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Monday
14 December, 2009
23 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 14th December, 2009/23rd Agrahayana 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 341. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: A very serious thing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: They are trying to de-reserve the SC/ST posts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other occasions to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is a serious situation for SCs/STs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Give us chance to raise the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other occasions to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the time to raise ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, resume your places...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 341, Dr. K. Malaisamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Measures to face climate change

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

(a) what is the extent of threat to prosperity and development from climate change and the concrete measures undertaken to face this challenge and the consequential effect of such initiatives;

(b) whether climate change has occurred all of a sudden or it is the off-shoot of developments over a period of time; and

(c) if it was expected much earlier, why due precautions and preventive steps have not been taken well in advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) India has been facing vagaries of climate since many years including extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. Accordingly, there is a thin line of distinction between climate variability and

climate change. Climate Change is a long-term phenomenon and has been duly recognized by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Fourth Assessment Report released in 2007. The international community including India is actively involved to find ways and means of preventing climate change which dates back to adopting the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 and its Kyoto Protocol in 1997. The Government is aware of the adverse impacts of climate change viz. increased frequency of extreme weather events, variation in pattern of monsoons, rise in surface temperature, sea level rise and melting of glaciers. Climate Change is also likely to affect agriculture and food production as well as increase of the incidence of vector borne diseases.

Being aware of the likely implications of climate change the Government has released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June 2008. The National Action Plan outlines eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. These National Missions are being institutionalized by respective Ministries for implementation.

Besides, Government has taken several steps by towards sustainable development through a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests; promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems.

India has also developed programmes relating to adaptation to climate variability, in the areas of agriculture, water resources, health and sanitation, forests and coastal zone infrastructure.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is in conformity to the views of the hon. Chairman that Members should come to the question straightway. I am inclined to agree with the hon. Chairman and I am coming to my first supplementary without going to any prologue or introduction. Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has given various causes leading to climate change. I have gone through it. It is a major macro level problem of very high magnitude. Sir, the scientists of the UNFCCC and the IPCC have already said that the Himalayan Glaciers will disappear in 2035, the holy Ganga will be reduced to a monsoon drain and half a million people in the Gangetic plain will face severe water scarcity. These are some of the points in addition to what has been listed in the answer. The causes that are arrived at by the Government are not upto the mark and inadequate and, on the other hand, the problem has not been understood in the right spirit. It has to be gone in depth. In other words, whatever the causes and whatever the measures you are trying to highlight, they are totally inadequate and totally ineffective. That is my first supplementary.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, as I have stated in the reply, the Government is aware of the implications of the climate change and several steps have been taken by the Government. I would like to share with the hon. Members that the climate change is being handled at the highest level by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. The Prime Minister is heading that Committee. Another Expert Committee on the Impacts of Climate Change is also in place. We have set up eight missions under the National Action Plan released by the Government of India in 2008. I am not in agreement with the hon. Member that the Government of India is not taking steps. Several steps have been taken in the past. Several new initiatives taken under the forestry are launch of CAMPA, Capacity Building in Forestry Scheme, Intensification of Forest Management Scheme, Accelerated Programme for Restoration and Regeneration of Forest. Under the energy sector, we have energy efficiency standards for appliances, energy conservation in building code, fuel efficiency norms, CDM Programme. On the research agenda, there is impact assessment of climate change, Himalayan Glacier Monitoring Programme. There is a separate mission on this. Then we have pathways of India's carbon emissions, etc. So, we are taking, host of actions.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, coming to the next aspect of the problem, a Conference was held in Copenhagen consisting of 192 countries, and there is no consensus among the countries. There is a difference of opinion - rich countries on one side, and other countries on the other. An open fight between two sectors has come to light. The rich countries are known as the enemies of the earth. This is the perception of many of the scientists. Our hon. Minister has given an open statement that the Government of India is not going along with other countries; it will have its own way. This is a macro level, world level problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go on furnishing explanations; please put your supplementary question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: To deal with such a big problem, we need unanimity. The problem is not exclusive to India. In such a situation India has taken its own stand. Can the problem be solved at all in this way? In his reply, hon. Minister has stated that they have taken enough measures, increase of forest cover, etc. What I am trying to point out is that steps taken by India are only fringe of the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a statement. Fine, you are entitled to give your view. But, that is not a question. I would request the hon. Member to put the question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: India has taken a stand that it will have its own stand. If the Government takes a stand individually, is it capable of handling the whole sole problem connecting to other countries.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the negotiations are going on, and I would like to restrain myself from going into the details of what is going to happen. Therefore, we have to wait till the outcome of the negotiations comes. The

Negotiators are there. Our hon. Minister for Environment and Forests has gone there. Our hon. Prime Minister will also be going there to attend that Conference and give a political statement. But, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that the country's interest will be protected.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister straightway whether it is a fact that the World Bank has made a study that 20-25 per cent cut in emission intensity by 2020, as proposed by the Planning Commission and the Government, will require massive capital and other expenditure and shall impact the economy. Do the Government and the Planning Commission agree with such conclusions? If 'yes', please give the details of expenditure required in the next two Plans and how do we meet the stated target?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, several estimates are coming forward. We have taken several measures and steps. We have already taken domestic actions, and our emission intensity has decreased by 17.6 per cent during the last 15 years. We are doing our local actions. Whatever may be the expenditure, that is the job of the Planning Commission and various Ministries. Eight missions are there, and we will handle it domestically.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have one specific question. As this is a very important topic, we have debated it in detail. The hon. Minister has categorically committed, promised, and assured the House that we will not accept peak year formulation; we will not accept legally binding emission cuts; we will not deviate from per capita position; we will not accept any verification of unsupported action; and, lastly, he has said that the developed world must adhere to the Kyoto Protocol and the base year will be 1990 and not 2005. Sir, there are reports from Copenhagen that pressure is being built on India. So, I want to ask this question specifically. While making negotiations, if the Government makes sudden change from any of these positions, which are declared in the House, will it come to the House, because Parliament is in session, before committing in Copenhagen?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, as I have said earlier, the conference is going on, and as per newspapers, today will start the Ministerial segment. As the hon. Member has already stated, on the basis of statement made by our hon. Minister, we can have a 20-25 per cent reduction in emission intensity from 2005-2020. This will be a voluntary domestic commitment and will not form part of any international agreement committing India to binding emission intensity target and emission reduction outcomes. He has also stated that there will be two non-negotiable things. What are those? India will not accept legally binding emission reduction cut. Secondly, we will not accept under any circumstances an agreement which stipulates a peaking year for India.

This was the statement made by our hon. Minister in the other House of Parliament while replying in a Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my question is, if you make any change in the negotiation, will you come before the House before committing it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't ask hypothetical questions.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I will respond to his answer. The Minister has gone there. The conference is up to 18th and it may even go up to 19th I cannot say about that. When the hon. Minister comes he will apprise the House if the Parliament is in session.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it was global climatic change that was responsible for the birth of life forms on the earth. Now it was again climate change that was emerging as a threat to life, because this time changes were taking place at a faster rate than life forms could adapt to. According to the World Science Forum, under the banner of the United Nations, due to climate change and global warming, floods and droughts are going to be increased. So I want to know this from the hon. Minister categorically. What are the short-term and long-term measures taken by the Government of India in this regard? Because it will affect not just the human beings, but it will affect the agricultural land; it will affect water resources; and it will affect forests. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. What short-term and long-term measures have been taken by the Government of India to tackle this problem? Also, what steps the Government has taken to save the people of the North-Eastern region from this?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that some effects will be there on various aspects. He himself has stated that in his question. We have taken several measures by way of mitigation and adaptation. He is asking about adaptation measures. We have taken some measures by way of adaptation, such as, crop improvement, drought-proofing, surveillance and control over vector-borne diseases like Malaria and Dengue, risk financing programme, disaster management, joint forest management and water resources. Agriculture will be impacted. In the first communication to UNFCCC, India has communicated certain impacts saying that these are going to be impacted. IPCC deals with only what are going to be impacted on continental and regional basis. Our initial communication is specific. In the second communication which is being prepared these days and which will be submitted to the UNFCCC by 2011 as our obligation to the Convention, more details will be available. Sir, we are taking all steps by way of adaptation which are necessary in the interest of the country, whether it is forest, glaciers, eco-system, impact on human and environment, coastal areas, etc. All these things will be taken into account. As I have said earlier, one Committee is constituted to see the impact and suggest the remedial measures which are to be taken. We have set up these eight missions which will go in their respective areas and try to take all the measures that are needed.

Appointment of TV news correspondents in Doordarshan

*342. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1988, 51 television news correspondents were appointed by Doordarshan on the recommendation of Joshi Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they were appointed in senior scales and her Ministry gave an undertaking in the Central Administrative Tribunal that Government had accepted the recommendations of the Committee, but no further batch was recruited thereafter;

(c) whether no promotional avenues were created for them and they were given the benefit only of Accelerate Career Progression (ACP) scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) 18 TV News Correspondents in the pay scale of Rs.3000-4500/- (pre-revised), 27 TV Assistant News Correspondents in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000 (pre-revised) and 6 TV Assistant News Editors in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000 (pre-revised) were appointed in 1988 on contract basis. They were later declared Government servant in May, 1993 from the date of their engagement. No further recruitment has been made in the category of TV News Correspondents thereafter.

In so far as furnishing undertaking by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in a Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) is concerned, no such undertaking was given by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in a CAT about acceptance of the recommendations of the Joshi Committee. However in a O.A. No. 916/1999 filed by Sh. E.Krishna Rao in CAT, Hyderabad, the CAT directed on 8.11.2000 that the applicants shall be considered to be inducted into IBPS in accordance with the Rules 1990 and provided all benefits of the service. The CAT, Hyderabad order was challenged by Union of India in Hyderabad High Court and the same has been stayed by the High Court *vide* its order 10.4.2001. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) and (d) Assured Career Progression (ACP) has been given to all eligible officers. For creating assured promotional avenues for TV News Correspondents, a proposal for creation of one post of Principal Correspondent and two posts of Special News Correspondents has been referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. The Recruitment Rules have also been drawn up and sent to the Department of Personnel.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभापति जी, यह दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों का मामला है। दूरदर्शन बहुत गंभीर TRP की समस्या से गुज़रता है। मैंने एक प्रश्न किया है कि दूरदर्शन को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इसके बारे में एक जोशी कमेटी बनी थी। उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक कुछ प्रोफेशनल लोगों को लाने की बात कही गई थी। On the recommendations made by the Joshi Committee, उन्होंने 1988 में कुछ प्रोफेशनल लोगों को एपाइंट किया है। Thereafter, Sir, they have all been adjusted in 1993 and now, a Committee has been formed

and it has been assured that कि आपको Professional Grade "A" में रखा जाएगा और आपको प्रमोशन भी दिया जाएगा, आपको promotional avenues दिए जाएंगे, लेकिन इन्होंने जो 51 लोग वहां एपाइंट किए थे, उनको उन्होंने कहा कि आपको assured promotion, Assured Career Progression Scheme के अंतर्गत दिया है, लेकिन जो promotional avenues हैं - Grade "I", Grade "II" वह नहीं दिया है। फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा एश्योरेंस हमने नहीं दिया था, लेकिन मैं आपको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने यह कहा था कि हम इन लोगों को assured promotion नहीं, बल्कि promotional avenues देंगे, कैरियर बेसिस पर देंगे, क्या आप यह देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं?

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, it has been already informed that as per recommendation of the Joshi Committee, the Government sanctioned 54 posts. Out of those, 51 were appointed and were continuing in services, in the mean time, there is lot of litigation here and there and ultimately in Hyderabad, a CAT order was passed to give them promotions. But, it was again challenged in the High Court and the matter is pending there. It is *sub judice* now.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभापति जी, यह सब-जुडिस का मामला नहीं है, खुद गवर्नमेंट का CAT में जो स्टैंड था, वह मैं पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं, यहां respondent है - Union of India. The stand of the respondent is that 57 additional posts were created and for which recruitment action has been taken in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the Joshi Committee Report which has been accepted by the Government in principle. Now, Sir, we are debating. मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जोशी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को हू-ब-हू लागू करने के लिए accept किया गया है। क्या सरकार उसको लागू करने के पक्ष में है या नहीं?

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, as per the recommendation of the Joshi Committee, I have already stated that 51 persons have been recruited, and they are serving; some of them have left in the meantime; at the moment, 16 are there. As I told earlier, there was a case in the CAT, in Hyderabad. In that case, of course, 13 have now got orders regarding their promotional avenues. But there has been an appeal in the High Court, and it is pending there. So, there is no question of taking a decision on the matter which is *sub judice*. However, we are trying, subsequently, on the basis of another CAT Order of Delhi. We are considering that. Out of these, 16 persons who are working at the present moment, we are considering; a proposal is almost there to have a post of Chief Correspondent I and two Additional Correspondents, and they will get it. It is in the consultation stage with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of BoP, and this decision is likely to be taken very quickly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ejaz Ali.

DR. EJAZ ALI: Thank you. Sir. महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब है: "A proposal for creation of one Post of Principal Correspondent and two posts of Special News Correspondents has been referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. The recruitment rules have also been drawn up and sent to the Department of Personnel." मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि एक पोस्ट और दो पोस्ट

یانی تین پوسٹ کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ اس میں پرموشن کا کھینچ کر پر بات نہیں ہے۔ دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ 88 سے آج تک سرکار صرف کھینچ کر چلی آ رہی ہے۔ 2000 میں Sudhanshu vs. Union Government کا کیس ہوا اور 1995 میں پی ڈیوان کا کیس ہوا اور ان کو دس سال سے ایسے ہی لٹکا دیا ہے، جب کہ آئی بی.ایس. کے گزٹ میں دو ہی شرائط رکھی گئی ہیں - ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹل کینڈیڈٹ ہونا چاہیے اور دوسرا Class-I and above ہونا چاہیے۔ اس کے باوجود یہ اس کام کو نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں۔ آج یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ یہ کیس sub judice ہے، جب کہ سرکار نے خود یہ کیس کیا ہے۔ سرکار کے جو افسران ہیں، ان کے لئے سرکار کیس withdraw کر سکتی ہے۔ وہ withdraw کیوں نہیں کرتی ہے؟ اگر اس طرح سے اس میں professional نہیں لیں گے، تو پھر دن بدن دور درشن کی حالت خراب ہوتی جائے گی، جبکہ دور درشن دیہات کے لوگوں کو دنیا دکھاتی ہے۔ اگر یہی حالت رہی تو پورے ملک کی یہی حالت نہ ہو جائے، اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ سرکار کیس withdraw کر کے ان کو ان کا حق دے؟

ڈاکٹر اعجاز علی: Thank you, Sir. ماننے منتری جی کا جواب ہے،

"A proposal for creation of one post of Principal Correspondent and two posts of Special News Correspondents has been referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. The recruitment rules have also been drawn up and sent to the Department of Personnel."

میں چاہوں گا کہ ایک پوسٹ اور دو پوسٹ یعنی تین پوسٹ کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ اس میں پرموشن پر کہیں پر بات نہیں ہے۔ دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ 88 سے آج تک سرکار صرف کھینچ کر چلی آ رہی ہے۔ 2000 میں Sudhanshu vs. Union Government کا کیس ہوا اور 1995 میں پی ڈیوان کا کیس ہوا اور ان کو دس سال سے ایسے ہی لٹکا دیا ہے، جبکہ آئی بی.ایس. کے گزٹ میں دو ہی شرائط رکھی گئی ہیں - ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹل کینڈیڈٹ ہونا چاہیے اور دوسرا Class-I and above ہونا چاہیے۔ اس کے باوجود یہ اس کام کو نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں۔ آج یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ یہ کیس sub judice ہے، جب کہ سرکار نے خود یہ کیس کیا ہے۔ سرکار کے جو افسران ہیں، ان کے لئے سرکار کیس withdraw کر سکتی ہے۔ وہ withdraw کیوں نہیں کرتی ہے؟ اگر اس طرح سے اس میں professional نہیں لیں گے، تو پھر دن بدن دور درشن کی حالت خراب ہوتی جائے گی، جبکہ دور درشن دیہات کے لوگوں کو دنیا دکھاتی ہے۔ اگر یہی حالت رہی تو پورے ملک کی یہی حالت نہ ہو جائے، اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ سرکار کیس withdraw کر کے ان کو ان کا حق دے؟

شری متی ایشیکا سونی: یہ بات سچ ہے کہ جو کمیٹی نے 1985 میں recommendation دی تھی کہ دور درشن کے لئے News Services ہیں، وہ professional طور پر چلانی چاہیے۔ جیسا کہ ماننییہ سروس نے فرمایا کہ سرکار نے اس بات کو قبول کیا کہ یہ professional service ہونی چاہیے۔ اسی کے تحت الگ-الگ

* Transliteration in Urdu Script.

categories में 5 लोगों को contract basis पर भर्ती किया गया था। जब 1993 में इनको सरकारी अफसर होने का दर्जा दिया गया था, तब सरकार ने नहीं बल्कि Indian Information Service वालों ने मुकदमा किया था, क्योंकि उनको लगा कि ये contract basis पर जो चुने जाते हैं, उसमें कुछ favouritism वगैरह होती है, क्योंकि यहां यूपीएससी का नॉर्म्स नहीं रखा जाता है। उसके बाद 'कैट' का ही निर्णय था कि इसको professional service रखा जाए, लेकिन इनके प्रोग्रेसिव प्रमोशन पर ध्यान रखा जाए। मैं संक्षिप्त में बताना चाहती हूँ कि इनको जो progressive promotional avenue दिए गए हैं... लेकिन यह मामला इतना ज्यादा इसलिए लटका, क्योंकि कई बार इनको 'कैट' जाना पड़ा या एक तरफ या दूसरी तरफ चैलेंज भी किया गया। वर्ष 1990 में Prasar Bharati Act आ गया, जिसको नए रूल्स बनाने के लिए autonomy दी गई। 1997 में प्रसार भारती स्थापित की गई जिसको यह करना था, लेकिन मैं सांसद महोदय को बताना चाहती हूँ कि अब सरकार इसमें जून के महीने से लगातार, हर पन्द्रह-बीस दिन में मामलों को काफी हद तक final stages में ले आई है और हमें उम्मीद है कि इस financial year से पहले-पहले यह हो जाना चाहिए। The draft recruitment rules have been examined and sent to the DoPT. It is in the final stage. It was sent on 9th December, 2009.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से संतुष्ट हूँ। मैं यही जानना चाह रहा था कि इस मामले को निपटाने के लिए आप कितना समय लेंगे? अब चूंकि आपने कह दिया है कि हम इसी financial year के अंदर इसको निपटा लेंगे, तो मैं संतुष्ट हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो मुद्दा है, यह 1985 और 1988 का है और 1990 के दशक से जब बहुत सारे टी.वी. चैनल शुरू हो गए, तो दूरदर्शन का एक बहुत बड़ा competition शुरू हो गया। उस वक्त एच.आर. की जो भी पॉलिसी बनी थी, वह उस समय की requirement के अनुसार बनी थी। आज जब इस competition के युग में हम जी रहे हैं और हमें जिंदा रहना है, तो क्या दूरदर्शन ने ऐसी कोई नई एच.आर. पॉलिसी बनाने के बारे में सोचा है कि किस तरह से rest of the TV channels, news channels, entertainment channels से compete करने के लिए हमारी क्या एच.आर. पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए?

