कि एक रुपये में से 15 पैसे ही मौके पर पहुंच रहे हैं। इस तरह कैसे प्रदूषण से मुक्ति मिलेगी ? आज जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी की भावना है, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी की भावना है, जो इस सरकार की भावना है, अगर उसी भावना से नीचे स्तर तक के अधिकारी काम करेंगे, तभी इस प्रदूषण से हमें निजात मिलेगी, ...(समय की घंटी)... तभी जाकर इन पेड़ों की कटाई रुकेगी, तभी जाकर पौधे बढ़ें और जंगल का रूप लेंगे और तभी जाकर मानसून आएगा, तभी बरसातें होंगी। पेड़ कम होने से बरसात नहीं होती है, भू-जल का स्तर नीचे चला गया है। राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान का समुद्र फैला हुआ है और लोग फ्लोराइड युक्त पानी पीने के लिए विवश हैं, क्योंकि जल-स्तर नीचे चला गया है। अगर जंगल लगेंगे, तो बरसात होगी और इसके लिए पेड़ों की जड़ों में दवा देनी जरूरी है। सर, मैं एक चीज और मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि पेस्टीसाइड युक्त फसलों को खाने से पशु-पक्षी नष्ट हो रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप खत्म करिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, मोर खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। मैंने एक आर्टिकल पढ़ा है कि कई पक्षी समाप्त हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि वह पेस्टीसाइड युक्त फसलें खाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनकी मौतें हो रही हैं और यह उनकी मृत्यु का कारण है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर भी रिसर्च की जाए और इसका भी समाधान ढूंढा जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : थैंक्यु सर। मैं इस विषय पर माननीय पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री जी के नोटिस में कुछ चीजें लाना चाहता हूं। मैं खुद फॉरेस्ट एरिया से हूं और फॉरेस्ट से जुड़ा हुआ हूं। हम लोग फॉरेस्ट में ही रहते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि फॉरेस्ट में कब, कैसा, आज तक होता आ रहा है। मैं देख रहा हूं कि फॉरेस्ट का जो कानून है, वह बहुत ही week है, दुर्बल है, वह प्रोटेक्शन नहीं कर सका है। इस कानून को शक्तिशाली बनाना है और अगर कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है, तो नया कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। हमारे असम का जो रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट है, जो वर्ल्ड लाइफ सेंचुरी है, इसको मैं अच्छी तरह से अपनी आंखों से देखता आ रहा हूं। जंगलों को काटने से रोकने के लिए सिर्फ वन और पर्यावरण विभाग ही सफिसिअंट नहीं है, इसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों का भी दायित्व होता है। जैसा कि मैंने देखा है कि हमारे असम का जो मैक्सिमम फॉरेस्ट एरिया है, उसका धीरे-धीरे एन्क्रोचमेंट होने के कारण से, उसका डि-फॉरेस्टेशन हो गया है। आज मैं इस पार्लियामेंट में कहूंगा कि वहां के जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, मेरी कम्युनिटी बोर्डो है और बोर्डो लोग ही ज्यादातर फॉरेस्ट में हैं। हम लोगों का फॉरेस्ट में जाने का कारण यह है कि हमारा जो असम लैंड एंड रेवेन्यू रेग्युलेशन एक्ट है उसमें Tribal belt/block, गठन किया गया था जहां ट्राइबल के सिवाय कोई दूसरा आदमी लैंड ऑक्युपाई नहीं कर सकता था, वहां उस Tribal belt/block को जो कानून है, वह उसको बचा नहीं पाया। उसमें नॉन-ट्राइबल लोग घुस गए और फिर, वहां के ट्राइबल लोग जंगल में जाकर जंगल काट-काटकर वहां बस गए। अगर वह कानून ठीक तरह से ट्राइबल लोगों को बसाता, तो वहां का जंगल बच जाता।