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी : सर, माननीय सांसद को पता है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि 1997 में प्रसार भारती स्थापित की गई। वह बिल्कुल एक autonomous organisation के रूप में स्थापित की गई और क्या रूल्स बनाने हैं, क्या रिक्रूटमेंट रूल्स बनाने हैं, किस तरह के लोगों को भर्ती करना है, यह अब प्रसार भारती के अधिकारों के तहत आता है। वर्ष 2006 में एक ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स बनाया गया था। कुछ मुद्दे उनके सामने रखे गए थे, जिनमें एक मुद्दा यह भी था कि जो लोग 1997 में प्रसार भारती को सरकार की तरफ से भेजे गए थे, उनका क्या स्टेटस होना चाहिए? तो जी.ओ.एम. ने यह तय किया था कि 5 अक्टूबर, 2007 तक जो लोग उनके जरिए प्रसार भारती में रिक्रूट किए गए या सरकार की तरफ से भेजे गए थे, they would be considered to be on deemed deputation. उसके बाद किसको भर्ती करना है, कैसे vacancies भरनी हैं, यह प्रसार भारती को खुद तय करना है। हम लोगों ने वैसे कुछ और मुद्दों को address करने के लिए जी.ओ.एम. को दोबारा गठित करने का सुझाव सरकार को दिया है।

Commissioning of washeries

*343. SHRI JABIR HUSAIN:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. is set to commission 19 washeries over the next five years with an investment of Rs.3,000 crores:

(b) whether this facility would help the coal behemoth in enhancing the quality of its coal through washing;

(c) whether the company also plans to start commercial operation of 6 out of the 19 washeries by March, 2013; and

(d) if so, to what extent it would be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) envisages selling up 20 new coal washeries for an ultimate raw coal throughput capacity of 111.10 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) with an estimated capital investment of about Rs.2500 crore. These washeries include 7 numbers of coking coal washeries for an ultimate raw coal throughput capacity of 21.1 mtpa with an estimated capital investment of about Rs.775 crore and 13 numbers of non-coking coal washeries for an ultimate raw coal throughput capacity of 90 mtpa with an estimated capital investment of about Rs.1725 crore.

The additional capacity is expected to help in improving the quality of coal and the availability of washed coking coal from the current level of 3.68 million tonnes (mt) to about 9 mt and washed non-coking coal from the current level of 11.28 mt to about 74 mt. Further, the existing capacity of coking coal washeries will increase from 22.18 mtpa to 43.28 mtpa and the capacity of non-coking coal washeries will increase from the existing 17.22 mtpa to 107.22 mtpa. This will help in maintaining the consistency in the quality of coal supplies.

3 coking coal washeries for a capacity of 12.5 mtpa and 3 non-coking coal washeries for a capacity of 30 mtpa are envisaged to be commissioned by March, 2013. Commissioning of these washeries is envisaged to increase the availability of washed coking coal by 3 mt and washed non-coking coal by 21 mt.

श्री जाबिर हुसैन : महोदय, सरकार ने अपने जवाब में जो सूचनाएं सदन को दी हैं, उसके लिए मैं उसे धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लगभग ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने का जो फैसला है, यह फैसला तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की किसी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर लिया गया है या केवल सरकारी स्तर पर लिया गया है? अगर किसी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह फैसला हुआ है, तो कोयला क्षेत्र के विकास के बारे में और कोयले में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या सुझाव उन्होंने दिए हैं, उससे सदन को अवगत कराने की कृपा करें।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, कोल इंडिया में लंबे समय से इस तरह की शिकायतें आती थीं कि वॉशरीज में ठीक ढंग से कोयला साफ नहीं किया जा रहा है। कहीं शिकायतें आती थीं कि वॉशरीज में जो कोयला भेजा जाता है, वह दूसरी तरफ से बगैर वॉश किए हुए चला जाता है। क्योंकि कोयले की वॉशिंग बहुत जरूरी है और हमारे यहां जो कोयला पैदा होता है, उसमें ash content काफी ज्यादा होता है, तो उस ash content को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, कम करने के लिए जब तक कोयला वॉशरीज के थ्रू नहीं जाता है, तब तक हमारे जितने प्लांट्स हैं, खास

तौर से पावर प्लांट हैं, सीमेंट प्लांट हैं, sponge iron plant है, ये प्लांट्स बेहतर ढंग से नहीं चल सकते हैं। इसलिए कोल इंडिया ने यह फैसला किया है कि हम अपनी बीस वॉशरीज लगाएंगे, जिनके माध्यम से सारे का सारा कोयला साफ करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसमें से लगभग चार या पांच वॉशरीज तो कोल इंडिया 11th Five Year Plan में ही लगा देगा और बाकी वॉशरीज को 12th Five Year Plan के पीरियड में लगाकर हम कोयले को साफ करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इसके लिए कोई अध्ययन कमेटी नहीं बनाई गई थी और न ही कोई एक्सपर्ट्स की रिपोर्ट आई है, लेकिन तजुर्बे के आधार पर कोल इंडिया यह फैसला करती है, बहुत सी शिकायतें आती हैं, बहुत सी चीजें सामने आती हैं, कोल इंडिया खुद-ब-खुद इस पर फैसला करती है कि अब हमको क्या करना चाहिए। उसने यह फैसला लिया है 20 अपनी वाशरीज लगाकर हम कोयले की सफाई का काम करेंगे।

श्री जाविर हुसैन : महोदय, कोयला क्षेत्र में जो दूसरी तरह की शिकायतें हैं, जो खदानें हैं उनकी लीजिंग के बारे में है, इल्लिगल माइनिंग के बारे में है, इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है या नहीं और इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय विचाराधीन है या नहीं?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, हालांकि यह प्रश्न हमारे मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की जिज्ञासा है और इस तरह की शिकायतें भी पूरे देश में चर्चा का विषय बनी रहती हैं कि इल्लिगल माइनिंग होती है, कोयले की चोरी होती है। इसमें बहुत कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। माननीय सभापति जी, हम समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों से यह बात करते रहते हैं कि जितनी इल्लिगल माइनिंग्स होती है, जितनी theft होती है, चूंकि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, पुलिस स्टेट की होती है, जब तक हमें पुलिस का पूरा सपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक हमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का पूरा सपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज को हम रोक नहीं सकते हैं। फिर यह प्रयास किया जाता है कि हमारी कोल कम्पनीज के द्वारा कि हम इल्लिगल माइनिंग्स को रोकें। उनका चालान किया जाता है और उनको पकड़ कर पुलिस के हवाले किया जाता है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि अगर इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट लेंगी, तो शायद हम ज्यादा सक्सेसफुल हो सकते हैं। हम आपकी सूचना का खंडन नहीं करते हैं कि इल्लिगल माइनिंग होती है पर theft होती है, हो रही है, लेकिन उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमारी सरकार प्रयास करती रहती है, कोल इंडिया प्रयास कर रही है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आने वाले समय में हम उसमें कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल जरूर करेंगे और पिछले 6 महीने के अंदर भी काफी कुछ कंट्रोल हुआ है।

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, the question relates to the quality of coal. The answer I seek from the hon. Minister is whether the efforts at creating new washeries for enhancing the quality of coal will actually impact on removing the principle hurdle in power generation which is on account of non-availability of high quality domestic coal. One of the principle issues that we have faced in this country as far as our economic development is concerned is the lack of coal of requisite quality that goes into augmenting power generation. Will the hon. Minister be able to reply to this question?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, माननीय सदस्य बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जानते होंगे कि जो हमारे देश में कोयला होता है अथवा जो कोयला खदानें हैं, वे एवरेज क्वालिटी की खदानें हैं। कोकिंग कोल बहुत कम क्वालिटी में होता है और जो नोन कोकिंग कोल है, उसका स्तर भी उतना अच्छा नहीं है, जितना अच्छा होना चाहिए। फिर भी हम यह कोशिश करते रहते हैं कि उस कोयले की क्वालिटी को जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा इम्पूव कर सकते हैं, करते हैं। इसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बहुत सी वाच शीट लगी हुई हैं और हमारी भी अपनी वाशरीज लगी हुई है,

लेकिन जितना कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसकी क्वालिटी को हम अभी तक उतना इम्पूव नहीं कर पाए हैं, जितना हमें इम्पूव करना चाहिए। इसी उद्देश्य से कोल इंडिया ने यह फैसला लिया है कि हम 20 न्यू वाशरीज लगाकर कोयले की क्वालिटी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इम्पूव करें। इसके अलावा भी बहुत सी दिक्कतें हमारे सामने हैं, जैसे कि एक हजार किलोमीटर के अंदर हमें जितना भी कोयला सप्लाई करना होता है, उसका एक नार्म बना हुआ है कि अगर इससे ज्यादा ऐश कंटेंट होगा, तो हम उस कोयले का मूवमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम कोयले की क्वालिटी को इम्पूव करें। हम माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करते हैं कि आने वाले समय में इन वाशरीज के माध्यम से तथा जो वाशरीज आलरेडी लगी हुई हैं, हम उनके माध्यम से कोयले की क्वालिटी को इम्पूव करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

*344. [The questioner(s) Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda were absent. For answer vide page 21 infra.]

National Judicial Commission

*345. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to constitute a National Judicial Commission for the appointment of Judges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court & High Courts is based on the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record & Anr. Vs. Union of India read with the Advisory Opinion of the Supreme Court dated October 28, 1998. There is no proposal at present before the Government to reconsider this procedure.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in the answer, the hon. Minister has stated that the appointment of judges is based on the Supreme Court Judgement. Now, there is no mention of collegium in the Constitution of our country. With the pronouncement of this judgement, the judiciary has taken upon itself the responsibility of the Executive in the matter of appointment of judges. After this, there have been many complaints regarding malpractice and non-transparency. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the opinion of the Government as to whether the existing system of appointment of judges is sufficient enough to protect the credibility and transparency of the judicial system of our country.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter regarding appointment and transfer of judges has been dealt with by various Governments, right from the year 1990. The National Judicial Commission Bill was introduced in 1990, and that lapsed. Again, another Bill, for

constitution of the National Judicial Commission, was introduced in 1993. That also lapsed. Then, subsequently, the Majority Judgement of 1993 altered the meaning of 'Expression of Consultation'. Thereafter, two judgements have come out from the Supreme Court of India, and a Memorandum of Procedure was drawn. Now, from 1998 onwards, the present system of appointment and transfer of judges is being followed. I can say, on the floor of the House, today that there are drawbacks, with regard to accountability and with regard to objectivity, while selecting judges. This has surfaced, from time to time. Of course, no system, at any point of time, will be perfect. There are bound to be differences. This is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government, and we need to tackle it. While recognising the fundamental fact that judiciary should be independent, in case of a judiciary without accountability, this independence has no meaning. These are the issues on which I would like to take the House into confidence. We need to take the Judiciary into confidence. Maybe, we need to revisit some of these things in the light of several developments which have taken place.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, while replying to my supplementary, the hon. Minister has mentioned about accountability of the judicial system. Now, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the supplementary.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this introduction is necessary to get into my supplementary. Ordinarily, when an inquiry takes place on any serious charges against an officer, that officer is suspended from discharging his official duties. If, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. That is not the supplementary. You stick to your supplementary.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: In the cases of Justice Ramaswamy and four judges of the Bombay High Court, the then Chief Justice of India denied assigning duties to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any initiative, such as discussions with the Chief Justice of India, etc., to protect the credibility of our judicial system.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I think, it may not be that appropriate to take the name of any judges here...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Correct.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: We are on a system, and I think, many a time, the system will take care of many of the problems. That is what we are at. In so far as accountability is concerned, Sir, you are well aware that there is the Judges (Inquiry) Act of 1968. It is now felt that it needs to be revisited. We have already applied our mind to it. We are thinking of bringing out the Judges (Standard and Accountability) Bill to replace the Judges (Inquiry) Act. If that formula comes forward, then, many of the problems, which we see around, will get rectified. No person with shady character can become a judge. That is number one. We can stop that immediately. After any person becomes a judge, I don't think he can afford to commit any act of commission or omission. It can be

addressed at any point of time. That is why I had thought of bringing forward a Bill in this Session. Maybe, I will be able to bring it forward in the last days of the Session. Once it is approved by the Cabinet, we are thinking of bringing it forward in Parliament. That will meet many of the questions of accountability and objectivity with regard to the functioning of the Judiciary.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, India is one of the few countries in the world where judges appoint judges. The Executive has a participatory role but, *de facto*, the Executive has very little, if almost no, say. There is one separate debate going on as to who should have the last word in the appointment of judges, whether it should be the Executive or the Judiciary or the National Judicial Commission.

Is the Law Minister willing to consider a system where, by legislation, a criterion is laid down so that what constitutes merit in the matter of appointment of judges is now statutorily defined and it becomes necessary for the appointing authority or the recommending authority to take that criterion of merit into consideration before appointing a judge, rather than leaving it entirely to the subjective decision of the recommending authority?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two aspects of this question. One is whether the present mechanism of appointment of judges should continue or not. If not, we need to revisit it. I think when you revisit it, you will find that the mechanism has its own parameters and the criteria for appointment of judges. I do agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it is only in India that judges appoint themselves. That system is not available anywhere else. But we would not like to get into any confrontation with the Judiciary. We would like to take the Judiciary into confidence, absolutely, so that any systemic improvement has its agreement or convergence of views of the Judiciary and all the other stakeholders.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, when the hon. Minister of Law headed the Administrative Reforms Commission, I believe he had given a report wherein he had recommended the constitution of a Judicial Commission. Now, why is this change in position? Now, being the Minister, he says that the Government is not considering the establishment of a Judicial Commission. That is the answer I have got here. I want to say that the whole House agrees that the appointment of a Judicial Commission is of paramount importance because we have been hearing of so many allegations. Newspapers are full of reports of such allegations. Why don't you consider the appointment of a Judicial Commission seriously?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Do you mean to say that he should implement his own recommendation?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are *avataars* and *avataars*. From one incarnation to another, we get into the regime of creative discussion. I think the honourable senior colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, will agree with me on this concept. I never said that I would not implement the recommendation. I said that we had to revisit it; and when we revisit the entire process, we need to apply our mind; definitely, the whole system will have to be insulated with some objectivity. This is what the country looks forward to; this is what the jurists look forward to and that is what the House looks forward to. I think the Government will not disappoint any one of you.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर आए दिन यह सुना जाता है कि जजों की कमी के कारण जस्टिस नहीं मिल पा रही है, क्योंकि जो केसेज हैं, उनकी pendency बहुत अधिक चल रही है। जब तक सही सिस्टम बना कर जजों की vacancies नहीं भरी जाती हैं, तब तक जस्टिस नहीं मिल पाएगी। यहां पर "Justice delayed is justice denied" है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा समय कब आएगा कि यहां जजों की नियुक्ति समय पर कर दी जाएगी और किस प्रकार से केसों का निस्तारण हो, इसके लिए एक समय सीमा बांधी जाएगी कि किसी भी मुकदमे का निस्तारण इतनी समय सीमा के अन्दर होना चाहिए? अभी मुकदमों को pending डाल दिया जाता है, मुकदमों के कारण लड़ाई-झगड़े होते हैं और इनको लेकर मौत तक भी हो जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वे कब सारी vacancies भरेंगे? आप कोई ऐसा procedure बनाएं, ऐसा time frame दें और समय सीमा बनाएं कि सारे जजों की नियुक्ति हो और काम आगे बढ़े।

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the procedures laid down, whenever any vacancies have fallen vacant, it is incumbent on the part of the Chief Justice or the Collegium of the respective High Court to send the proposal to the Government for a proper processing. This is not happening, unfortunately. This needs to be addressed. There are a number of vacancies. I have addressed a number of letters to all the Chief Justices of various High Courts to expedite this process. This was also discussed in the meeting of the Chief Ministers and also of the Chief Justices. This was also discussed in the National Consultation on 24th and 25th October. I think, now; things have started moving. I do not say it is very satisfactory. I think, within four or five months, we would like to level up the ground.

Power generation targets

*346. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of additional power generation for the current Five Year Plan period, year-wise;
- (b) the annual target of contribution from the Central State and private sector power generation facilities;
- (c) the details of the actual addition made in power generation during the first two years of the Plan period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the annual capacity addition targets have been missed; and

(e) if so, which sector, out of the Central, State and private sectors, has shown slippages and the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The targets of electricity generation from conventional sources are fixed on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The sector-wise/category-wise targets fixed for electricity generation for the first three years of the 11th Plan are as below :

Figures in Million Units (MU)

Category /Sector	Years		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Thermal			
Central Sector	237449	260824	261148
State Sector	277604	304764	303192
Pvt. Sector	57141	65682	84139
TOTAL	572194	631270	648479
Hydro			
Central Sector	39790	42912	43239
State Sector	64299	70221	67123
Pvt. Sector	5361	5317	5106
TOTAL	109450	118450	115468
Nuclear			
Central Sector	22713	19000	19000
All India			
Central Sector	299952	322736	323387
State Sector	341903	374985	370315
Pvt. Sector	62502	70999	89245
Bhutan Import	5643	5624	6564
TOTAL	710000	774344	789511

Power generation in the country (including import from Bhutan) has increased from 662523 MU in 2006-07 to 704469 MU in 2007-08 and further to 723794 MU in 2008-09. Details are as follows:

(Figures in MU)

Category	Actual Generation		
	End of 10th Plan (2006-07)	(2007-08)	(2008-09)
Thermal	527547	558990	590101
Nuclear	18607	16777	14713
Hydro	113359	123424	113081
Bhutan Import	3010	5278	5899
TOTAL	662523	704469	723794

(d) and (e) Actual addition in capacity has fallen short of the targets in the first two years of the 11th Plan. As against the target capacity addition of 12039 MW in 2007-08 and 7530 MW in 2008-09, actual addition in capacity has been 9263 MW in 2007-08 and 3454 MW in 2008-09. Details of slippages in capacity addition are as follows:

Slippages in capacity addition (2007-08)

Figures in MV

Sector	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	0	1500	440	1940
State	289	887	0	1176
Private	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	289	2387	440	3116*

*includes 340 MW Teesta V which did not form part of the target.

Slippages in capacity addition (2008-09)

Figures in MW

Sector	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	0	1000	660	1660
State	128	410	0	538
Private	0	1878	0	1878
TOTAL	128	3288	660	4076

Main reasons for delay in execution of the projects include delay in placement of orders for main plant and equipment and balance of plants; delayed and non-sequential supplies of equipments; constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation;

inadequate deployment of construction machinery; land acquisition problems; delay in environment and forest clearance; shortage of skilled manpower/commissioning teams; delay in resolution of contractual issues and fuel constraints.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, power is paramount for development of the country. Unfortunately, the capacity targeted and the capacity actually achieved is a great matter of concern. In the year 2007-08, there was a shortage of about 40 per cent. In 2008-09, instead of 9263 MW, the target achieved is only 3454 MW, which means, there is about 60 per cent slippage. The reasons given for this slippage are superfluous, in my opinion. The reasons are; constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation; delay in environment and forest clearance. The Minister is right now sitting here, if he is responsible, then, he has to be told that there should be no delay in environment and forest clearance. Then there is shortage of skilled manpower/commissioning teams. I can't understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am coming to the question because these are the reasons given in the statement. Then, there is delay in resolution of contractual issues and fuel constraints. Today, you can import any amount of fuel in the country. There is no bar on import. How can you justify the delay or shortages or slippages with this kind of a situation? All these problems should be tackled quickly. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister, by when we should expect that in future there will be no slippage and targets will be met in full.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about slippage in power production. Sir, as we understand, power is something which has a long gestation period. It is concerned with fuel, machinery, manpower, clearance from the Environment and Forests Department, land acquisition, main boiler and turbine, balance of the plant, etc. So, all these things require a great amount of time. A power plant is commissioned by putting all these things together. Unfortunately, for the last two years, there was inadequate availability of water for hydro generation. There was problem in coal, gas and nuclear fuel also. There were some other reasons which have been mentioned by the hon. Member. We are trying to take corrective steps so that we can have a time-bound programme for capacity addition in power generation. That is why a committee is monitoring indigenous equipment manufacturing; joint-venture companies are also formed, like NTPC-BHEL and M/s GE-Toshiba-Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. By putting together all these measures, we are trying to cope up with the demand of generation. Bulk ordering, tender of 11 units of 660 MWs also we are trying to put up. But, as such, the concern of the hon. Member that there has been a delay one way or the other is true because it is a composite structure in a power plant and that is why this delay has taken place. We are trying to ensure that in the coming time, we will cope up with the time.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I would put my second supplementary question. Sir, we had been students and there used to be a grading; scoring 30-45 per cent used to be termed as third-class, after that, up to 50 per cent used to be termed as second-class; and, 60 per cent plus used to be termed as first-class. In the same way, if we get the production of 30-40 per cent, then it is a complete failure of the system. If such is the failure of the system, then we cannot achieve the growth of 8-9 per cent which the Government seeks to achieve. Therefore, all these lame excuses are not going to work. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many UNPPs were initially decided, of these how many were put to auction, how many have been granted to power production; also, whether it is a fact that at certain locations in Maharashtra...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many questions are you asking?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, it is related to the same question. I am asking so many; but he can reply in a single sentence, if he wants to. Sir, in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, clearances were denied to UNPPs. If it is true that the clearances are being denied, then what is the use of granting UNPPs? What is the use of having auctions? Why not have a single window where we do all these exercises at the Government-level first and then only do we go for the auction? Otherwise, it would be only wasting the time of the country.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, the hon. Member is very much concerned about power. As far as electricity generation in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, Ninth Five-Year Plan, Tenth Five-Year Plan and the Eleventh Five Year Plan is concerned, we have moved from Eighth Five Year Plan to Eleventh Five-Year Plan so considerably, that we have increased the generation considerably to almost three-and-a-half times, taking it to 78,000 MW. And, for that, the Government has, from time to time, taken different steps in changing the policies, like forming the mega policy, ultra-mega policy. Sir, this question of hon. Member is not related to what he has asked originally. Sir, yet I would like to submit that there are five ultra-mega power plants...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I do not want to interrupt. It is not the correct statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let him finish his answer quickly.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, four have already come up. They are Sashank in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Telaya in UNPP. Fortunately, in Mundra, some production is going to come even in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. This ultra-mega power plant, having 4,000 MW capacity, is going to add a considerable amount of power into the country's effort to add power. They are awarded — the construction is going on, the order has been placed, environment and other clearances have been there, and 9 more ultra-mega power plants, which the Power Ministry wants should come up; States have been requested for sites and other permissions. We are trying to get those. Our nodal agency is working for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahmood A. Madani. No questions? Then, Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि देश में बिजली की बहुत जबरदस्त कमी है। हमारे देश में प्रति-व्यक्ति बिजली की जो औसत खपत है, कई ऐसे इलाके भी हैं जहां उसके मुकाबले बिजली की खपत काफी कम होती है, जैसे बिहार, उड़ीसा इत्यादि। ये इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत राष्ट्रीय औसत के मुकाबले काफी कम है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जो इलाके हैं, जो बिजली के मामले में बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए हैं, क्या सरकार उनके लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाने जा रही है?

श्री भरत सिंह सोलंकी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद की चिन्ता के ही कारण पूरे देश में 2012 में सब को बिजली देने के लिए और बी.पी.एल. के सभी कार्ड धारकों को बिजली देने के लिए राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना बनाई गई है। इस योजना के तहत इस देश के सारे गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। इस योजना का उद्देश्य भी यही है। इस योजना में कम-से-कम 6 से 8 घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रावधान किया गया है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप सब की मदद से सभी स्टेट्स राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना को अच्छी तरह से लागू करके और कार्यान्वित करके इस देश के लोगों को बिजली पहुंचाएं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sir, my question is very brief. The ultra mega power plants on which the Government is seriously banking upon to meet, at least, 25 per of its total target taken for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, already four of them are being awarded. I think, I beg to correct the hon. Minister that we do not have already Ultra Mega Power Plants but we have just awarded the contract. What is the schedule date of commissioning of that and what is the present status? I would like to know whether they are running on schedule or there are again slippages because there are disturbing information that after October, 2008, the money which is supposed to go for the construction of the project has since been completely stopped by those private UMPP developers. So, I would request the hon. Minister to confirm.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question does not relate to the main question that is being asked. The Ultra Mega Power Plant which is a new scheme about which a new policy has been floated by the Government of India to add to the capacity of the country and also to match the demand of the country, the system of ultra mega power project is such that the Central Government and the Central Electricity Authority are helping out the States because electricity is in the Concurrent Subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the schedule date of commissioning? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, please, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Precious time, we have just two minutes left. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, you have asked the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : मान्यवर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is that information available?
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, an Ultra Mega Power Plant requires huge land, wafer, etc. because it is a 4000 MW power project. Some of the States themselves do not have that capacity with them. Now, for acquiring land, environment clearances, etc., the nodal agency of the Government of India is trying to help out as a Special Purpose Vehicle. After all the clearances are made, the SPV is given to the awardees. It, naturally, takes time. The concern of the hon. Member is that all these ultra mega power projects come up fast. But acquiring of land, environment and forest clearances and all other such things take a long time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...If it is in the contract, then it should be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, the Minister of State is replying exactly the supplementary that was asked. He has specifically said that four UMPPs have already been in the pipeline and one of them is Mundra, which is going to come up at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. But we are thinking that we will be able to have in the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, and I must inform this House that all the UMPPs have not been planned for the Eleventh Plan but have been planned for the Twelfth Plan itself.

श्री सभापति : कोश्यारी जी, टाइम नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप पूछ सकते हैं, तो पूछ लीजिए।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : महोदय, मुझे केवल इतना पूछना है कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनका 78000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य है। अभी दो साल में 19,569 के खिलाफ इन्होंने केवल 12000 मेगावाट किया है और 7000 short है। यह कौन-सा जादू करेंगे जिससे कि अगले तीन सालों में 78000 मेगावाट पूरा कर देंगे? मंत्री जी के पास ऐसा कौन-सा जादू है, कृपया वह हाउस को बता दें?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Power Generation by UMPPs

*344. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether laying of power transmission lines for the first five Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) has started and their completion will coincide with the generation of power in each of these plants located in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether the National Power Grid Corporation has planned to utilize the power generated in respective States only, or power-starved regions like Vidarbha will also be included as the beneficiaries of power produced by these five projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The transmission system for the four ultra mega power projects viz., Sasan UMPP in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra UMPP in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh, and Tilaiya UMPP in Jharkhand has already been evolved and firmed up and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) is the agency assigned the responsibility for implementation. The transmission system for the UMPP of Tamil Nadu is yet to be evolved and firmed up.

Based on the commissioning schedule indicated by project developers of Sasan UMPP and Mundra UMPP phasing of transmission works to match with the time frame of commissioning of various units has already been worked out for implementation.

With regard to Transmission system for Krishnapatnam UMPP, Bulk Power Transmission Agreement (BPTA) with the beneficiaries of the project has been firmed up and tendering activities have been planned from January, 2010 for its implementation matching with generating units.

For transmission system for Tilaiya UMPP, signing of BPTA between PGCIL and beneficiaries of the project is underway.

With regard to UMPP in Tamil Nadu the bidding process for selection of the developer of UMPP is yet to start. The transmission would be evolved and firmed up in due course.

(b) The beneficiaries of power from ultra mega power projects are various states of the country. Details of beneficiaries along with their allocation are as given under :

Sl.No. State		Projects				
		Sasan (MP)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Krishna- patnam (AP)	Jharkhand	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	450	-	-	150	-
2.	U.P.	500	-	-	650	300
3.	Uttaranchal	100	-	-	-	-
4.	Punjab	600	500	-	450	200
5.	Rajasthan	400	400	-	250	-
6.	Haryana	450	400	-	200	-
7.	M.P.	1500	-	-	200	-
8.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gujarat	-	1900	-	300	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	800	800	300	400
11.	Karnataka	-	-	800	-	800
12.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	800	-	1600
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	300
14.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1600	-	400
15.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1000	-
17.	Bihar	-	-	-	500	
TOTAL		4000	4000	4000	4000	4000

Exploration of coal blocks

*347. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has listed and issued notices to 6 companies during the month of September, 2009 seeking clarification on their inaction in exploring coal blocks allocated to them for captive use;

(b) whether in addition to this, Government has already cancelled 32 coal blocks this year and, if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there are more than 200 captive coal blocks in the country; and

(d) if so, to what extent the firms, which have been allocated coal blocks, have completed their works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Based on the review undertaken in June, 2009, it was noted that the progress in respect of a few coal and lignite blocks was less than satisfactory against the milestones set out and the allocattees were not able to account for the delay in the development of blocks. Accordingly, 40 show cause notices were issued to 22 public sector companies and 27 private companies. Out of these 40, 20 show cause notices were issued during the month of September, 2009.

(b) One coal block has been de-allocated during 2009. Due to close monitoring by the Ministry, two more coal blocks were surrendered by the allocattees.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on date 208 coal blocks have been allocated to various public and private sector companies. Out of this, coal production from 25 coal blocks has commenced.

Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The allocatees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. Majority of the coal blocks have been allotted after 2005.

Power from alternative sources

†*348. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has not been able to generate power from alternative sources, as per expectation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the share of alternative energy in total power generation and the details of the projects going on to promote generation of alternative energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The progress in power generation from renewable energy sources mainly wind, solar, small hydro and biomass has been quite satisfactory and as per expectation. Around 15,539 MW grid interactive power generation capacity has been installed from renewable energy sources throughout the country as on 31.10.2009. A capacity addition target of about 12,000 MW grid-interactive renewable power has been set for the 11th plan against which a capacity of around 5,282 MW has been set up during the plan period upto 31.10.2009 and it is likely that the target will be met during the remaining plan period of plus two years. Resource-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The cumulative grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 15,539 MW set up as on 31.10.2009 corresponds to over 9 per cent of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country.

Details of programmes/schemes of the Government which are going on to promote grid-interactive power generation from renewable energy sources are as under:

- (i) Wind Power:- It aims at generation of competitively priced grid-interactive power from wind energy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Tamil.

- (ii) **Bio-power:** Two sets of programmes are being implemented with the aim to generate competitively priced power and/or heat from biomass, mainly agricultural, agro-industrial residues and plantations, and from urban & industrial wastes. These are:
- Biomass power/Cogeneration
 - Urban & Industrial wastes to power.
- (iii) **Small Hydro Power:** Aims to generate competitively priced Small hydro power (upto 25 MW station capacity).
- (iv) **Solar Power:** Aims to generate competitively priced Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic Power. A National Solar Mission has been approved recently to enable large-scale up-scaling of solar power generation.

The Government is facilitating the implementation of the above programmes for power generation from renewable energy sources, mainly with private investment. It is providing various fiscal and financial incentives for renewable power projects that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. 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 being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have also been issued recently.

Statement

Details of cumulative deployment of grid interactive and off-grid renewable power generation installed capacity as on 31.10.2009 in the country

S.No.	Grid-interactive renewable power projects	Cumulative Achievements (upto 31.10.2009)
1.	Wind Power	10891.00 MW
2.	Small Hydro Power	2519.88 MW
3.	Biomass Power (Agro-wastes/residues)	816.50 MW
4.	Bagasse Cogeneration	1241.00 MW
5.	Waste to Power	67.41 MW
6.	Solar Power	3.00 MW
	Total	15539.79 MW

Termination of contract for Barh Power Project

*349. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs have recommended the termination of a contract awarded by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to Russian Contractor M/s Technoprom Export (TPE) to supply power equipments for NTPC's 1980 MW Barh Stage-I Power Project in Bihar, based on CBI report;

(b) whether it is a fact that TPE has illegally paid a commission of Rs.100 crores to Ravina & Associates Pvt. Ltd. (RAPL) to secure the contract; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) In order to meet increasing demand of power in the country, NTPC had undertaken execution of Barh Super Thermal Power Project with supercritical technology in two stages; stage-I (3x660 MW) & stage-II (2x660 MW). The contract for the Steam Generator Package (Boiler Package) was awarded on M/s TPE on 14.03.2005 through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) at a cost of equivalent Indian Rs.2066 crores. The contract for the Turbine Generator & Auxiliaries packages was awarded on Power Machines, Russia & Power Machines (India) Ltd., New Delhi on 14.03.2005 through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) at a cost of equivalent Indian Rs.1193 crores.

The commissioning of the project was scheduled as under:

Unit#1	:	January'09
Unit#2	:	July '09
Unit#3	:	January'10

The status of M/s. TPE was changed from a 'Federal State Unitary enterprise' to the 'open-type Joint Stock Company' in February, 2006. Amendment to the contract was issued in December, 2006. Activities on the contract were delayed. M/s. TPE requested for extension of time in contract schedule and removal of price variation ceiling of 20%.

Because of delay in Boiler erection, the matter was referred by NTPC to Adjudicator. The adjudicator observed that NTPC was justified in raising the issues of validity of the transformation of M/s TPE and its succession to the rights and obligations under the contract. The Adjudicator found both the parties responsible for infringing the time imperatives and opined that an attempt needed to be made to resolve the problem by an attitude of give and take. Consequently, there were four rounds of discussions between the two parties that failed to yield any result. In February, 2009, M/s. TPE sought a price increase of 87%. The project is already delayed by more than 44 months.

According to the information furnished by CBI *vide* its letter No. RC/DAI/2006/A/0006/8279 dated 30th June, 2009 to NTPC Ltd. that CBI had registered a case under Section 120-B IPC read with Sections 7, 8, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 regarding the illegal gratification in the case of

award of contract to TPE of Russia by NTPC. CBI's investigation has revealed that approximately Rs.103.00 crores were transferred by TPE, Russia to M/s. Ravina & Associates Pvt. Ltd. as a commission for agent services. CBI suggested NTPC for a suitable action as per the tender conditions and the contract. As informed by CBI, the investigation of the case is in progress.

In view of above, NTPC has proposed for the termination of contract. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Mobile phones and E-waste

‡*350. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mobile phones have a significant role in piling up of electronic waste;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any policy has been formulated by Government to address the ill effects of cell phone waste and for its proper management; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Mobile phones at the end of their life cycle become e-waste. Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1,46,180 tonnes of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8,00,000 tonnes by 2012.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes which include e-waste. As per the Rules, units handling e-waste need to register with CPCB. The waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor or re-user having environmentally sound facilities for recovery of metals, plastics, etc.

Further, the Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB in 2008, provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste, which include details such as e-waste composition and recycle potential of items of economic value, identification of possible hazardous contents in e-waste, the recycle, re-use and recovery options, treatment and disposal options and the environmentally sound e-waste treatment technologies. The Guidelines emphasize the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility.