हमारी होम Ministry ने भी कुछ गलत किया है। सन् 1990 में जब असम में Zardari आंदोलन हुआ था, तो वहां के Holtugaon reserve forest में जो national highway है, वहां पर आंदोलनकारी कुछ गतिविधियां करते थे। वे असम बंद के समय कुछ truck जला देते थे, इसलिए CRPF वालों ने, पुलिस वालों ने बंगाल से कुछ लोगों को लाकर वहां पर बैठा दिया। उन लोगों ने वहां पर 50 मीटर, 100 मीटर तक का जंगल काट दिया। इसके बाद जब वहां के लोगों ने देखा, तो वे भी जंगल काटकर वहां पर बैठ गए और जो holtugaon reserve forest है, जो भूटान तक का जो जंगल है, वह भी साफ हो गया। इसी तरह जो Chariduar reserve

forest है, वह भी ऐसा है। नांगालैंड बार्डर में, गोलाघाट एरिया में जितना भी reserve forest है, वहां भी ऐसा है, लेकिन जब यह हो रहा था, तब वहां पर Forest Department के जितने भी Officers थे, वे सब मौजूद थे और जितने भी Forest गार्ड्स थे, वे सब भी मौजूद थे, लेकिन वे लोग उनको रोक नहीं पाए। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि या तो हमारा कानून weak है या फिर यह कानून ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए कानून में थोड़ा बदलाव लाना होगा, तभी हम इसको रोक सकेंगे। हमें इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां के लोग forest के विरोध में नहीं थे। वे लोग इतने बड़े घर भी नहीं बनाते थे, वे लोग पेड़ों को तो नहीं काटते थे, वे traditional छोटे-छोटे घर बनाकर रहते थे। दिल्ली, राजस्थान व पता नहीं कहां-कहां से लोग वहां पर आ गए और वहां के लोगों को थोड़ा प्रलोभन देकर, वहां से जंगल काटकर, उसकी लकड़ियां ओपनली ट्रेन से सिटी में लाई गईं और इसी तरह अर्बन लोगों ने ही जंगल को डिस्ट्रॉय किया है। वहां पर लोग जंगली जानवर, चिड़िया पालते थे। मैं खुद भी जानवर पालता था, लेकिन पता नहीं कहां से आदमी वहां चले गए और कोई वहां पर जाकर भालू की खाल ढूंढता है तथा उसकी काफी कीमत देता है। कोई-कोई तो बाघ की खाल ढूंढता है। इसी तरह से वहां के लोगों को प्रलोभन देकर, बाहर के लोगों ने जंगली जानवर व चिड़िया आदि को मारना आरंभ कर दिया। जैसे काजीरंगा में आज Tiger मारा जाता है, Rhino मारा जाता है तथा इसी तरह के अनेक हादसे हो रहे हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि जबतक हम कानून में ठीक तरह से बदलाव करके, उसको ठीक नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम forest को बचा नहीं पाएंगे। वहां पर बहुत encroachment हुआ है, अगर उसको नहीं हटाएंगे तो हमें कुछ न कुछ तकनीक जरूर निकालनी होगी, ताकि हम वहां के लोगों को forest बसाने के काम में लगा सकें। इसलिए हमारे पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री को इस पर चिंता करने की जरूरत है। इसी बात का अनुरोध करते हुए, मैं अपनी स्पीच यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ms. Sushila Tiriya. Please take only five minutes.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे Working of the Ministry of Environment and Forests पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, इस विषय पर जो बोला गया है, उसको और ज्यादा न बढ़ाते हुए मैं केवल एक-दो प्वाइंट्स पर बोलना चाहूंगी। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जमीन, जंगल और जल, इन तीनों के ऊपर एयर पॉल्यूशन, जल पॉल्यूशन या प्रदूषण के बारे में बात हो रही है, इस पर मेरा यह कहना है कि जब भी Forests में tribal की पॉपुलेशन घटती है, तो पॉल्यूशन ज्यादा होता है। यदि देखा जाए तो tribal इलाके में 2001 की census के हिसाब से पॉपुलेशन घटती जा रही है। यदि tribal की पॉपुलेशन घटती जा रही है, तो जंगल में जो जीव-जंतु हैं, लकड़ी है और जो Forest Land है, वह सब आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता घटती जा रही है। जो ये चीजें हैं और जो जंगल का tribal है, जो उसके जानवर हैं, जो वहां के पेड़ हैं और जो जमीन है, उनका आपस में काफी लगाव है। जब-जब भी कानून ने इनको आपस में हटाने की कोशिश की, तो आपकी सारी चीजें घटती गईं और उस क्षेत्र में पॉल्यूशन बढ़ता गया। सर, मैं आपके सामने ज्यादा प्वाइंट्स नहीं रखना चाहूंगी, चाहे आप developments के नाम पर, चाहे Industry के नाम पर एयर पॉल्यूशन को भी इग्नोर कर रहे थे और हमारा कानून भी कुछ नहीं कर पाता है। एयर पॉल्यूशन जंगल के क्षेत्र में सौ किलोमीटर तक नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह है। उधर लगातार बहुत क्रशर होता जा रहा है। क्रशर से इतना एयर पॉल्यूशन हो रहा है कि वह बॉडी में, हार्ट में इफेक्ट कर रहा है। इसके बावजूद भी यह हो रहा है कि वे उधर परमिशन देते हैं। यह एयर पॉल्यूशन बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उस क्षेत्र में प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर जंगल काटकर ट्रायबल्स को डिसप्लेस किया जाता है। वे क्षेत्रों के क्लाइमेट से एक्वेटेड होकर दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं। उनका उधर कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो पाता है। वे लोग शारीरिक रूप से बीमार पड़ जाते हैं। जहां-जहां पर इंडस्ट्री होती है, जैसे डेंकानाल में एक इंडस्ट्री है,