Allocation to NMDFC

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

- (a) the allocation to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the allocation of funds to the State units during the said period;
- (c) whether the State units are acting as money-lenders, putting stringent conditions and complicated formalities for entertaining the applications for financial assistance; and
- (d) the achievements by NMDFC during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) During the last three years and the current financial year the allocations provided to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) by the Government of India are as given below :

Year	Allocations
2006-07	Rs. 18.29 crore
2007-08	Rs. 70.00 crore
2008-09	Rs. 75.00 crore
2009-10	Rs. 125.00 crore

(b) Details showing the funds allocated (released) by NMDFC to the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) & Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) during the last three years and current financial year are as given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has prescribed its lending policy to be followed by its implementing agencies viz. State Channelising Agencies as well as Non-Governmental Organizations for proper implementation of its schemes. These guidelines are meant to ensure simplification of formalities and charging concessional rate of interest from the beneficiaries. The formalities & loan documentation requirements are similar to other social lending programmes.

(d) Details showing achievements by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for the last two years, State wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation

Allocation of funds to the State Units (SCAs & NGOs) during the last three years & current financial year upto 31.10.09

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07 Amt. Disbd.	2007-08 Amt. Disbd.	2008-09 Amt. Disbd.	2009-10 Amt. Disbd.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	756.7	888.7	47.25	31.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	100	134	0	12.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bihar	304.5	204.51	904.5	0
5	Chandigarh	3	5	2	3
6	Chhattisgarh	100	0	0	0
7	Delhi	4.5	21.25	17	28.25
8	Gujarat	295	200	300	25
9	Himachal Pradesh	115	150	75	150
10	Haryana	415	450	359	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	370	387.72	420	200
12	Jharkhand	6.75	54.44	110	0
13	Kerala	3275	3150	4229.5	3359
14	Karnataka	0	525	450	0
15	Maharashtra	75	800	500	500
16	Manipur	0	1.8	1.8	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	3.6	0	0
19	Mizoram	200	400	300	200
20	Nagaland	500	713	500	890
21	Orissa	4.5	0	27	33.75
22	Pondicherry	10	23	100	0
23	Punjab	525	750	400	200
24	Rajasthan	154.72	252.25	100	102.25
25	Tamilnadu	952.45	1516	965.25	105.3
26	Tripura	25	30	50	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	45	0	0
28	Uttaranchal	265	0	0	0
29	West Bangal	2818	3707.74	3214.49	4006.75
		11275.12	14413.01	13072.79	9847.22

Statement-II

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation

State-wise achievements of NMDFC during the last two years

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of benefi.	Amt. Disbd.	No. of benefi.	Amt. Disbd.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2631	888.7	637	47.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	654	134	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bihar	893	204.51	3357	904.5
5	Chandigarh	13	5	4	2
6	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
7	Delhi	107	21.25	34	17
8	Gujarat	474	200	1009	300
9	Himachal Pradesh	375	150	202	75
10	Haryana	1073	450	777	359
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1350	387.72	1641	420
12	Jharkhand	218	54.44	447	110
13	Kerala	10250	3150	14729	4229.5
14	Karnataka	1234	525	1426	450
15	Maharashtra	1933	800	1000	500
16	Manipur	80	1.8	20	1.8
17	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	62	3.6	0	0
19	Mizoram	1000	400	910	300
20	Nagaland	1681	713	1836	500
21	Orissa	0	0	382	27
22	Pondicherry	57	23	303	100
23	Punjab	1875	750	1628	400
24	Rajasthan	626	252.25	205	100
25	Tamilnadu	8042	1516	8039	965.25
26	Tripura	75	30	206	50
27	Uttar Pradesh	615	45	0	0
28	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0
29	West Bangal	12415	3707.74	12406	3214.49
		47733	14413.01	51198	13072.79

Child brides

*352. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a UNICEF report on child protection has revealed that one-third of the world's child brides live in the country;
- (b) whether Government has examined the report;
- (c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (d) whether Government proposes to make the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act more stringent;
- (e) whether Government also proposes to take up the matter with the State Governments; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) Report, "The Progress for Children - A Report Card on Child Protection" of September, 2009, does mention that more than one in three women in the world, who were married as children are from India. But this Report was not released in India. Further, the Report takes into account only 61% of the world population and does not include data from populous countries like China. Thus, the statement that one-third of the world's child brides are from India, is incorrect.

As per the Census of India 2001, the number of ever married girls below 18 years was 48.7 lakhs. The Census data also shows that the proportion of currently married women in India who got married below the age of 18 years has declined from 50.4 in 1991 to 44.7 in 2001. Also, the median age at marriage of currently married women has increased from 16.8 to 18.4 years over the same period.

(d) The Government of India repealed the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 and replaced it by "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006" with a view to prohibit child marriages and to provide for stringent punishment for offenders. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 was notified in the Gazette of India on 11th January, 2007 and has been enforced w.e.f. 1.11.2007.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Women & Child Development has requested the State Governments/UTs to frame Rules and to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers as required under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, for its effective implementation. 11 States and 2 UTs have already framed Rules under the Act. Another set of 11 States and 2 UTs have also appointed Child Marriage Prohibition Officers.

Norms for air pollution

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

- (a) whether Government has issued air norms to regulate quality and quantity of air;
- (b) whether the air norms issued by Government are uniformly applicable to the industries and residents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which the air norms will clear pollutants from the air?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and limits for 12 pollutants have been notified (copy of NAAQS is attached as Statement (*See below*)). Area classification based on land-use has been done away with so that there are uniform ambient air quality norms for residential and industrial areas.

(c) The revised standards are based on global best practices, local Indian conditions and are in keeping with the advancements in technology and research. The salient features of the revised NAAQS are:

(i) Area classification based on land-use has been done away with so that industrial areas have to conform to the same standards as those for residential areas.

(ii) The standards shall be applicable uniformly with the exception of stringent standards for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) in the Ecologically Sensitive Areas.

(iii) The previous standards for residential area have been uniformly applied for particulate matter less than 10 micron in size (PM₁₀), Carbon Monoxide and Ammonia. More stringent limits have been prescribed for Lead, SO₂ and NO₂.

(iv) Suspended particulate matter (SPM) as parameter has been replaced by particulate matter having size less than 2.5 micron (PM_{2.5}) which is more relevant for public health.

(v) Other new parameters, such as, Ozone, Arsenic, Nickel, Benzene and Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP) have been included for the first time.

(d) These ambient air quality standards provide a legal framework for the control of air pollution and the protection of public health. It is difficult to assess the extent to which these air quality norms would clear the pollutants from the air. However, stricter and comprehensive air quality norms are bound to serve as a bench mark for proactive environmental planning and effective control of air pollution.

Statement

Norms for air pollution

National ambient air quality standards (2009)

S.No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and other area	Ecologically Sensitive area (notified by Central Government)	Methods of Measurement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), ug/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	50 80	20 80	- Improved West and Gaeke - Ultraviolet fluorescence
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), ug/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 80	30 80	- Jacob & Hochheiser modified (Na-Arsenite) - Chemiluminescence
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) or PM ₁₀ ug/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	60 100	60 100	- Gravimetric - TOEM - Beta attenuation
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5 µm) or PM _{2.5} ug/m ³	Annual * 24 hours **	40 60	40 60	- Gravimetric - TOEM - Beta attenuation
5	Ozone (O ₃) ug/m ³	8 hours ** 1 hour **	100 180	100 180	- UV photometric - Chemiluminescence - Chemical method

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Lead (Pb) ug/m ³	Annual *	0.50	0.50	- AAS/ ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper.
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO) mg/m ³	24 hours **	1.0	1.0	- ED-XRF using Teflon filter
		8 hours **	02	02	- Non Dispersive Infra Red (NDIR)
8	Ammonia (NH ₃) ug/m ³	1 hour **	04	04	spectroscopy
		Annual *	100	100	- Chemiluminescence
9	Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) ug/m ³	24 hours **	400	400	- Indophenol blue method
		Annual *	05	05	- gas chromatography based continuous
10	BaP (particulate phase only ng/m ³)	Annual *	01	01	- Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
					- Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11	Arsenic, ng/m ³	Annual *	06	06	- AAS / ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper.
12	Nickel, ng/m ³	Annual *	20	20	- AAS / ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper.

* Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two, consecutive days of monitoring.

Note

1. Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigation, " .

Preserving green cover in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether World Bank has given substantial fund to Government to preserve ecologically fragile green cover in the mid hills in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the districts earmarked under the said project and the amount likely to be spent, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. A project, titled "Himachal Pradesh Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project", facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture, is under implementation in Himachal Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 337.50 crores. The share of World Bank is Rs. 270.00 Crores and the State share is Rs. 67.50 crores in this project.

(b) The Project is implemented through H.P Natural Resource Management Society. The duration of the project is 7 years commencing from October, 2005. The project is implemented in 11 Sub Watersheds comprising of 272 Micro-Watershed covering 10 districts, 42 Development Blocks and 602 Gram Panchayats. The components of the project are as under

Components	Cost of component (in Rs. Crores)
1) Watershed Development & Management	202.50
2) Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities	50.63
3) Institutional Strengthening	50.62
4) Project Co-ordination	33.75

(c) The project is spread over 10 districts of Himachal Pradesh. These districts are:

- (i) Bilaspur
- (ii) Chamba
- (iii) Hamirpur
- (iv) Kangra
- (v) Kullu
- (vi) Mandi
- (vii) Shimla
- (viii) Sirmaur
- (ix) Solan
- (x) Una

There is no earmarking of funds district-wise in this project. However, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lacs is being spent on Watershed Development activities in each Gram Panchayat during the project period.

Allocation of mines

*355. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee of State Government of Jharkhand had recommended 2500 hectares of Ankura Mines to Tata Steel Ltd. (TSL) for prospecting;

(b) whether it is also a fact that subsequently, the State Government had recommended a major portion of Ankura Mines to JSW Steel and leftover was allotted to TSL;

(c) if so, the reasons for reducing the share of TSL in Ankura Mines against the committee's recommendations; and

(d) the reasons for granting prospecting licence (PL) and mining lease (ML) to JSW by the State Government in violation of the committee's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (d) The Government of Jharkhand had, *vide* their letter No. Kh.Ni.(Chai-)-51/2006/95/MC dated 31.05.07, recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 for grant of prospecting licence for Iron Ore in favour of M/s. JSW Steel Limited over an area of 1388.50 hectares in Mauza Ankua (Reserved Forest), District West Singhbhum. Prior approval of the Central Government was granted *vide* letter No. 5/92/2007-M.IV dated 17.09.2007.

The Government of Jharkhand, *vide* their letter No. 1412/M dated 30.10.2007, also recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5 (1) of the MMDR Act, 1957 for grant of prospecting licence for Iron Ore in favour of M/s. Tata Steel Limited over an area of 1808.00 hectares in Mauza Ankua (Reserved Forest), District West Singhbhum. Prior approval of the Central Government was granted *vide* letter No. 5/191/2007-M.IV dated 16.04.2008.

The State Government, *vide* their letter No. Kh.Ni.(Chaiba)-06/2008/835/M dated 27.6.08 further recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5 (1) of the MMDR Act, 1957 for grant of mining lease for iron ore and manganese ore over an area of 999.90 hectares in Ankua (Reserved Forest), District West Singhbhum in favour of M/s. JSW Steel Limited. Prior approval of the Central Government was granted *vide* letter No. 5/108/2008-M.IV dated 5.9.2008 as M/s. JSW Steel Limited enjoyed preferential right under section 11 (1) of the MMDR Act, 1957, since the area was part of the area of 1388.50 hectares prospected by the Company.

While recommending the proposals for prospecting licence, the State Government mentioned that it had received 23 applications over the area. The State Government stated that it gave hearing to the applicants, and keeping in view the Industrial Policy of the State Government and in the interest of systematic and scientific mining in the State, was recommending the applications of M/s Tata Steel Ltd and M/s JSW Steel Limited for prior approval for grant of prospecting licence.

Action against ICAI

***356. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken action against the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), in view of the Satyam scam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) Section 30C of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (the Act) empowers the Central Government to issue directions in the event of non-compliance by the Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) with regard to any provisions of the Act. The Central Government may give such general or special directions to the Council as it considers necessary and the Council shall, in the discharge of its functions under the Act, comply with such directions. There has not been any instance of non-compliance of Government directions by ICAI in the context of Satyam scam.

As far as action against the auditors for audit and accounting lapses in the context of Satyam scam is concerned, ICAI has powers as per Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007.

Computerisation of official language (Legislative) Commission of Kerala

***357. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had submitted a proposal for computerisation of Official Language (Legislative) Commission of Kerala during 2002;

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

(c) if no action has been taken so far, whether any affirmative action would be taken now on the above proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Department has no such scheme to provide financial assistance for computerisation to State Governments. Government of Kerala was informed accordingly.

(c) to (e) Does not arise for the reasons mentioned in answer (b) above.

New power projects

†*358. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, keeping in view the increasing demand of power, his Ministry has decided to implement new power projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any special policy, keeping in view those States which overdraw power; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has recently reviewed the likely capacity addition during 11th Plan after meeting with project developers. Based on the inputs provided by the project developers and suppliers, CEA has assessed that capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with high level of certainty during the 11th Plan. In addition, projects totaling to 12,590 MW capacity are being attempted for commissioning on best efforts basis during the 11th Plan.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission regulates the inter-State transmission of electricity. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued the Indian Electricity Grid Code, for facilitating operation, maintenance, development and planning of economic and reliable Regional Grid, which, *inter-alia*, deals with aspects relating to drawal of the States from the grid as compared to their schedule. In addition, CERC has also formulated a regulation on charges for unscheduled interchanges *i.e.* deviation of the actual drawal with respect to the schedule. The charges for Unscheduled Interchange (UI) are payable by the concerned entities for deviation from the schedule. The UI rate is maximum at frequency of 49.2 Hz. For overdrawal below 49.2 Hz, in addition to the UI rate corresponding to frequency of 49.2 Hz, an additional charge at the rate equivalent to 40% of the UI rate corresponding to frequency of 49.2 Hz is payable.

Data regarding overdrawal and persistent overdrawal of power by state power Utilities at low frequency are brought to the notice of CERC by the Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs). CERC has been taking cognizance of the overdrawal at low frequency and has also imposed fines on the State Utilities.

Environmental clearance to Dalli-Rajahra-Jagdalpur rail-line

†359. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that for want of environmental clearance, construction work of the Dalli-Rajhara-Jagdarpur rail-line is not getting completed;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the completion of this rail-line will expedite the development in Chhattisgarh, particularly in tribal areas;
- (c) the reasons for delay in according environmental clearance to this rail-line; and
- (d) by when this rail-line will be accorded environmental clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, Railway projects do not require clearance from environmental angle. However, railway projects, involving forest land, require prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Accordingly, the Dalli-Rajhara-Rowghat rail line project involving diversion of 259.54 ha of forest land was accorded in-principle approval on 09.09.2005 with the condition that final approval will be considered after the receipt of the compliance report.

(b) The Dalli-Rajhara-Rowghat rail line project was accorded in-principle approval by the Central Government after taking into account the socio-economic development of the tribal people of the region besides facilitating transport of iron ore.

(c) The final approval to the Dalli-Rajhara-Rowghat rail line project has not been accorded, so far, due to non-receipt of the compliance report from the State Government.

(d) As soon as the compliance report will be received, the final approval shall be considered under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Mission for coastal and island ecological security

*360. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a threat of sea level rising due to global warming and it will be a great threat to the safety of coastal communities;
- (b) if so, whether Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has suggested to set up a mission for coastal and island ecological security; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As per the study of the tide gauge records of the north Indian Ocean for more than 40 years, conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography, it is observed that the sea-level rose by 1.06-1.75 millimeters per year in the past century. This estimate is consistent with the estimated global sea-level rise of 1-2 millimeters per year made by the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

As per India's first National Communication, a one metre sea level rise is projected to displace approximately 7.1 million people in India and about 5764 sq. km. of land area will be lost.

There is no proposal for setting up a Mission for coastal and island ecological security. However, the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has recommended a separate Island Protection Zone Notification for the integrated management of the islands.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coal Production

2617. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coal production in the country has increased during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard, colliery-wise;
- (c) what is the import of coal during 2008-09;
- (d) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has e-auctioned the coal during the last year; and
- (e) if so, the quantity of coal sold through such auction during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The coal production during 2008-09 has increased from 457.082 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 492.757 million tonnes in 2008-09. The colliery-wise production is annexed at Annexure - A, B and C.

[See Appendix 218 Annexure No.11]

- (c) The import of coal during 2008-09 was 59.00 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) 40.457 million tonnes of coal and coal products have been sold through e-auction by CIL during 2008-09. SCCL has sold 2.634 million tonnes of coal through e-auction during 2008-09.

Development and production by coal blocks

2618. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coal blocks have started developing and producing coal which were allocated to different public and private sectors during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As on date 208 coal blocks have been allocated to various public and private sector

companies. Production from 25 coal blocks has commenced and the production from these coal blocks was 30.02 million tonnes during 2008-09. The allocatees of coal blocks who were allocated coal blocks during the last three years have not started production so far and are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report.

Appointment of coal regulator

2619. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has decided to appoint a coal regulator;
- (b) if so, the likely function of the regulator; and
- (c) how it would be helpful in coal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Energy Coordination Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, decided, in its 6th meeting, that the Planning Commission should prepare a paper on appointment of an independent regulator for coal sector. The Planning Commission, in turn, advised the Ministry of Coal to engage a consultant to carry out a study in the matter and to prepare a draft Bill. Accordingly, a draft Bill is being finalized for consideration of the Government for appointment of a regulatory body for coal sector.

(b) The likely functions of the coal regulator may include determination of grades and quality of coal, pricing of coal, authorizing of mining, monitoring, enforcement and compliance of the specified terms and condition of authorization, monitoring and enforcement of closure of mines, setting and enforcement of standards of performance etc.

(c) Appointment of an independent regulator for coal sector would result in more optimal development and conservation of coal resources, more effective regulation, adoption of best mining practices, rational pricing, better distribution, evolution of a more competitive market etc. In addition, the proposed regulatory authority shall also advise the Government on formulation of policies in coal sector including allotment or earmarking of coal block(s) for any purpose through any mode and coal linkage, development of various mining technologies, beneficiation methods to improve mining and conservation of coal resources etc.

Import of coal by CIL

2620. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited proposes to import around 4 million tonnes of coal during the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the countries from which coal would be imported and under what terms and conditions;
- (c) whether coal would be imported for some specific projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to locate more coal mines in the country to meet its requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) In line with the directions of the Government, Coal India Limited (CIL) is in the process of working out a plan for import of about 4 million tonnes of coal during the current financial year (2009-10) for the intending buyers from power utility sector based on firm commitment received from such utilities.

(d) As per the Report of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite for formulation of XI Five Year Plan, CIL proposes to plan 134 number of coal mines (including expansion & extension projects) with tentative additional capacity of 357 million tonnes with expected contribution of about 135 million tonnes during the terminal year of XI Plan i.e. 2011-12.

Funds for welfare of labourers in WCL

†2621. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated for welfare of labourers in Western Coal-fields Ltd. (WCL) in Kanhan and Pench area in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh, during the last five years, coal mining-wise;
- (b) the items for which the funds have been utilized and the works done from the allocated amounts;
- (c) whether the labourers of Kanhaan area residing in Saiking, 40 Quarter, Gadha Dafai, Hanuman Dafai, Chief House Camp, Jamkunda, Maszid Dafai, Ambada near WCL office, Mohan Kaalri Tatta Ambada near WCL office, Mohan Kaalri Tatta Lines etc. colonies are provided with basic facilities; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) (a) and (b) The details are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. The basic facilities have been provided to labourers residing in all colonies of Kanhan area.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply at (c) above.

Illegal mining and theft of coal

2622. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal mining and theft of coal from mines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb such practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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 clandestine nature of illegal mining activities, the exact quantum of coal, so mined and losses incurred on account of illegal mining cannot be ascertained. However, on the basis of raids conducted by the security personnel of coal companies as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the approximate quantity of coal recovered during 2008-09 and its value thereof were approximately 8,584 tonnes and Rs.1.02 crore respectively.

Similarly, theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely and as such, it is not possible to specify the losses incurred on account of this menace. However, as per the raids conducted by the security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during 2008-09 were 23,198 tonnes and Rs. 334 crore respectively in Coal India Ltd. (CIL).

(c) Since law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of State/District Administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining. However, following steps are being taken by the companies to prevent illegal mining.

- (a) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (b) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (c) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (d) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.

- (e) Fencing is being constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- (f) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (g) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (h) Installation of check-posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (i) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security, discipline for strengthening the security set up.
- (j) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State Authorities.
- (k) Committee/task force has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, State level) at some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.

To prevent theft/pilferage of coal, following steps are being taken by the coal companies:-

- (i) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action./filing of FIR.
- (ii) Installation of check posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (iii) Construction of watch towers and providing lighting arrangements around the coal stacking area.
- (iv) Erection of barbed wire wall fencing around pithead depots, static security mining including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (v) Escorting of loaded rakes up to railway weigh bridges by armed guards and joint patrolling with Railway Protection Force (RPF) in the railways track which are prone to wagon looting.
- (vi) Sealing of illegal mining spots.
- (vii) Stringent action against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (viii) Engagement of lady security guards for preventing women and children from indulging in the theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security disciplined by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior level.

- (ix) Training of existing security personnel refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security set up.
- (x) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.

Quality of Coal by CIL

2623. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is of low grade;
- (b) if so, what is the percentage of low grade coal produced by CIL during 2008-09;
- (c) whether as a result of low grade coal, several power plants are importing coal under Open General Licence (OGL);
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by CIL to improve the quality of coal in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Quality of coal produced by Coal India Limited is largely of lower grades because of the reasons that coal deposit in India is having inherently high ash content due to Drift origin. The share of lower grade namely "E" & "F" Grade of coal produced by Coal India Limited during 2008-09 was 275.60 million tonnes, out of total production of 403.73 million tonnes, equivalent to about 68%.

(c) Non-coking coal is imported by Power Plants and other industries on account of various factors including non availability of required quantity of low ash non-coking coal in the country, environmental consideration, cost and locational advantages etc.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Coal India Limited to improve the quality of coal:-

- (i) Selective mining of bands of >1 meter thickness
- (ii) Appropriate positioning of Over Burden and coal benches to avoid contamination,
- (iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before loading coal.
- (v) Deployment of Surface Miners for Selective mining by subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited to improve quality of coal.
- (vi) Establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment.
- (vii) Shale-picking, at mine face, stocks & loading points/sidings to address the issue of consistent quality.

In addition to the above as a long term strategy it has been decided that all coal especially from the Open Cast Mines will be washed before supply to consumers located away from pithead. Washeries for this purpose are being developed by Coal India Limited at subsidiary companies on Build Operate and Maintain basis.

Allocation of coal to Shri Singaji Thermal Power Project

†2624. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central approval is to be granted for allocation 6 MTPA coal to Shri Singaji Thermal Power Project of Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof any by when the approval is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Malwa Thermal Power Plant (re-named as Shri Singaji Thermal Power Project) was authorized Letter of Assurance (LoA) by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term) in its meeting held on 11.5.2006 for its proposed 1000 Mega Watt Thermal Power Project. This Letter of Assurance was issued on 18th September 2006. In terms of the decision of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-term) held on 12.11.2008, they did not submit the Commitment Guarantee (CG) to Coal India Limited/ South Eastern Coalfields Limited and initially sought exemption from submission of Commitment Guarantee. This request was examined and it was informed to them on 17.6.2009 that there is no provision for exemption from submission of Commitment Guarantee. Subsequently, they sought extension of time for submission of Commitment Guarantee and meanwhile on 7th August, 2009, they have submitted a revised application for setting up 2 X 600 MW project, which will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for consideration, subject to recommendations of Ministry of Power.

Fire at WCL

2625. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some mines of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) specifically at Nagpur area, have caught fire for decades and shortage of coal have been reported from this area;

(b) if so, the number of such sites and since when alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the steps taken to extinguish these fires and prevent recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) the details of the investigation for shortage of coal in Nagpur area of WCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Spontaneous heating is a natural phenomenon in coal mining. Details of incidents of fire

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which occurred due to spontaneous heating of coal in the mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) from the year 2006 to 2009 (up to November, 2009) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Following steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of fire in underground mines:-

(i) The size of the districts are planned on the basis of incubation period of coal.

(ii) Sectionalisation of districts are done in the mines.

(iii) The ventilation of the working districts are properly maintained and regularly monitored.

(iv) Fallen coal are regularly cleaned.

(d) There have been no reported shortage of coal due to above such incidences in Nagpur Area of WCL.

Statement

Details of incidences of fire in WCL during the period from 2006 to 2009

Year 2006

Period		Colliery/Area
From	To	
24.02.2006	25.02.2006	Nandan-2, Kanhan Area
11.03.2006	13.03.2006	Patansaongi Mine, Nagpur Area
25.05.2006	27.05.2006	Thesgora Mine, PENCH Area
28.07.2006	28.07.2006	NMC-3 Majri Area
28.10.2006	30.10.2006	NMC-3 Majri Area
09.12.2006	09.12.2006	Thesgora Mine, PENCH Area

Year 2007

Period		Colliery/Area
From	To	
08.05.2007	10.05.2007	Thesgora Mine, PENCH Area
09.09.2007	13.09.2007	Thesgora Mine, PENCH Area
02.10.2007	04.10.2007	Thesgora Mine, PENCH Area
17.10.2007	17.10.2007	Vishnupur-I, PENCH Area
17.11.2007	19.11.2007	DRC Mine, Chandrapur Area
20.11.2007	20.11.2007	NMC-3. Majri Area

Year 2008

Period		Colliery/Area
From	To	
24.04.2008	27.04.2008	BC 3 & 4 Pit, Ballarpur Area
29.06.2008	30.06.2008	HLC-1, Chandrapur Area
10.12.2008	13.12.2008	Thesgora Mine, Pench Area

Year 2009

Period		Colliery/Area
From	To	
20.03.2009	01.04.2009	Sasti UG, Ballarpur Area
22.05.2009	23.05.2009	Silewara UG, Napur Area
09.08.2009	11.08.2009	Mohan Colliery, Kanhan Area
26.11.2009	27.11.2009	Pench East Incline, Rawanwara Khas Colliery, Pench Area

Activities of coal blocks

2626. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether out of 190 coal blocks allocated so far, only over a dozen have reached the envisaged production levels, with the rest still waiting for the mandatory environmental clearance;
- (b) whether with a huge reserve unexploited under the idle allocated blocks, Government is still confident of achieving the production target of 104 million tonnes by 2011-12;
- (c) whether the Coal India Ltd. needs 120 additional blocks to achieve its production targets set for 2020;
- (d) if so, whether around 40 idle blocks, presently with PSUs and private companies would be re-allocated to new applicants; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) So far 208 coal blocks have been allocated upto November, 2009 and majority of the coal blocks were allotted after 2005. 25 coal blocks have commenced production and 30.02 million tonnes of coal was produced during 2008-09.

(b) As per the Mid-Term Appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission recently, coal production from the aforesaid coal blocks is estimated to be about 80.89 million tonnes during the terminal year of the XI Plan i.e. 2011-12.

(c) An exercise was carried out for identification of new coal blocks. Out of these blocks, Coal India Limited (CIL) has sought to retain 138 coal blocks.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Supply of coal to Satpura Thermal Power Station

‡2627. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Satpura Thermal Power Station is getting sub-standard coal from the coal mines of WCL and as a result thereof the boiler tube is getting damaged affecting the power production;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received from the State of Madhya Pradesh for providing good quality of coal and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) by when good quality coal would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that quality of coal from one of the mines of Western Coalfields Limited was not satisfactory, resulting in unloading problems. Improvement of quality of coal is a continuous process and Western Coalfields Limited is being advised to take appropriate measures for improving the quality of coal being supplied to power stations including Satpura Thermal Power Station. However, Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)/ Coal India Limited (CIL) has reported that no information has been received by them from Satpura Thermal Power Station that due to substandard coal, the boiler tube is getting damaged affecting the power production.

(b) and (c) The quality of coal supplied to Satpura Thermal Power Station is in accordance with the requirement of their boiler parameters. As per the provisions of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), joint sampling facility is available to the power plant for sample analysis of coal.

Coal prices

2628. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has revised the coal prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the cost of imported coal as compared to revised prices of CIL as on date;

(d) whether CIL has signed any coal wages pact with its workers in the recent past;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the extent to which the revised coal prices would be able to reduce the burden of coal wages of CIL?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Run of Mine (ROM) coal prices in all coal companies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) other than Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have been increased w.e.f. 16th October, 2009 by 10% for all grades of coal over the then existing prices and the increase in respect of coal produced by ECL and BCCL is 15%, except for the portion of Raniganj coal of grades A&B from such mines of ECL which are supplied under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to specific consumers at special prices.

(c) A comparative picture of indicative landed price of imported coal vis-a-vis that of CIL coal at various distances/locations from pithead (for Indian coal)/Unload Port (for imported coal) is furnished in the Statement-I and II (See below).

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) consisting of representatives of management of CIL including its subsidiaries & Singhereni Collieries Co., Ltd., and five central trade unions, i.e., Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and Centre of Indian Trade Union (CITU) has signed a Memorandum of Agreement, i.e., National Coal Wage Agreement -VIII (NCWA-VIII) on 24.01.2009 for the employees of these establishments.

(f) Out of the additional revenue expected to be generated from the price revision (w.e.f. 16.10.09) of about Rs. 4,629 crore per annum, CIL is to absorb around Rs. 200 crore per annum towards increased input costs of coal feed to washeries of CIL and the balance amount will contribute to reduce the burden of increased wage cost, whose impact in the first year (during 2009-10) is more than Rs. 4000 crore.

Statement-I

Indicative Landed Cost of Coal at various distance from pithead/unload port

(Figs. in Rs./Te)

Particulars	Indian Coal ECL/RNG B ROM *	Indian Coal SECL/C ROM **	Indian Coal MCL/F ROM ***	Imported Coal Indonesia/ Thermal
1	2	3	4	5
GCV (KCal/Kg)	6049	5597	3865	5900
Basic Price / CIF Price	2070.00	1300.00	480.00	3549.20
Sizing/Transportation Charges	83.00	83.00	83.00	
Port Charges				135.00
Import Duty				179.23
Royalty	6.50	155.00	79.00	
Cess	524.50			10.00
SED	10.00	10.00	10.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sales Tax		107.76	61.92	26.08	
Edu. Cess					5.38
"FOR" Price at Pithead/ Unload		2801.76	1609.92	678.08	3878.81
Freight (Rs./Te)	Distance (Kms.)	Landed Price Rs/Te)			
0.00	Pithead/Unload Port	2801.76	1609.92	678.08	3878.81
125.10	100	2926.86	1735.02	803.18	4003.91
455.10	500	3256.86	2065.02	1133.18	4333.91
661.40	750	3463.16	2271.32	1339.48	4540.21
867.60	1000	3669.36	2477.52	1545.69	4746.41
1280.10	1500	4081.86	2890.02	1958.18	5158.91
	Distance(Kms.)	Landed Energy Price (Rs./MKCal)			
	Pithead/Unload Port	463.18	287.64	175.44	657.43
	100	483.86	309.99	207.81	678.63
	500	538.41	368.95	293.19	734.56
	750	572.52	405.81	346.57	769.53
	1000	606.61	442.65	399.92	804.48
	1500	674.80	516.35	506.44	874.39

Notes :

CIF Price of Imported Coal considered at 76 US \$/Te

Exchange Value considered @ 1 US \$ - Rs. 46.70

*ECL/RNG B ROM: Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Raniganj 'B' grade, run-of-mine.

**SECL/C ROM: South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., 'C' grade, run-of-mine.

***MCL/FROM: Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., 'F' grade, run-of-mine.

Statement-II

Indicative Landed Cost of Coal at various locations

(Figs. in Rs./Te)

Particulars	Mettur TPS (Import in East Coast)			Sikka TPS (Import in West Coast)	
Coal Grade	Raniganj B ROM *	Talcher F ROM **	Indonesia Thermal	Korea-Rewa (SECL) C ROM ***	S.Africa Thermal
1	2	3	4	5	6
GCV (KCal/Kg)	6049	3865	5900	5597	6000
Basic Price/CIF Price	2070.00	480.00	4016.20	1300.00	3946.15
Sizing/Transportation Charges	83.00	83.00		83.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Port Charges			135.00		304.00
Import Duty			202.82		199.28
Royalty	6.50	79.00		155.00	
Cess	524.50		10.00		10.00
SED	10.00	10.00		10.00	
SalesTax	107.76	26.08		61.92	
Edu. Cess			6.08		5.98
“FOR” Price at Pithead/Unload Port	2801.76	678.08	4370.10	1609.92	4465.41
Rail Freight	712.20	588.50	372.60	1508.90	0.00
Sea Freight	190.00	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Port Charges	303.00	402.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Transportation Charges	1205.20	1130.50	372.60	1508.90	0.00
Landed Price	4006.96	1808.58	4742.70	3118.82	4465.41
Landed Energy Price (Rs./MKCal)	662.42	467.94	803.85	557.23	744.23

Parameters Considered:

CIF Price of Imported Coal at 76 US \$/Te for Indonesia coal and 84.5 US \$/Te for S.Africa coal

Exchange Rate @ 1 US \$ = Rs.46.70

Rail Freight for Raniganj - Haldia (358 Kms.) and Ennore - Mettur (400 Kms.)

Rail Freight for Talcher - Paradip (208 Kms.) and Korea-Rewa - Sikka (1848 Kms.)

Sea Freight considered at Rs.190/Te for Haldia - Ennore & Rs.140/Te for Paradip - Ennore.

Port Charges at Ennore for Indian Coal considered at Rs.154/Te

Port Charges considered at Rs. 149/Te at Haldia and Rs.248/Te at Paradip

Port charges for imported coal considered at Rs.135/Te in East Coast Ports

* B ROM: ‘B’ grade, run-of-mine

**F ROM: ‘F’ grade, run-of-mine

***SECL ROM: South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., run-of-mine.

Activities of captive coal mines

2629. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- whether Government has allocated a large number of coal mines to PSUs and private sector companies and State Governments;
- whether a number of captive coal mines out of the above are lying unexploited and idle;
- if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to expedite coal production process; and

(d) whether the coal controller has been monitoring the amount of extracted coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. So far 208 coal blocks have been allocated with an approximate geological reserves of 48.82 billion tonnes, upto November, 2009 and majority of the coal blocks have been allotted after 2005.

(b) to (d) 25 coal blocks has commenced production and 30.02 million tonnes were produced during 2008-09, Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The allocatees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocatee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Govt. takes appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the Review Meetings. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Further, the allocatees have to submit Bank Guarantee which remains valid all the times till the production from the coal block reaches its peak rated capacity. The last review meeting was held on 22nd and 23rd June, 2009 with all the coal block allocatees to review the development of coal blocks and the end use projects. The State Govts. have been requested to form a Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to facilitate expeditious development of coal/lignite blocks. The Coal Controller's office is also monitoring on regular basis the achievement of different milestones.

Coal belt under mafia stronghold

†2630. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal belt is in the grip of mafia rule and corruption;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the measures taken by Government to get rid of them;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 80 per cent of Jharkhand's coal production area is under mafia stronghold; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) is not in the grip of mafia rule and corruption. Coal India has its own Rules and Procedures for running the operations of the company and a proper management system is in place. However, at times, it is experienced 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 has 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) Coal companies are taking all steps as per the existing rules. 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 Governments to deal with the above situations leading to law and order problems.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, production in Jharkhand has been affected due to bandhs called by the naxalites, Maoist groups, or other such groups of people.

Coal gasification

‡2631. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to promote coal gasification;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some foreign companies have sought permission to start their business by using the technique of converting coal into oil;
- (d) if so, the details of such proposals; and
- (c) whether above proposals have been considered by Government and if so, the details thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to facilitate allotment of coal blocks to potential entrepreneurs a Gazette Notification has been issued in July 2007 notifying the production of syngas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction as end uses for the purposes of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973. Guidelines for undertaking Underground Coal Gasification has also been published.