जो नदी में सारा इंडस्ट्रियल एन्प्लुएंट्स डालती है, उसी नदी का पानी पीकर वहां के ट्रायबल लोगों का शरीर इस कदर बीमार पड़ गया है कि डॉक्टर भी पहचान नहीं पा रहे हैं कि उनको क्या बीमारी हुई है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इंडस्ट्री के तहत इस कदर पॉल्यूशन हो रहा है कि बीमारी तक की पहचान नहीं हो पा रही है, लोगों की लाइफ की longevity घटती जा रही है और हम लोग इधर बैठकर कानून पास करके उनके प्रोटेक्शन की बात कर रहे हैं। आज के दिन में क्लाइमेटिक चेंज एक इंटरनेशनल बात हो गई है। इस प्रोजेक्ट में फॉरेस्ट विलेज डेवलपमेंट के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपए दिये गये हैं और 900 करोड़ का स्पेशल एलोकेशन ट्रायबल सब प्लान में दिया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगी कि इस क्षेत्र में ट्रायबल्स, जंगल और पर्यावरण को रखने के लिए इतना सारा पैसा, जो एक-दूसरे का परिपूरक है, किस तरीके से खर्च होता है? इसका क्या लाभ है? अभी तक कुछ भी अवेयरनेस नहीं हुई है। ट्रेडीशनल फॉरेस्ट डेवलर्स शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का जो 2006 का बिल है, जिसका नोटिफिकेशन हुआ है, उसमें अभी तक ट्रायबल्स की कोई अवेयरनेस नहीं हुई है। मैं समझती हूं कि इसको लागू करने के लिए भी अवेयरनेस की जरूरत है। सर, जो एक्सप्लोजन हो रहा है, जैसे सिमलीपाल बायोस्फेयर वर्ल्ड की चौदहवीं बायोस्फेयर है, मैं इस बायोस्फेयर के बारे में मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगी कि अभी रिसेंटली नेक्सलाइट अंदर घुस गए, उन्होंने जितने भी टूरिस्ट स्पॉट थे, हाट थे, सभी कुछ छिन्न-भिन्न कर दिये और जानवरों को मारा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो रिकॉग्नाइज बायोस्फेयर हैं, उनका कंजर्वेशन करना, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यदि उस जगह पर कोई एक्सप्लोजन हो रहा हो, तो उसे भी मिनरल्स के नाम से, इंडस्ट्री के नाम से अच्छे कानून के तहत स्ट्रिक्ट करना चाहिए। जहां पर क्रशर मशीन है, इंडस्ट्री है, जहां बेचारे ट्रायबल काम करते हैं, वहां हेल्थ कम्पेनसेशन स्कीम, हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लगाकर, उन सभी को हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस स्कीम में कवर-अप करके, कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर से कहना चाहिए। उन्हें स्ट्रिक्ट इंस्ट्रक्शन्स देनी चाहिए कि उनको ठीक से मेजर कम्पेनसेशन मिलना चाहिए।