(c) to (e) Government has notified coal liquefaction as one of the end uses as mentioned in reply to part (a) & (b) above. Further, Government has allotted two coal blocks in Talcher coalfields, Orissa, one each to M/s Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd. (SETL) a joint venture of M/s. Tata Steel and M/s. SASOL of South Africa and M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. (JSPL). Each Coal-to-Liquid project is likely to produce 80,000 barrels per day (bbl/day) of oil and oil products, as per the proposals submitted by them.

Cross-border merger of companies

2632. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to review cross border mergers of the companies as reported in the Financial Express dated 3 June, 2009;

(b) the manner in which it is likely to affect the Indian companies;

(c) the steps being initiated to amend the Companies Act in this regard; and

(d) by when it is likely to be put in practice?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (d) The News Item titled "Govt. reviews ban on cross-border mergers" was published on 3rd June 2009 in the daily edition of Financial Express. The Companies Bill, 2009, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 2009, *inter-alia* provide for merger or amalgamation between registered companies under the proposed legislation and companies incorporated in the jurisdiction of such other countries, as notified from time to time by the Central Government, by mutual agreement. Hence, a foreign company may merge or amalgamate into an Indian company or *vice-versa*. The Bill has been referred to the Parliament Standing Committee on Finance for examination and report. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, after it is passed by the Parliament and receives the assent of the President of India.

Under reporting of profits by Telecom operators

2633. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints against some telecom operators for fudging of accounts and under-reporting of profits;

(b) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been instructed to investigate into such complaints; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) The Government has received certain complaints against some telecom operators for fudging of accounts, etc. Comments received from concerned Registrar of Companies are under examination for further appropriate action.

Appointment of directors in companies

†2634. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to reduce the number of directors and appoint only experts as directors in the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the criteria fixed by Government for appointing experts as directors?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Non-issue of AGM notices by companies

2635. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in a large number of cases Government/ private companies, including institutions like IDBI Bank Ltd., don't actually send their notices for Annual General Meeting to the shareholders, but only manage to receive certificates of posting from the postal authorities, thereby keeping the shareholders ignorant of the working of the companies; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by his Ministry to ensure that agenda papers of the meetings actually reach the shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of IDBI Bank Ltd. or the Government. IDBI Bank Ltd. has informed that in addition to the physical mailing of the Annual Reports alongwith AGM notices to all the shareholders of the Bank, the Bank also publishes an advance notice every year regarding holding of the AGM in leading newspapers circulating all over India as well as in a newspaper circulating in the district where the Bank's Registered Office is situated.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dismal growth in NER

2636. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita income of the North Eastern States has been on a downward spiral for the last 15 years and seven out of eight States are now below the national average;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that since 1998 all the Central Government Ministries have been earmarking 10 percent of their annual budgets for North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the dismal performance of growth despite crores are being allocated and spent in these States?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. The per capita income of the North Eastern States has not been on a downward spiral for the last 15 years. The per capita income of the North Eastern States has, in fact, been growing consistently during the last 15 years. However, the growth rate of the national average was higher than the growth rate of the North Eastern States except that of Tripura. This has resulted in the per capita income of these States trailing behind the per capita income of the country. The position in this regard is summarized in table 1 given below:

Table 1: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

States		1993-94	2007-08	Compound annual
		(1993-94 base) (Rs.)	(1999-00 base) (Rs.)	growth rate (%)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,733	20,570	5.88
2.	Assam	5,715	15,857	7.04
3.	Manipur	5,846	15,270	6.61
4.	Meghalaya	6,893	20,094	7.39
5.	Mizoram	NA	19,750	2.06#
6.	Nagaland	9,129	18,318*	5.50
7.	Sikkim	8,402	23,684	7.15
8.	Tripura	5,534	22,987\$	10.71
India per capita NNP (at factor cost)		7,690	24,295	7.97

*. The figure pertain to 2005-06.

\$. The figure pertain to 2006-07.

Compound annual growth rate for the period 1999-00 to 2007-08.

Note:

1. The State of Mizoram had not compiled NSDP at constant prices prior to 1999-2000.

2. Per capita NSDP and per capita NNP at constant prices are obtained from CSO.

(c) Yes, Sir. Since the Union Budget of 1997-98 all Central Ministries/Departments, excepting few exempted ones, are required to earmark atleast 10% of their annual gross budgetary support towards development of the North Eastern States.

(d) The total outlay and expenditure of Central Ministries/Departments in the North Eastern States during the first 2 years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is given below :

*Table 2: Outlay and expenditure of Central Ministries/Departments
in NER from earmarked 10% GBS*

		(Rs. in crores)
	Outlay (RE)	Expenditure/ Re-appropriation
2007-08	12,417.48	10,863.94
2008-09	14,219.14	10,738.90
2009-10 (BE)	16,341.68	-

Note:

1. Outlay figures are based on Expenditure Budget Vol.2. Demands for Grants for relevant years published by Ministry of Finance.
2. Expenditure/Re-appropriation, as reported by Ministries/Departments.

While increased expenditure and improvement in the implementation of schemes of Central Ministries/Departments are, no doubt, important for higher income level in the North Eastern States they are not, by themselves, sufficient to ensure faster economic growth of the region. The expenditure of Central Ministries/Departments in the North Eastern Region given in table 1 above comprise just about 40 percent of the annual investment requirements for 11th Plan period to achieve accelerated growth estimated in NER Vision 2020 Document. The expenditure of Central Ministries/Departments alone is not sufficient to ensure higher growth rate unless accompanied by robust private and State sector investments.

Vision 2020 and Look East Policy

2637. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

- (a) the present status of Vision 2020 and Look-East Policy; and
- (b) the details of the progress report and sector-wise details of the implementation of the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE):
(a) and (b) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and North Eastern Council (NEC) prepared NER Vision 2020 document for socio-economic prosperity of the North Eastern Region to bring it on par with the non —North Eastern States. The document was released by the

Prime Minister on 2nd July 2008 and was laid in Lok Sabha on 22nd October, 2008. As a follow up action on implementation of the document, 17 Thematic Working Groups were constituted comprising line Ministries, State Governments of the North Eastern Region and sectoral experts. These Thematic Groups have prepared plans of action for achievement of the objectives enshrined in the Vision Document. The plans of actions were also shared with the public representatives, State Governments, media and civil society groups in the North East.

India's relationship with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is central to her Look East Policy. The Look East Policy of the Government of India has been evolving since early 1990s and India has significantly deepened her interaction with ASEAN. The primary objective of the Look East Policy in the context of North Eastern Region of India is to take advantage of the new opportunities in trade and investment by improving socio-economic and political relationship with the neighbouring countries. The Look East Policy in the context of North Eastern Region is pursued in a multi-faceted manner in diverse areas such as improved connectivity, promotion of trade and investment and cultural exchanges.

Some of the important developments in the Look East Policy, *interalia*, relate to initiating/resuming dialogue/trade with the following neighbouring countries :

China

Promotion of border trade at Nathu La pass in Sikkim.

Bangladesh

- (i) Taking up (a) the issue of declaring Ashuganj, in Bangladesh, as a Port of Call by the Government of India under the Indo-Bangladesh Inland Water Transit and Trade (IWTT) Protocol and (b) the issue of operationalizing Sherpur in Bangladesh, as a multimodal link under the Protocol.
- (ii) Taking up the issue of direct bus service from Kolkata to Agaratala via Dhaka as also increasing the frequency of the Dhaka-Kolkata bus service, with the Government of Bangladesh.
- (iii) Access to Chittagong Port.

Myanmar

- (1) Implementation of Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport and Transit Project as a follow-up on the Protocols on Maintenance of Administration, for facilitation of Transit Transport and a Framework Agreement for the Project which were signed between India and Myanmar in April, 2008.
- (ii) Conversion of current border trade into regular trade to enhance trade between North East States of India and Myanmar- In the 3rd Meeting of the Joint Trade Committee held on 14-16 October, 2008, the two sides have agreed to :
 - Open the existing border trade centres at Moreh in Manipur and Zowkhathar in Mizoram to normal trade;
 - Develop Avankhung in Nagaland as a third border trade centre to begin with and thereafter move to normal trade here as well.

- Expand the existing Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Agreement from the existing 22 items to 40 items.
 - Establish banking systems with foreign exchange facilities at Moreh and Zowkhathar to begin with.
- (iii) Construction of Rhi-Tidim and Rhi-Falam roads by India in Myanmar to operationalize the India-Myanmar border trading point at Rhi-Zokhawthar.

Thailand

Exploring the investment opportunities in the identified sectors like road, power, tourism, inland water transport, agriculture etc. with the business delegations from Thailand led by the Thai Minister of Commerce in June 2007, through North East India Trade and Investment Opportunities Week, organized by Ministry of DoNER in association with Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata and Thai Department of Trade & Negotiations from 1-4 October, 2007 at Bangkok. Followed by another visit by a Thai delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Industry of Thailand to the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam from 9-12 January, 2008 to farther explore the areas of cooperation through exchange of information and visits of organized trade, investment & tourism delegations to promote Thailand-India trade and investment. It was followed-up by the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand in October 2009 with a view to consolidate the socio-economic relations between the two countries in areas of mutual business interests.

Minister for External Affairs had also taken a high level meeting on 31.10.2007 on the Look East Policy with the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States and the Central Ministries concerned so as to formulate a strategy for a meaningful involvement of the North Eastern Region in the Look East Policy. The follow-up on the issues emerging out of the High Level Meeting on the Look East Policy are advocated by the Ministry of DoNER with the concerned line Ministries and the State Governments as these evolve on the basis of India's on-going diplomatic initiatives with the concerned countries. A Task Force was also set up in the Ministry of DoNER to review the progress.

Amount of NLCPR

2638. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during 2007-08 and 2008-09;
- (b) whether all the departments have contributed to NLCPR to the extent they should;
- (c) the percentage of NLCPR distributed over the projects in the North-Eastern States and spent upto 31 October, 2009; and
- (d) the manner in which Government proposes to improve its monitoring of the works for timely completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE):

(a) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments the accruals to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during 2007-08 is Rs. 1897.49 crore and during 2008-09 is Rs. 1449.42 crore.

(b) All the Central Ministries/Departments, excluding those exempted, have to earmark at least 10% of their GBS every year for the North Eastern Region. The unspent balance of the 10% GBS earmarked for North East Region of these Ministries/Departments does not lapse but automatically gets transferred to the Central Pool of Resources called Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources.

(c) Upto 31.10.2009, total 1071 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.8249.25 crore have been sanctioned and Rs.5969.90 crore released to the North Eastern States from NLCPR scheme. The State-wise percentage of the approved projects and funds released for their implementation is given in the following Table.

State	No. of Projects	Approved Cost		Funds Released
		Amount	%	
Arunachal Pradesh	111	1144.01	13.87	740.95
Assam	317	12102.70	25.49	1523.38
Manipur	113	981.67	11.90	655.37
Meghalaya	67	600.84	7.28	408.40
Mizoram	84	656.52	7.96	531.49
Nagaland	112	1011.47	12.26	734.26
Sikkim	197	664.84	8.06	505.32
Tripura	66	1065.79	12.92	852.27
Common to NER	4	21.41	0.26	18.46
Total	1071	8249.25	100.00	5969.90

(d) To improve the monitoring of projects the review meetings with the State government officers are arranged periodically. The officers of the Ministry of DoNER also make field visits to review and inspect the projects. Further, the earlier Guidelines of NLCPR were studied and amended in the interest of expeditious implementation of projects.

Ganga river basin authority

2639. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up the Ganga River Basin Authority, which is an inter-State and Centre group;

- (b) if so, the details of its composition and objectives;
- (c) whether any meeting of the said Authority have been held; and
- (d) if so, what has been the outcome of these meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Central Government by a Notification dated 20.02.2009, has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, in exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Prime Minister is the *ex-officio* Chairperson of the Authority, and it has as its members, the Union Ministers, concerned, and the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows, viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, besides experts. The functions of the Authority include all measures necessary for planning and execution of programmes for abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. The first meeting of the NGRBA was held on 5th October 2009. It was resolved that by the year 2020, it will be ensured that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into Ganga. The investment required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure will be shared suitably between Centre and States after consultation with the States, Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

Protection of forest areas

2640. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the methods adopted by Government to demarcate the forest areas to make them out of bound for mining, or protect them against illegal mining;
- (b) whether Government has carried out any fresh forest survey to determine how much success has been achieved in plantation of trees over the years; and
- (c) what is the area under the green cover at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The forest areas are normally demarcated by erecting permanent boundary pillars at appropriate points to segregate them from other areas. However, additional precaution is taken while according approval for mining in forest areas by invariably inserting following conditions:

i. The project area shall be demarcated on ground at the project cost, using four feet high RCC pillars, with each pillar inscribed with the serial number, forward and backward bearings and distance between two adjacent pillars.

ii. Fencing, protection and regeneration of the safety zone area (7.5 metre strip all along the outer boundary of the mining lease area) shall be done at the project cost.

(b) The information is being collected from different sources and will be laid on the table of the House after collection and compilation of the same.

(c) As per India State of Forest Report, 2009, the total forest cover is 690.899 sq km, which is 21.02% of the total geographical area of the country.

Vehicular pollution

2641. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated amount of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide etc. released to the atmosphere in the country during each of the last three years due to vehicles;
- (b) whether any prohibitive steps are proposed to be taken to protect the environment in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Energy Research Institute, New Delhi has released a report in the year 2009 which has data on pollutants released in the atmosphere due to vehicular pollution in the country. The estimated amount released in the year 2007 is 04.28, 02.02, 01.83 and 0.25 (all figures in million tonnes) for the parameters of Carbon Mono-oxide (CO), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Hydro-carbon (HC) and Particulate Matter (PM) respectively.

The Centre for Ecological Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in its report "Emission from India's Transport Sector" has estimated the amount of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) released in the year 2003-04 to be 243.82 million tonnes.

(b) to (d) The prohibitive steps taken to protect the environment are as under:

- (i) Bharat Stage (BS) III emission norms for passenger cars and BS II norms for two wheelers in ten metro cities, namely, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Kanpur, Pune, Surat and Agra apart from National Capital Region are implemented since 01.04.2005.
- (ii) BS IV emission norms for passenger cars and B.S. III for two wheelers in above 10 metro cities apart from National Capital Region have been notified with effect from 01.04.2010.
- (iii) Stricter pollution under control (PUC) norms for in-use vehicles have been implemented with effect from 01.10.2004.
- (iv) The emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (v) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat has been launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change covering inter alia the transport sector.
- (vi) Fuel quality in accordance with the roadmap of Auto Fuel Policy has been ensured across the country.

- (vii) Mass rapid Transport System (MRTS) including Metro has been introduced in select metro cities in the country.
- (viii) Infrastructure related to construction of flyovers, bridges and roads, to reduce congestion, has been augmented.

Protection of tigers

2642. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps for protection of tigers;
- (b) if so, what are the new tiger conservation measures proposed to be adopted;
- (c) the States where such steps are being taken;
- (d) the impact on the tiger population because of these measures during the last three years;
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up special task force for tigers; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wild animals are given in the Statement.

Statement

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for protection 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 29284.76 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).

Financial steps

10. 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

11. 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.

12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. 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.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

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.
16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. 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 & 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. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, action has been taken for an online wildlife crime data base, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Revised the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) guidelines to involve local people like Van Gujjars and others in field protection.
21. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done (12 good, 9 satisfactory and 16 poor).
22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
23. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.
24. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
25. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
26. Field visits to Bhadra, Corbett, Sariska and Ranthambhore made by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests to review the initiatives and problems relating to tiger conservation.
27. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.
28. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
29. Core Committee involving outside experts constituted for overseeing the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
30. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.
31. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
32. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
33. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
34. Decision taken to host the World Tiger Summit in October-November, 2010.

Freeing elephants

2643. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to free all elephants to wild for their safety and free movement; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Government has taken a decision to rehabilitate captive elephant only from Zoos to elephant camps/rehabilitation camps/other facilities available with the Forest Departments at National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries/Tiger Reserves for departmental use.

Permission for genetically modified crops

2644. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has granted permission to introduce genetically modified crops;
- (b) if so, the details of such food crops and whether Government have studied the effects of GM food crops in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some State Governments have opposed Bt. brinjal and other crops on the ground that the farmers loose their rights over seeds; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) has approved the environmental release of several Bt cotton hybrids expressing six events. The GEAC in its meeting held on 14.10.2009 has also recommended to the Government that Bt brinjal is safe for environmental release taking into consideration the findings of the review by three high level technical Committees namely; the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulations and two Expert Committees constituted by the GEAC in 2006 and 2009. The decision of the GEAC on the safety of Bt. brinjal for environmental release is based on scientific facts/data generated during 2002-2009 and international experience with GM crops. The Government of India is following a policy of case by case approval of genetically modified GM crops. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of transgenic seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM plant is approved for commercial cultivation. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape out - crossing,

aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. In case, the transgenic crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when there is a clear economic and technical justification for release of the product.

(d) and (e) As the Ministry has received strong views both in favour and against commercialization of Bt brinjal in India from various stakeholders including the State Governments, farmers, civil societies, NGOs and scientists, the Ministry has decided to hold national consultations with the stakeholders before a final view on the commercialization of Bt. brinjal is taken.

Projects under Environmental Protection Act

†2645. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 6000 projects have been sanctioned till 2008 under the Environment Protection Act;

(b) if so, whether there is any system to monitor these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of people engaged for the purpose till the end of March, 2009; and

(d) the number of cases of violation of the relevant rules relating to the projects reported upto March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Monitoring of projects is carried out through six Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment & Forests located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Shillong. Targets and Action Plans are fixed every year and accordingly, field visits are made by the Scientists of Regional Offices. Based on the field visit reports, appropriate action is taken.

A total number of sixteen Scientists had been working for monitoring till the end of March, 2009 in the Regional Offices. In addition, State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board are also involved in the monitoring process.

(d) About 99 violation cases pertaining to the stipulated environmental conditions have been reported till March, 2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Environmental clearances

2646. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the current rate of approval for environment clearance for various projects;
- (b) the details of the projects which were given environmental clearance during 2008-09, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring stringent regulations for protection of 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) The average current rate of approval for environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment & Forests for the year 2008-09 is around 152 projects per month. A State-wise break up is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment & Forests have, recently on 16.11.2009, notified more stringent National Ambient Air Quality Standards *vide* S.O. 826(E) for protection of environment.

Statement

Projects accorded environmental clearance

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Projects accorded Environmental Clearance during April 2008 to March 2009
1	2	3
1.	Andman & Nicobar	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	184
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	29
5.	Bihar	14
6.	Chhattisgarh	68
7.	Delhi	56
8.	Daman & Diu	9
9.	Gujarat	401
10.	Goa	59
11.	Haryana	20
12.	Himachal Pradesh	14

1	2	3
13.	Jharkhand	44
14.	J & K	4
15.	Kerala	37
16.	Karnataka	79
17.	Madhya Pradesh	67
18.	Meghalaya	8
19.	Manipur	1
20.	Mizoram	1
21.	Maharashtra	148
22.	Nagaland	1
23.	Orissa	125
24.	Punjab	31
25.	Pudducherry	1
26.	Rajasthan	100
27.	Sikkim	2
28.	Tripura	3
29.	Tamilnadu	161
30.	Uttar Pradesh	25
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	97
Total		1833

New centrally sponsored environmental schemes

2647. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount released by Government under various environmental schemes and amount utilized by the State Governments during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any new centrally sponsored schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Governments are to be consulted before finalizing the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of amount released by Union Ministry of Environment and Forests to various States/UTs under its various environmental schemes during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The grants have been fully utilized by the State Governments for the purpose, for which these were sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) In view of reply given to part (b) question does not arise.

Statement

Scheme wise/State wise funds released under various Environmental Schemes during the last three years

(Rs. in Crores)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Biosphere Reserve	Assam	0.14	0.25	0.40
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.35	0.30
		Chhattisgarh	0.65	0.32	1.34
		Karnataka	0.25	0.32	0.47
		Kerala	1.09	2.08	1.05
		Madhya Pradesh	0.57	1.27	1.37
		Meghalaya	0.40	0.30	0.50
		Orissa	0.83	1.10	0.25
		Sikkim	0.58	0.59	0.50
		Tamil Nadu	0.79	1.31	1.70
		Uttranchal	0.80	0.73	0.60
		Andman & Nicobar Islands			
2	National River Conservation Plan	West Bengal	0.79	0.64	1.08
		Andhra Pradesh	47.85	67.96	25.38
		Bihar	0.07	0.00	0.00
		Gujarat	0.00	0.25	1.49
		Goa	0.00	0.70	0.00
		Haryana	7.77	3.15	20.80
		Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Karnataka	0.00	2.75	2.25
		Kerala	0.00	1.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	4.15	6.75	3.35		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Maharashtra	10.09	5.21	0.35
		Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Orissa	11.04	7.06	16.44
		Punjab	15.35	44.30	0.00
		Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Tamil Nadu	82.72	18.40	9.52
		Uttar Pradesh	38.65	37.66	105.60
		Uttanchal	8.25	3.37	2.50
		West Bengal	18.00	23.70	29.60
		Delhi	26.50	14.87	47.57
		Sikkim	5.05	4.79	5.00
3	National Lake Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Jammu & Kashmir	30.00	31.66	12.50
		Karnataka	4.50	2.59	4.84
		Maharashtra	2.30	1.00	0.76
		Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Rajasthan	0.00	13.44	13.53
		Uttanchal	7.33	4.28	3.40
		West Bengal	1.11	0.00	4.00
		Uttar Pradesh	1.49	1.00	4.00
		Orissa	1.00	0.00	1.00
		Madhya Pradesh	4.58	8.75	0.60
4	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	Andhra Pradesh	0.53	0.34	0.47
		Assam	0.82	0.50	0.00
		Goa	0.04	0.05	0.15
		Gujarat	2.49	2.40	2.24
		Himachal Pradesh	0.83	0.40	0.30
		Jammu & Kashmir	0.31	0.33	1.29
		Kerala	0.92	0.15	0.26
		Karnataka	1.59	0.34	0.88
		Manipur		0.30	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Orissa	0.80	1.56	1.13
		Punjab	1.05	1.03	0.74
		Rajasthan	0.61	0.53	0.13
		Tamil Nadu	0.87	1.46	4.16
		Tripura			0.25
		West Bengal	1.77	2.41	3.99
		Andman & Nicobar Islands			
		Mizoram	0.18	0.53	0.72
		Maharashtra			
		Madhya Pradesh	0.19	0.49	0.43
		Uttar Pradesh	0.76	0.29	1.20
		Uttaranchal			0.02
		R&D	0.97	0.95	1.14
		Sikkim			
		Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.10
		Others		0.44	0.05
5	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.72
		Gujarat	2.12	1.37	0.44
		Maharashtra	2.23	2.52	3.24
6	Hazardous Substances Management	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.00
		Assam			0.06
		Andhra Pradesh	0.40	0.30	0.57
		Bihar	0.05	0.00	0.00
		Gujarat	1.13	0.05	0.46
		Karnataka	0.67	0.00	0.00
		Kerala	0.83	0.00	0.00
		Maharashtra	0.25	0.85	1.60
		Manipur	0.05	0.00	0.04
		Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	Pondicherry	0.04	0.00	0.00
		West Bengal	0.23	0.00	0.03
		Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.18
		Andhra Pradesh	0.24	0.10	1.08
		Assam	0.12	0.29	0.88
		Bihar	0.11	0.13	0.15
		Chhattisgarh	0.14	0.03	0.12
		Goa	0.23	0.08	0.14
		Gujarat	0.56	0.24	0.34
		Haryana	0.01	0.05	0.00
		Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.46	0.41
		Jharkhand	0.18	0.27	0.14
		Karnataka	0.37	0.12	0.25
		Kerala	0.27	0.43	0.41
		Madhya Pradesh	0.16	0.12	0.39
		Maharashtra	0.32	0.75	0.69
		Manipur	0.05	0.16	0.01
		Meghalaya	0.10	0.05	0.11
		Mizoram	0.01	0.05	0.09
		Nagaland	0.17	0.03	0.07
		Orissa	0.22	0.19	0.24
		Punjab	0.12	0.19	0.12
		Rajasthan	0.32	0.37	0.31
		Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0.08
		Tamil Nadu	0.30	0.20	0.09
		Tripura	0.05	0.00	0.02
		Uttar Pradesh	0.52	0.16	1.00
		Uttaranchal	0.07	0.09	0.04
		West Bengal	0.04	0.25	0.31
		Chandigarh	0.17	0.10	0.12
		Pondicherry	0.04	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.04
		Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.50	0.50
		Assam	1.09	0.14	0.26
		Chhattisgarh	0.15	0.00	0.00
		Chandigarh	0.13	0.13	0.12
		Delhi	0.28	0.27	0.30
		Goa	1.03	0.00	0.59
		Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.26	0.00
		Kerala	0.55	0.32	0.00
		Lakshadweep	0.04	0.00	0.00
		Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.35
		Manipur	0.00	0.35	0.15
		Madhya Pradesh	0.75	0.16	0.63
		Meghalaya	0.27	0.02	0.04
		Mizoram	0.12	0.19	0.16
		Nagaland	0.09	0.20	0.25
		Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.05
		Punjab	0.16	0.00	0.00
		Sikkim	0.05	0.02	0.01
		Tripura	0.65	0.59	0.09
		Uttaranchal	0.00	0.01	0.00
9	Environment Education and Awareness	Andhra Pradesh	1.90	1.90	2.45
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.03	0.00
		Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.01	0.10
		Assam	0.20	0.25	1.50
		Bihar	0.30	2.33	2.71
		Chhattisgarh	1.12	1.16	1.44
		Delhi	0.50	0.48	0.57
		Goa	0.14	0.14	0.00
		Gujarat	1.87	2.02	1.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Haryana	1.40	0.15	1.50
		Himachal Pradesh	0.54	0.14	0.91
		Jammu & Kashmir	0.24	0.27	1.71
		Karnataka	0.15	0.11	2.07
		Kerala	1.06	2.49	1.37
		Madhya Pradesh	2.47	3.73	53.28
		Maharastra	2.76	2.76	2.83
		Manipur	0.57	0.59	0.38
		Mizoram	0.34	0.04	0.08
		Nagaland	0.62	0.42	0.11
		Orissa	1.92	0.89	2.47
		Punjab	1.22	0.24	1.51
		Rajasthan	2.26	1.70	2.34
		Sikkim	0.07	2.25	0.03
		Tamil Nadu	2.34	2.35	2.47
		Tripura	0.28	0.28	0.35
		Uttar Pradesh	1.54	1.02	0.65
		West Bengal	1.44	1.42	2.01
		Chandigarh	0.03	0.03	0.03
		Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00
		Pondicherry	0.03	0.06	0.21
		Daman & Diu	0.01	0.00	0.01
		Jharkhand	0.16	0.18	0.25
		Meghalaya	0.00	0.02	0.00
		Uttranchal	0.04	0.06	0.06

White Paper on Himalayan Glaciers

2648. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government has decided to bring out a White Paper on the current state of scientific knowledge on the Himalayan Glaciers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an institutional mechanism has been established to monitor the trends and variability of glaciers and study the impact of changes on the hydrological regime in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government has no proposal to bring out a White Paper on the current state of scientific knowledge on the Himalayan Glaciers. However, a Discussion Paper on Himalayan Glacier has been published.

(c) and (d) A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Guidelines and best practices for Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-SHE) has been developed and shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan region.

Restoration of mangrove forests

2649. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that mangrove forests in most of the places along the east coast are being destroyed especially due to damming of rivers in course of their flowing into the Bay of Bengal, in an *ad hoc* and unplanned manner;

(b) if so, the steps being taken, if any, for restoration and strengthening mangrove forests along the east coast line;

(c) whether Government has carried out any survey of all mangrove forests, in order to identify those which are adversely affected due to damming of rivers; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Mangroves of the East Coast of India are in the deltaic regions of river systems such as Cauvery in Tamil Nadu; Krishna and Godavari in Andhra Pradesh; Brahmani, Baitarani and Mahanadi in Orissa; and Ganges in West Bengal. There is no study which singles out damming of rivers leading to destruction of mangroves. However, some studies conducted by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation indicate a change in mangrove species composition in the East Coast region due to reduction in periodicity and quantity of freshwater reaching the mangrove environment as mangroves require an optimal mix of fresh and salt water for growth and perpetuation. As per the biennial assessment done by Forest Survey of India since 1987 using remote sensing, the mangrove forests in the country have not undergone any significant change. Most States have registered an increase in mangrove cover. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

According to India State of Forest Report 2009, the mangrove cover in the country is 4,639 sq km. Compared with 2005 assessment, there has been an increase of 58 sq km in mangrove cover. This is mainly because of the plantations and protection measures in the States of Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Decrease in mangrove cover in Andamans & Nicobar Islands is attributed to after effects of tsunami.

The Government seeks to sustain mangroves in the country by both regulatory and promotional measures. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (1991), as amended subsequently, recognizes the mangrove areas as ecologically sensitive and categorizes them as CRZ I(i), which implies that these areas are accorded protection of the highest order. Under the promotional measures, the Government has identified 38 mangrove areas on a country wide basis for intensive conservation and management. Of these, 16 are in the East Coast Region. During the last three financial years, *i.e.* 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09; a sum of Rs 418.77 Lakhs to West Bengal; Rs. 176.86 Lakhs to Orissa; Rs. 51.52 Lakhs to Andhra Pradesh; and, Rs. 209.05 Lakhs to Tamil Nadu were released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for conservation and management of mangroves.

Statement

State/UT wise Mangrove Cover

(area in km²)

Sl. State/UT		Assessment Year										
No.		1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	495	405	399	378	383	383	397	333	329	354	353
2	Goa	0	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	16	16	17
3	Gujarat	427	412	397	419	689	901	1031	911	916	991	1,046
4	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
5	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	5
6	Maharashtra	140	114	113	155	155	124	108	118	158	186	186
7	Orissa	199	192	195	195	195	211	215	219	203	217	221
8	Tamil Nadu	23	47	47	21	21	21	21	23	35	36	39
9	West Bengal	2,076	2,109	2,119	2,119	2,119	2,123	2,125	2,081	2,120	2,136	2,152
10	A&N Islands	686	973	971	966	966	966	966	789	658	635	615
11	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
12	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL		4,046	4,255	4,244	4,256	4,533	4,737	4,871	4,482	4,448	4,581	4,639

National river conservation plan in MP

‡2650. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals amounting to Rs. 93.73 lakh were received during 1999 to 2002 from Indore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Mandideep, Ujjain, Nagda, Burhanpur, Sivni, Chhapara and Kawalaari of Madhya Pradesh respectively were under the public participation under Public Awareness Programme under the National River Conservation Plan for controlling pollution causes due to domestic waste water and sewage in the river;

(b) if so, the action taken on these proposals so far;

(c) the reasons for pendency of these proposals; and

(d) by when these proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Public Participation & Awareness (PP&A) is one of the components of the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted proposals for public participation for eleven towns namely Indore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Mandideep, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Nagda, Burhanpur, Seoni, Chhapara, Keolari. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were not as per the guidelines and the State Government was requested to submit revised DPRs. The revised DPRs for Seoni, Chhapara, Keolari and Jabalpur towns have been sanctioned in March 2008 at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.60 lakhs out of which, Rs. 5.40 lakhs has been released to the State Government. Revised DPRs in respect of other towns have not been received.

Consolidation work of Bannerghatta National Park

2651. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for the consolidation work of Bannerghatta National Park in Karnataka supported by suitable documents and project report for a period of 5 years 2003-2004 to 2007-2008 with a financial implication of Rs. 1862 lakh was sent to Government in January, 2004 which was followed by reminders;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if no, action has been taken, so far, the reasons for delay and by when the proposal is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As informed by Forest Department of Karnataka a revised proposal regarding Bannerghatta National Park was submitted by Forest Department to the State Government of Karnataka vide their letter dated 6.11.2009 for onward submission to the Ministry. But the Ministry

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has not received the proposal. Such proposals are examined and approved as per the existing guidelines and statutory requirements.

Impact of climate change on Ganga River

2652. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the likely disastrous consequences of the climate change like disappearance of the Himalayan Glaciers after three decades, the holy Ganga river being reduced to a monsoon drain and over half a billion people facing serious water shortage as predicted by the Scientists; and

(b) if so, what precautionary measures have been visualized to avert the disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) According to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change, the Himalayan Glaciers are receding faster than in any part of the world and, if the present rate continues, the likelihood of them disappearing by the year 2035 and perhaps sooner is very high if the Earth keeps getting warmer at the current rate.

The various scientific studies indicate that the glaciers of Himalaya including glaciers of major rivers like Ganga and Yamuna are receding at varying rates in different regions. Accordingly, due to melting of ice, consequent upon faster recession, the runoff of the Himalayan rivers may initially increase marginally. Thereafter, there may be decrease in water availability.

(b) A National Action Plan on Climate Change was launched in June 2008 which envisages the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system amongst its 8 National Missions. This Mission would seek to understand weather and the extent to which the Himalayan glaciers are in recession and how the problem could be addressed.

A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Guidelines and best practices for the governance for sustaining Himalayan Eco-system has been developed and shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

Restoration of Kolleru Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

2653. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the release and utilization of 'CAMP A' funds for restoration of Kolleru Lake Wildlife Sanctuary; and

(b) the progress made, so far, on the works relating to restoration of water channels for free flow of flood waters into sea and ecological restoration and afforestation of the area round the lake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The funds from Ad hoc CAMPA have been released only after the constitution of State CAMPA as per the guidelines dated 02.07.2009, issued by the Ministry and as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 12.07.2009. The State Government has informed that so far, no funds have been released under CAMPA scheme for restoration of Kolleru Lake Wildlife Sanctuary. However, restoration of water channels for free flow of flood water into sea is being taken up by Irrigation Department with their departmental funds. Partially demolished bunds are being removed to form mounds over which planting of suitable species is being taken up to provide perches for the Kolleru birds.

Conflict of interest for members of expert committee on Bt. Brinjal

2654. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three members of the expert committee (EC2) set up by GEAC which looked into the public concerns on Bt. Brinjal had been directly involved in the development or biosafety assessment of Bt. Brinjal; and

(b) if so, whether it is not a clear case of conflict of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) None of the expert committee (EC2) members set up by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) have been involved in the development of Bt brinjal expressing event EE-1 developed by M/s Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company Ltd. (Mahyco), Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore and University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad. As authorized by the GEAC, large scale field trials with Bt brinjal expressing event EE-1 was conducted under the supervision of Director, Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR) Varanasi. IIVR is a national level vegetable research institute under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). The studies have been conducted by IIVR with the support and full knowledge of Director General, ICAR and Deputy Director General (Horticulture), ICAR. All members of the Expert Committee are experts from public sector Institutions. Therefore, no conflict of interest is envisaged.

Pending proposals of Orissa and Chhattisgarh

†2655. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

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

(a) the number of proposals pertaining to Orissa and Chhattisgarh pending for preview;

(b) the possible planned preview dates for each proposal; and

(c) the details of the hindrance, if any, therein?

†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 details of pending proposals of State of Orissa and Chhattisgarh are given as under:

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	No. of pending projects
1.	Orissa	
	National Afforestation Programme	12
	Environmental Clearance	38
	Intensification of Forest Management	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	
	National Afforestation Programme	6
	Environmental Clearance	15

(b) and (c) No dates for preview or preliminary examination of projects under National Afforestation Programme and Intensification Forest Management Scheme are set.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 stipulates a time limit of 60 days for conveying the terms of Reference (TOR) to the applicant on receipt of application with all necessary documents and further, a time limit of 105 days, after receipt of the complete application with all necessary documents, has been provided for the appraisal and conveying the decision.