सर, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगी कि नॉर्थ-उड़ीसा यूनिवर्सिटी में ट्रायबल स्टडी, एनवायरमेंट स्टडी की फेसिलिटी है, लेकिन वह सेल्फ फाइनेंस है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं खत्म कर रही हूं, स्टूडेंट्स को बचपन से ही एनवायरमेंट के बारे में अवेयरनेस देने का समय आ गया है। बचपन में जब हम बच्चे थे तो हम लोग खुद ही घर में पेड़ लगाते थे। जब हमारे अस्सी-पचियासी साल के फादर पेड़ लगाते थे, तो हम उनसे पूछते थे कि आप इतने बुजुर्ग हैं, फिर पेड़ काहे को लगाते हो? वे कहते थे कि हम बुजुर्ग हैं, लेकिन पेड़ लगाना हमारे समाज का एक धर्म है। मैं फल नहीं खा पाऊंगा, लेकिन हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी फल खाएगी। लोगों की यह भावना है। ट्रायबल लोगों की यह भावना है। उन लोगों का आपस में जो रिश्ता है, उस रिश्ते को मजबूत करने के लिए जहां-जहां जिस यूनिवर्सिटी में सेल्फ फाइनेंस वाला सब्जेक्ट है, उसको सेंटर से डायरेक्ट यू.जी.सी. से ग्रांट देनी चाहिए। नॉर्थ-उड़ीसा यूनिवर्सिटी में ट्रायबल स्टडी है, एनवायरमेंट स्टडी है, परंतु यह सेल्फ फाइनेंस है, मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि कितने ट्रायबल पैसा देकर पढ़ेंगे? मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि स्कूल में एक सब्जेक्ट कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन करना चाहिए। यूनिवर्सिटी में जो एनवायरमेंट और ट्रायबल की जो सेल्फ फाइनेंस स्टडी है, आप उसको हटाकर उनको यू.जी.सी. से डायरेक्ट पैसा दीजिए। इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : खत्म कीजिए।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, खत्म कर रही हूं। मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट वर्ल्ड कंजर्वेशन है। सिमलीपाल बायोस्फेयर में फ्यूना और फ्लोरा है। बहुत सारे जंतु ऐसे हैं जो वर्ल्ड में दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। मैं मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वे एक बार आएँ और उस बायोस्फेयर को देखें। जब तक वे यह नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक एहसास नहीं कर पाएंगे कि किस किस के जानवर हैं, किस किस के पेड़ हैं। मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि biosphere के ऊपर स्वतंत्र research करें। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मेरा एक लास्ट प्वायंट है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि ट्राइबल, जो biosphere के अन्दर रह रहे हैं, total malaria prone है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे.कुरियन) : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। समय नहीं है। बस कीजिए। You are eating into others' time.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : Water pollution के कारण मलेरिया हो रहा है। मलेरिया prone एरिया में जो पानी पी रहे हैं, आप उसको भी ठीक करिए। सर, मैं लास्ट में यह कहना चाहूँगी कि कुछ स्पेशल ...(व्यवधान)... चीज कर दीजिएगा और natural resource management करने के लिए आप indigenous method पर भी ध्यान दीजिएगा।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): This year, the Government has earmarked an enhanced outlay for environment and forests in this Budget. Sir, we are also aware of the impending dangers for the survival of the human beings and all living beings. Sir, the global community is watching with concern and we have seen how the natural barriers like mangroves have been able to mitigate the impact of deadly natural calamities like super cyclone, Tsunami. Pandit Jawaharlalji, Indiraji and Rahulji have played catalytic role in conserving our natural eco system. Sir, important legislations like Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980, were notified during the time of beloved leader, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. These have been instrumental in doing the needful. Sir, we know that we are still far from achieving many of our national goals as laid down in Forest Policy and National Wildlife Action Plan.

Sir, I will only give some suggestions. What is the strategy and action plan for sustainable forest development, protection, preservation and increasing the forest cover in the country? There should be early disposal of all Forest Act violation cases and engagement of CRPF, where necessary, with full protection and benefit to honest forest officers. The Government should motivate public and Government Departments and public sector undertakings for use of more steel instead of wood to discourage the use of more wood. India has to play an important role in climate change and environment negotiation. Hence, more budgetary support should be provided for this sector. The Government needs to promote only such tourism policy as would directly benefit the local community without damaging the eco system and ecology because they are unsustainable. The Forest Department should also initiate enactment of legislation for creation of a welfare fund for the forest workers like Salseed, Kendu leaves, Mahua and other forest tribal workers who are working inside the forests. The NREGA fund can also be utilised for plantation, watch and ward, roads which will also generate employment for forest and tribal people. Steps should be taken for the protection of Simlipal, Sunabeda, Satakosa Tiger Project and Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary in Orissa, Balpakram Wildlife Sanctuary in Meghalaya and all other wildlife sanctuaries. After the 2006 Bill, as it was stated by other speakers also, the State Governments are not taking any interest in the allotment of land to the tribals to enable them to settle themselves in the forest area. I do not know as to how many tribals have got land in

Orissa? Will the Central Government constitute a task force to monitor the issues relating to tribals in all the States?

Sir, I can say that forest and environment is the lifeline of human civilisation; not only our country but the human civilisation. We are very happy that our Prime Minister, who is very much interested in forest and environment, has nominated the most efficient and honest Minister as the Forest and Environment Minister. I do expect that under his leadership, and the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, we can do a lot which will contribute not only for the well-being of our country, but also for the human civilisation, as a whole.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you. I appreciate you for adhering to time limit. Now, Mr. Karimpuri. You just give an explanation. You have three minutes.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, आप सिर्फ दस मिनट दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं-नहीं। पांच मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: अब आप पत्थर के बारे में बोलिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): हां, अब आप पत्थर के बारे में बोल सकते हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। 1469 से 1539 के बीच में सिख गुरुओं ने एक बात कही थी, “पवन गुरु पानी पिता माता धरति महति”... उन्होंने हवा को गुरु बोला था। ‘पवन गुरु’ कह कर उन्होंने पवन को गुरु का रुतबा दिया था, पानी को पिता का रुतबा दिया था और धरती को माता का रुतबा दिया था। आज 500 साल के बाद जागे हैं। चाहे देर से जागे हैं, कोई बात नहीं, जागे तो हैं।

आपके माध्यम से मैं आदरणीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी डिस्कशन पर तीन किस्म का रिएक्शन होता है। एक होता है, ‘listen and ignore’, जो ज्यादातर चलता है। इस हाउस में चिन्तन और मंथन बहुत अच्छा होता है, लेकिन कर्म बहुत बुरे होते हैं, उनमें बहुत सुधार की गुंजाइश है। तो पहला है, ‘listen and ignore’, दूसरा है, ‘listen and store’ और तीसरा है, ‘listen and act’, जिसकी आज हमें बहुत जरूरत है। आज अगर हम वातावरण को बचाना चाहते हैं, अपने जंगलों को बचाना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून में कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन हम हमेशा कानून को ही दोष देते रहते हैं। सच यह है कि इम्प्लिमेंट करने वाली एजेंसी कमजोर है, इम्प्लिमेंट करने वाली एजेंसी के अन्दर इम्प्लिमेंटेशन करवाने की शक्ति नहीं है।

यहां में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि गंगा की बड़ी चिंता है, मैं भी कहता हूँ कि गंगा की सफाई होनी चाहिए, उसमें स्वच्छता होनी चाहिए, लेकिन साथ ही साथ आपको यमुना के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। अगर हम हर बात को राजनीतिक नजरिए से देखेंगे, जातिवादी सोच से प्रेरित हो कर सोचेंगे, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा।

इस हाउस में हमारे एक आदरणीय मैम्बर ने यह बोला कि डा. अम्बेडकर की मूर्ति लगाई गई, भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्ति लगाई गई, पत्थरों की मूर्ति से पॉल्यूशन फैलता है। मैं यह इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ कि डिस्कशन में किसी के धार्मिक जज्बातों को, religious sentiments को attack नहीं करना चाहिए। हमें उस मैम्बर की बात का अफसोस नहीं है, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि जब सत्ताधारी पक्ष और विपक्ष ने इस मुद्दे पर मेजें

थपथपाई। अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि इस विषय पर हमारे विपक्ष और सत्ताधारी पक्ष की राय एक है कि पत्थरों की मूर्ति से पॉल्यूशन फैलता है, तो फिर इन्दिरा जी की मूर्ति से भी पॉल्यूशन फैलता है। और क्या फिर श्री मोहनदास कर्मचंद गांधी जी की मूर्ति से पॉल्यूशन नहीं फैलता, क्योंकि वह भी पत्थर की है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, can he speak about Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi like this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: हमें हाउस में ऐसी स्टेटमेंट नहीं देनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...। भगवान राम की मूर्ति भी पत्थर की है।

मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अमरीका एवं अन्य देशों को नहीं रोक पाएंगे, क्योंकि आपके अन्दर यह सामर्थ्य, यह शक्ति नहीं है कि आप इस वर्ल्ड को पॉल्यूशन के मुंह में धकेलने वाली शक्तियों को रोक सकें। कम से कम इस हाउस में हमें धार्मिक दायरे से आगे निकल कर, धार्मिक सोच से आगे बढ़ कर एक राय बनानी चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी धर्म में कोई भी सैलिब्रेशन हो, कोई भी ऐतिहासिक मौका हो, अगर हम उस पर संयम कर लें, तब भी हम पॉल्यूशन पर बहुत कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। ऐसा मौका चाहे सिखों में हो, चाहे मुसलमानों में हो, चाहे क्रिश्चियन्स में हो, चाहे हिन्दुओं में हो, हमें कुछ संयम रखना चाहिए, जैसे अगर हम रावण को जलाना बंद कर दें, तब भी हम पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. Now, please conclude.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, इससे ज्यादा समय की परमिशन आपको मुझे नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। हम दिवाली पर जश्न जरूर मनाएं, ढोल बजा लें, भांगड़ा डाल लें, लेकिन अगर दिये न जलाएं, पटाखे न जलाएं, तब क्या भगवान राम जी हमसे नाराज़ हो जाएंगे? पॉल्यूशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए इस हाउस को एक unanimous resolution पास करना चाहिए। जो भी हमारे धार्मिक त्यौहार हैं, हम उन्हें जरूर मनाएं, लेकिन गुरुओं ने जो बोला है, पवन गुरु, पानी पिता, माता धरति महति' कम से कम इनका सम्मान जरूर करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please take your seat.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: अंत में मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी धार्मिक आस्थाओं से पॉल्यूशन मत क्रिएट कीजिए और साथ ही डा. अम्बेडकर, श्री साहू छत्रपतिजी महाराज, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले और श्री नारायण गुरु का सम्मान कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will now take up Special Mentions. ..**(Interruptions)**.. I'll call the names. Lay it on the table. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Shri Gyan Prakash Pilania. ..**(Interruptions)**..

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ..**(Interruptions)**.. आप यहाँ से जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... What is this? ..**(Interruptions)**..

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... The discussion is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem? Please tell me ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: इस juncture पर ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप इस प्रकार से बोल सकते हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, you have two minutes to speak.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Listen, your party time is over. If you like, I can give you two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। हमारी ओर से कोश्यारी जी के द्वारा विस्तार से इस पर आध्यात्मिक और धार्मिक विश्लेषण किया गया। इसके साथ ही हमारी ओर से माननीय राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी के द्वारा भी इसका विस्तार से विश्लेषण किया गया। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी-8, इटली में जाकर जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश को ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Please come to the subject.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं सब्जेक्ट पर आता हूँ। इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति में आप बोल नहीं पाएँगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति में आप बोल नहीं पाएँगे। कम-से-कम मैं तो बोलता हूँ...
(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You speak, Mr. Pany. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, सब्जेक्ट यही है कि ...(व्यवधान)... सर, सब्जेक्ट यही है कि Carbon Emission पर cap लगाने के संदर्भ में जिस प्रकार की बात वहाँ पर बताकर यह आए, उस मामले में कम-से-कम जयराम रमेश जी इस सरकार के crisis manager के रूप में सामने आए। अभी Hillary Clinton जब यहाँ आई थीं, तो उसमें जयराम रमेश जी की जो भूमिका रही, इसके कारण ही उनके बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी के crisis manager हैं। न केवल उतना ही, बल्कि उनका नाम भी राम है, राम उनके नाम में है। जब दो साल पहले, 2007 में, श्रीराम सेतु के प्रसंग में एक हलफनामा दिया गया था, तब भी जयराम रमेश जी का एक ऐसा बयान आया था, जिसने उस समय सरकार को बचाया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि सारी * ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं अपने विषय पर बोलता हूँ। आप सब लोग मुझे instruct करेंगे? एक स्पीकर को आखिर में मौका देंगे, आंदोलन के बाद मौका देंगे और साथ ही सारे लोग उसे instruct करेंगे कि ऐसा बोलो, यह क्या बात है, सर? क्या हमें बोलना नहीं आता है? क्या मुझे पर्यावरण मंत्रालय पर बोलना नहीं आता है?
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You make your point, Mr. Pany. There is no time. ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: I am coming to my point. ...*(Interruptions)*... जैसा कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीयत पर हम शक नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी इस प्रकार के बयान देंगे, उस स्तर पर जाकर, अगर वह कोई गलत काम करेंगे, तो आगे चलकर उनकी पार्टी भी उनके काम के लिए उनकी समीक्षा करेगी। समस्त पार्टी उसकी समीक्षा करने जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर... *(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. The Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, यहाँ पर मेरे उड़ीसा के साथी बोले कि केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को पैसे दे दिए जाएं। राज्यों को पैसे दे दिए जाएं, यह बात सही है, किन्तु उसके साथ-साथ इसके प्रति भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि राज्य उस पैसे का किस प्रकार से उपयोग करता है। मैं उड़ीसा से आता हूँ। वहाँ वन और पर्यावरण का clearance न लेते हुए, कई प्रकार के projects गलत तरीके से चालू किए जा रहे हैं, जिसके कारण वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, क्यौंझर जिले में रुरुकेला नामक एक स्थान है, जहाँ अभी वन स्वीकृति नहीं ली गई। वहाँ पर 4000 करोड़ रुपये की illegal mining हो रही है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री, जिनसे कुछ कर दिखाने की उम्मीद है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Panyji, please take your seat.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में illegal mining हो रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing more will go on record.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पाणि जी, बोलने का क्या फायदा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिये। आपकी बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं आ रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The discussion on the working of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is over. The Minister will reply tomorrow. Now we shall take up Special Mentions.

*Not recorded.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to maintain *status quo* on giving grades in class X board exams

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय, इस सदन ने छः से चौदह वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा का विधेयक पारित किया है। ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी इस अवधि में आठवीं पास कर सकेगा। फिर वह चाहे आगे पढ़े, चाहे कोई रोजगार करे। अतः आठवीं की परीक्षा जरूरी है। यह उसके परिश्रम का फल और योग्यता का सूचक होगा। स्कूल आठवीं तक प्रतिवर्ष परीक्षा ले। जो बच्चा परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण न हो, उसे उसी कक्षा में रोकना उसके हित में है; अन्यथा अगली कक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम उसकी समझ में न आने से उसका समय बर्बाद होगा। वह आठ वर्ष लगाकर भी अनपढ़ ही रहेगा। परीक्षा न होने से न तो अध्यापक रुचि लेकर पढ़ाएंगे, न ही बच्चे परिश्रम करेंगे। इसका अधिक कुप्रभाव ग्रामीणांचल, स्लम तथा migratory labour के बच्चों पर पड़ेगा।

महोदय, अधिकांश निर्धन परिवारों के बच्चे दसवीं के बाद नौकरी तलाशते हैं या पौलीटेक्निक आदि में प्रवेश लेते हैं, अतः दसवीं की परीक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा ली जानी चाहिए। अंकों के स्थान पर ग्रेड देना अव्यावहारिक होगा, क्योंकि नौकरी तथा दाखिले में जब कम स्थानों के लिए एक ही ग्रेड के अनेक बच्चे होंगे, तो निर्णय पारदर्शी न होकर arbitrary हो जाएगा। इस उम्र में उन में शारीरिक व मानसिक परिवर्तन होता है और निजी तथा सामाजिक जीवन में बदलाव आता है। उनके परिपक्व होने की उम्र में जिम्मेदारियों का एहसास करवाना जरूरी है। परीक्षा इस एहसास की पहली सीढ़ी है। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से ही नहीं; जिम्मेदार नागरिक बनाने के लिए भी दसवीं की परीक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि दसवीं की बोर्ड परीक्षा पर वह यथास्थिति बनाए रखे।

Demand for subsidized solar powered fencing in forest areas of Tamil Nadu to protect the crops of farmers from wild animals

SHRI N.R GOVINDARAJAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the need of erecting solar powered fences in adjoining forest areas of Tamil Nadu. Agricultural fields in the areas of Gobichettipalayam, Sathyamangalam, Anthiyur and Ammapettai and in small neighbouring forest areas, which are ready for harvesting, are often devastated by elephants and other wild animals because of the absence of solar powered fences. Farmers are already facing a lot of hurdles in the process of cultivation, like failure of monsoon, unavailability of inputs and are not able to get proper price for their production. Further, at the time of harvest, these farmers are in constant fear of elephant's and other wild animal's raid on their fields. I had raised this issue on 23.03.2005 in this august House. But I am very much frustrated because my request of setting up of solar power fences has not been heard till now by the Central Government. Even the Government of Tamil Nadu is not coming forward to initiate any action in this regard. Agriculture contributes a considerable percentage to our country's Gross Domestic Product. Therefore, I urge the Government, once again, to take necessary action for initiation of a scheme, a subsidised scheme, for solar power fencing through non-conventional energy resources. I hope that my reiterated request of setting up solar power fences would be considered favourably by the Central Government, at least, now in view of hardships faced by the farmers because of elephants and other wild animals. Thank you.

**Demand for early rehabilitation of the Pong Dam oustees in
Himachal Pradesh**

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government, through this august House, to a very serious issue of rehabilitation of Pong Dam Ousteers.

Sir, Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh was constructed in 1960. The people, who lost their ancestral land and houses due to construction of Pong Dam, have not been allotted land even after passing of almost 50 years.

The Rajasthan Government has earmarked 29,700 bigha of land in Sri Ganganagar District for rehabilitation of the people, but many people were not able to take possession of the land due to some procedural hurdles. Some of the Ousteers have been allotted land in Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan under the resettlement drive, where essential requirements like drinking water, school, hospital, etc. are not available.

Moreover, some of the Ousteers, who have been allotted land for cultivation in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, as compensation for their agriculture land, are being beaten up by the locals with the intention of capturing their land. Nobody is there to help them. They are being threatened by the locals, to go back to their State, leaving the allotted land.

Sir, about 5,770 Pong Dam Ousteers have not been allotted any land so far. I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter and ensure resettlement of the Pong Dam Ousteers at the earliest. The Government of Rajasthan may also be instructed to develop essential infrastructural facilities for them and ensure their safety and security on priority.

**Demand to inquire into the irregularities in construction of roads along
the Bist Doaba Canal in Punjab under the Pradhan Mantri
Gram Sadak Yojana**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरे स्पेशल मॅशन का विषय है - प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क निर्माण योजना के तहत पंजाब में हो रही अनियमितताओं एवम् उस कारण हो रहे हादसे।

महोदय, मैं अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब में बिस्त दोआब कैनाल है, जिसके किनारे गढ़शंकर से आदमपुर होते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत सड़क का निर्माण अभी किया गया है। इस सड़क को बनाने में हुई भारी अनियमितताओं के कारण तथा सड़क और नहर के बीच उचित बाउन्ड्री (फेन्सिंग) न होने से प्रायः वाहन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होकर नहर में गिर जाते हैं। इसी क्रम में 29 जून व 2 जुलाई, 2009 को हुई दुर्घटना में 11 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई।

मैं चाहूंगा कि बिस्त दोआब कैनाल के किनारे फेन्सिंग की जाए, सड़क की गुणवत्ता की जांच की जाए एवम् दुर्घटनाओं में मृतकों के परिवारों को प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष से आर्थिक मदद दी जाए। धन्यवाद।

Demand to make Sikkim a world class tourist destination

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, Sikkim has huge potential for tourism. The State is also called the mini Switzerland in view of its abundant natural and scenic beauty. The State is already experiencing a huge tourism footfall in the State but somehow the infrastructure in the State is not commensurate with the kind of potential of tourism available in the State. Besides the infrastructure, somehow the popularity of Sikkim tourism is also limited. The Government of Sikkim is doing its best to develop the infrastructure for tourism and popularise it. But the need for Central assistance is felt on this account. Recently, the Chief Minister of Sikkim has met with the Union Minister of Tourism and apprised her about the unexploited tourism potential of the State. He also briefed the Minister about Skywalk Project at the top of Bhaley Dunga in the State and requested her for an all-out support so that the State is able to install it successfully in stipulated time which will tremendously leverage tourism trade in the State. The Minister of Tourism in response assured the requisite help for the accelerated development of tourism in the State. I, therefore, request the Government to give support for the installation of Skywalk Project Bhaley Dunga and extend financial and technical help through Centrally-sponsored schemes and otherwise also for the development of the State of Sikkim as a world-class tourist destination.

Demand to sanction A special relief package for drought hit

State of Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): During this year, the people of Assam are facing an unprecedented weather. Some districts like Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Barpeta, Sivasagar, etc., are facing flood on one hand and other parts of almost every district are facing drought-like situation on the other.

The State of Assam, on 14th July 2009, declared about 14 districts as drought-affected districts, namely, Cachar, Dhuburi, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi-Anglong, North Cachar, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Naugaon, Sivsagar.

This year monsoon is about 70 per cent less than regular monsoon during the month of June-July in Assam. The water level in major reservoir across the State has gone down. Though the State Government has declared 14 districts as drought-affected, it is here to mention that almost all the districts are facing the drought-like situation.

The present situation has worsened the crisis of poor, mainly the farmers of the State, as they were already in deep crisis on account of unprecedented price hike of essential commodities. This drought-like situation affected not only the farmers but also the public in general.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take the appropriate remedial steps urgently and it is demanded (1) to declare special relief package for the suffering people of Assam (2) to send expert team to assess the unprecedented situation of weather prevailed in the State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty eight minutes past six of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 4th August 2009