Expenditure on protection of tigers

2656. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers in each tiger park and sanctuary as on April 1, 2004 and April 1, 2009;

(b) whether it is a fact that where the number of tigers diminished or even when there was no tiger, the annual allocation of money continued to be made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of money spent per tiger in different tiger parks and sanctuaries in a month in 2005 and now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) 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. The State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes are indicated in the given Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The tiger States are provided funding support under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, for in-situ conservation of tiger in designated tiger reserves. The

said project has a holistic, ecosystem approach resulting in the overall conservation of all other species of plants and animals occupying the ecosystem, besides the flagship species, the tiger. Reduction in tiger population / or its local extinction in a reserve require active managerial inputs for restoration, hence funding support is continued to such areas. The central assistance provided to tiger reserves during the Xth and XIth Plan periods are given in the statement-II

Statement-I

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

State	Tiger km ²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex				
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
Western Ghats Landscape Complex				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam *	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh *	1685	14	12	18

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram *	785	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal *	596	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
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

The central assistance, reserve-wise, during the Xth Plan period

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Release 2002-03	Release 2003-04	Release 2004-05	Release 2005-06	Release 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bandhavgarh	170.87	90.12	85.00	142.50	185.99
2.	Bandipur	170.365	160.39	367.095	321.925	242.21
3.	Bhadra	119.195	108.93	119.197	105.83	44.067
4.	Buxa	30.00	52.45	50.75	87.50	69.22833
5.	Corbett	168.00	200.91	200.12	147.182	192.78
6.	Dampa	98.32	67.56	94.34	61.00	115.16
7.	Dudhwa	32.75	173.585	175.215	152.687	183.265
8.	Indravati	32.48	80.25	27.75	1.2175	10.00
9.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	125.00	35.00	80.00	90.00	108.535
10.	Kanha	232.37	282.86	197.50	241.00	243.259
11.	Manas	50.70	50.00	-	80.00	30.00
12.	Melghat	71.462	60.00	93.183	165.00	134.51
13.	Nagarjunsagar	21.10	22.89	15.00	45.923	46.675
14.	Namdapha	35.875	38.75	-	75.00	101.90
15.	Nameri	15.00	25.00	-	-	57.431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Pakke	-	30.00	35.00	74.10	135.4725
17.	Palamau	18.00	35.99	72.5005	153.00	155.967
18.	Panna	287.50	563.53	60.00	97.00	208.687
19.	Pench(MP)	47.80	68.97	97.43	128.63	75.85
20.	Pench(Mah.)	104.108	97.19	87.77	75.00	45.00
21.	Periyar	63.75	120.68	105.75	105.00	109.00
22.	Ranthambore	225.92	14.245	-	142.053	126.541
23.	Sariska	69.00	144.085	79.00	127.00	50.00
24.	Satpura	47.90	97.92	170.00	100.00	181.656
25.	Similipal	32.88	151.91	116.4395	80.00	183.8717
26.	Sunderban	138.33	172.72	274.74	129.68638	121.30
27.	Tadoba-Andheri	446.22	71.26	75.00	63.07	59.05
28.	Valmiki	25.00	50.00	85.00	3.475	69.9554
Total		2879.895	3067.195	2763.78	2094.77888	3289.86093

The central assistance, reserve-wise, XIth Plan period

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Release 2007-08	Release 2008-09	Release 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Achanakmar	-	68.55	1193.5000
2.	Anamalai	-	224.885	12.8300
3.	Bandhavgarh	499.46185	1814.94857	159.9600
4.	Bandipur	974.529	114.565	120.5920
5.	Bhadra	185.18591	158.06684	128.0870
6.	Buxa	106.79414	67.64	38.5800
7.	Corbett	202.005	462.85	187.6550
8.	Dampa	82.90	241.45	128.0000
9.	Dandeli-Anshi	-	226.36	1105.5000
10.	Dudhwa	134.89	392.513	316.0000
11.	Indravati	35.225	49.36966	42.1500

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	45.40	222.371	101.1300
13.	Kanha	270.42228	1638.28344	277.0600
14.	Kaziranga	-	306.7915	-
15.	Manas	60.00	740.7945	-
16.	Melghat	138.365	180.939	155.1850
17.	Mudumalai	-	243.55	21.6500
18.	Nagarahole	-	190.847	83.3760
19.	Nagarjunsagar	73.9175	56.983	94.9100
20.	Namdapha	30.00	136.852	-
21.	Nameri	35.614	44.793	19.7700
22.	Pakke	80.2542	109.31895	48.8600
23.	Palamau	45.16	115.3765	110.7350
24.	Panna	1822.849	2108.938	175.8950
25.	Parambikulam	-	96.74	97.0000
26.	Pench (MP)	220.846	169.09075	158.3200
27.	Pench (Mah.)	71.50407	71.18	74.7800
28.	Periyar	153.2449	170.35	151.8000
29.	Ranthambore	223.45	808.86	10560.0000
30.	Sanjay-Dubri	-	74.506	145.8400
31.	Sariska	187.23	1900.09	132.8900
32.	Satkosia	-	75.00	127.7300
33.	Satpura	162.362	1192.775	467.3710
34.	Similipal	43.28	550.99	42.3500
35.	Sunderban	201.88	160.75436	259.9700
36.	Tadoba-Andheri	85.85	159.00561	131.8200
37.	Udanti-Sitanadi	-	51.95	103.0500
38.	Valmiki	98.3205	49.6731*	8.0000
TOTAL		6270.94035	15448.00078	15982.35

* With held for want of MOU.

Climate change

2657. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) when climate change is the phenomenon occurring world over, which part of the world or countries have been the worst hit or marginally hit and where our country stand;
- (b) whether climate change can be tackled fully or it is beyond the reach of human being; and
- (c) what could be the causes for climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Current scientific understanding of the impacts of climate change on the various continents and regions at global scale are provided in the 4th Assessment Report of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change published in 2007. However, country-wise assessments are not available.

According to results of the various studies undertaken under the aegis of India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), climate change may have adverse impacts in form of extreme weather events, water stress, glacial melt, sea-level rise that could flood coastal settlements, occurrence of vector disease, etc.

(b) and (c) Climate change is a long term phenomenon. It has occurred due to increase in concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere emitted through various human activities. It could be controlled by stabilizing the greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere by reducing emission of greenhouse gases having origin in human activities and enhancing the sources of sinks through afforestation.

Effects of GM brinjal

2658. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the positive and negative effects of Genetically Modified (G.M.) brinjal for commercial cultivation;
- (b) whether it is a fact that G.M. foods would cause genetic modification in those who eat them;
- (c) how far these G.M. foods are safe for consumers and environment; and
- (d) whether there would be a due move on the part of the concerned for consultations with the scientists researchers, experts and other before taking a final view on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the regulatory requirement, the applicant has undertaken extensive

biosafety assessment which includes environmental safety assessment as well as food and feed safety even if it has been approved for commercial cultivation in other countries. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on 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, confirmation of the absence of Terminator Gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety assessment studies include composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. The biosafety data concludes that Bt brinjal is effective in controlling target pests, safe to environment, non-toxic in toxicity and animal feeding tests, non-allergenic and has potential to benefit the farmers.

(b) DNA is present in all living things such as plants, animals, microorganisms and is eaten by human beings with every meal. Most of it is broken down into more basic molecules during the digestion process whereas a small amount that is not broken down is either absorbed into the blood stream or excreted. So far there is no evidence to indicate that DNA from genetically modified foods has any additional risk to human health than DNA from conventional crops, animals or associated microorganisms that are normally eaten.

(c) The data generated on the safety, efficacy and performance of Bt brinjal conclude that Bt brinjal is safe for the consumers and the environment and is expected to provide enhanced economic benefits to farmers accrued from higher marketable yield and lower usage of pesticide sprays.

(d) As the Ministry has received strong views both in favour and against commercialization of Bt brinjal in India from various stakeholders including the State Governments, farmers, civil societies, NGOs and scientists, the Ministry has decided to hold national consultations with the stakeholders before a final view on the environmental release of Bt brinjal is taken.

Cases pending for environmental clearances

†2659. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

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

(a) the number of cases pending with the Central Government till date despite environmental recommendation of Maharashtra Government;

(b) if so, whether despite the permission of State Government for Ganpati Pule Commercial Complex in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra for construction of the complex is not being allowed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cost of project is rising due to delay in according approval; and

(d) by when this proposal is likely to be sanctioned?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conservation programme of CZA

2660. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Zoo Authority's conservation programme is lagging far behind Government's laid down guidelines;

(b) the number of species put on the endangered list by Government and how many of them actually are being covered under the conservation programme; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that lack of financial support is the main cause for the failure of CZA's programmes?

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

(b) 70 species of endangered wild animals have been selected for conservation breeding in zoos as given in the statement (*See below*), of which following species have been covered so far:-

- | | |
|---------|---|
| (i) | Asiatic lion |
| (ii) | Snow Leopard |
| (iii) | Clouded Leopard |
| (iv) | Wild Dog |
| (v) | Red Panda |
| (vi) | Indian Pangolin |
| (vii) | Lion tailed Monkey |
| (viii) | Stump tailed Monkey |
| (ix) | Golden Langur |
| (x) | Hoolock Gibbon |
| (xi) | Thamin Deer |
| (xii) | Mouse Deer |
| (xiii) | Hangui |
| (xiv) | Pygmy Hog |
| (xv) | Himalayan Monal |
| (xvi) | Cheer Pheasant |
| (xvii) | Western Tragopan |
| (xviii) | Grey jungle Fowl |
| (xix) | Vulture (white backed vulture, long billed vulture, slender billed vulture) |
| (xx) | Falcons (Shahin falcon) |
| (xxi) | King cobra |
| (xxii) | Painted roof turtle |

(c) No, Sir. The Central Zoo Authority has been fulfilling its mandatory functions successfully including breeding programmes.

Statement

List of the identified wild animal species to be taken up for the planned coordinated conservation breeding including details of the coordinating zoos and participating zoos in India

Sl.No.	Name of the Species	Name of the coordinating Zoo	Names of the participating Zoos
1	2	3	4
1.	Asiatic lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	Junagarh	Hyderabad, Bhopal, New Delhi, Rajkot
2.	Bengal tiger (<i>Panthers tigris</i>)	Bhopal	New Delhi, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Chhatbir, Chennai
3.	Snow leopard (<i>Panthera uncia</i>)	Darjeeling	Leh, Kufri, Nainital, Gangtok
4.	Clouded leopard (<i>Panthera nebulosa</i>)	Sepahijala	Guwahati
5.	Asiatic cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus venaticus</i>)	Junagarh	-
6.	Golden cat (<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>)	Guwahati	
7.	Tibetan wolf (<i>Canis hitnalayensis</i>)	Darjeeling	Gangtok, Nainital, Kufri
8.	Grey wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Junagarh	
9.	Wild dog (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>)	Visakhapatnam	Chennai
10.	Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	Kufri	Leh
11.	Sun bear (<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>)	Aizawl	Guwahati
12.	Red panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>)	Darjeeling	Gangtok, Yachuli
13.	Binturong (<i>Arctictis binturong</i>)	Sepahijala	Guwahati, Aizawl
14.	Smooth coated otter (<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>)	Ahmedabad	
15.	Malabar giant squirrel (<i>Ratufa indica</i>)	Pilikula	Chennai, Pune
16.	Indian Pangolin (<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>)	Bhubaneswar	

1	2	3	4
17.	Lion tailed monkey (<i>Macaca silenus</i>)	Chennai	Mysore, Trivandrum
18.	Pig-tailed monkey (<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>)	Sepahijala	Guwahati
19.	Stump tailed monkey (<i>Macaca radiata</i>)	Aizawl	Guwahati
20.	Phayre's leaf monkey (<i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i>)	Sepahijala	-
21.	Crab eating monkey (<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>)	Chidiyatapu (Port Blair)	-
22.	Nilgiri langur (<i>Semnopithecus johnii</i>)	Chennai	Mysore
23.	Golden langur (<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>)	Guwahati	Island near Guwahati
24.	Capped langur (<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>)	Rangapahar	
25.	Hoolock gibbon (<i>Hoolock leuconedys</i>),	Itanagar	Aizawl, Guwahati, Sepahijala
26.	Rhinoceros (<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>)	Guwahati	Patna, New Delhi, Kanpur
27.	Indian bison (<i>Bos gaurus</i>)	Mysore	Chennai, Bondla
28.	Wild buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)		
29.	Wild ass (<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>)	Junagarh	-
30.	Himalayan tahr (<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>)	Gangtok	Darjeeling, Kufri, Chopta
31.	Nilgiri tahr (<i>Nilgiritragus hylocrius</i>)	Ooty	-
32.	Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>)	Pehalgaon	-
33.	Blue sheep (<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>)	Gangtok	Darjeeling
34.	Serow (<i>Nemorhaedus sumatraensis</i>)	Guwahati	Manipur
35.	Swamp deer (<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>)	Lucknow	Jaldapara WLS
36.	Swamp deer (Hard surface- C.d. branderi)	Bilaspur	
37.	Thamin deer (<i>Cervus eldii</i>)	Manipur	Guwahati, Kolkata, New Delhi

1	2	3	4
38.	Mouse deer (<i>Tragulus meminna</i>)	Hyderabad	Bhubaneswar
39.	Musk deer (<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>)	Chopta	Gulmarg, Gangtok, Kufri
40.	Hangul (<i>Cervus elaphushanglu</i>)	Shikargah	-
41.	Chiru (<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>)	Leh	-
42.	Chinkara (<i>Gazella bennettii</i>)	Meham	Junagarh, Gandhinagar, Chhatbir
43.	Chosinga (<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>)	Junagarh	Tirupati, Ranchi
44.	Pygmy hog (<i>Sus salvanius</i>)	Basistha	Guwahati
45.	Hispid hare (<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>)	Basistha	Guwahati
46.	Giant squirrel (<i>Ratufa indica</i>)	Ranchi	
47.	Gangetic Dolphin (<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>)	Patna	
48.	Himalayan monal (<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>)	Manali	Darjeeling, Gangtok
49.	Blood pheasant (<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>)	Gangtok	Darjeeling
50.	Cheer pheasant (<i>Catreus wallichi</i>)	Chail	Almora
51.	Hume's pheasant (<i>Syrmaticus humiae humaie</i>)	Aizawl	-
52.	Grey Peacock pheasant (<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>)	Guwahati	Kolkata, Darjeeling
53.	Sclater's (mishmi) monal (<i>Lophophorus sclaterisclateri</i>)	Yachuli	-
54.	Tibetan eared pheasant (<i>Crossoptilon harmani</i>)	Yachuli	-
55.	Temminck tragopan (<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>)	Yachuli	-
56.	Blyth's tragopan (<i>Tragopan blythii</i>)	Kohima	-
57.	Western tragopan (<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>)	Sarahan	-

1	2	3	4
58.	Styr tragopan (Tragopan satyra)	Darjeeling	Gangtok
59.	Grey jungle fowl (Gallus sonnerati)	Tirupati	-
60.	Red jungle fowl (Gallus gallus gallus)	Morni	Chail, New Delhi, Aizawl
61.	Malabar grey hornbill (Ocyrceros griseus)	Kodanadu (Kerala)	Hyderabad
62.	Malabar pied hornbill	Kodanadu (Anthracoceros coronatus)	Hyderabad (Kerala)
63.	Vultures (White backed Vulture, Himalayan Griffon Vulture, etc.)	Pinjore	Hyderabad, Bhopal, Junagarh, Bhubaneswar, Rajabhatkhawa Guwahati
64.	Falcons (Eagles, Hobbies, Kestral, Harrier, accipiter, etc.	Chhatbir	Jaipur
65.	Bustards (Great Indian bustard, Lesser florican, Bengal florican, Hubara bustard)	-	-
66.	Nicobar pigeon (Caloenas nicobarica)	Chidiyatapu, Port Blair	Ahmedabad, Kolkata
67.	King cobra (Ophiophagus Hannah)	Pilikula	Bangalore, Mammalapuram
68.	Water monitor (Varanus saivator)	Chidiyatapu, Port Blair	Mammalapuram
69.	Painted roof turtle (Kachuga kachuga)	Kukrail	Mammalapuram
70.	Himalayan salamander (Tyletrotiton verrucosus)	Darjeeling	-

Conservation of dolphins

‡2661. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that Government has declared dolphin as a national aquatic animal;
- if so, the reasons therefor; and
- the details of the measures being taken for the conservation of this aquatic animal by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) During the first meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NGRBA) held on 5th October 2009, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, it was decided to declare River Dolphin as National Aquatic Animal. River dolphin is critically endangered species in India and is an indicator species of the health of the river. Therefore, it has been decided to declare the species as national aquatic animal.

(c) The important steps taken to protect River Dolphins are as given below :

- (i) River Dolphins have been included in the Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby affording them the highest degree of protection.
- (ii) The important habitats of river dolphins have been declared as Protected Areas for their conservation.
- (iii) Financial & technical assistance is provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for conservation and protection of wildlife including dolphins and their habitat.
- (iv) Financial assistance is provided for conducting scientific research on the habitat, behavior, population status of river dolphins.

Resettling of villages situated in reserved areas in MP

†2662. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 117 villages are situated in the interior parts of 34 reserved areas of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on resettling these people out of such reserved areas;
- (c) the funds sanctioned by the Central Government for the purpose alongwith the amount of funds released so far; and
- (d) the number of villages which have been resettled, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Out of a total of 735 villages located in the protected areas of Madhya Pradesh only 117 villages are proposed to be relocated outside. This relocation involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3200 crores.

(c) Funds have been released to the State Government as per the availability of grants. Details of releases of relocation of villages are as follows:

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>		
Year	Sanctioned	Released
2006-07	237.181	230.00
2007-08	2039.5768	2039.5768
2008-09	24186.49	5819.12

(d) 86 villages have been relocated till date.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in forests and trees

2663. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the forests and trees have registered an increase, as reported in the report titled 'India's Forest and Tree Cover' released by Government in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the recommendations made in the said report; and
- (d) the details of the action taken by Government, so far, on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. "India State of Forest Report 2009", released on 30th November, 2009, shows an increase of 728 Km² in forest cover & 1,106 Km² in tree cover with reference to previous assessment (SFR, 2005). This report provides only the status of forest cover, tree cover, growing stock of forests, trees outside forests, forest cover in different altitude zones and distribution of forest cover in different forest types.

Deaths of tigers

2664. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether death of tigers is going on at an alarming rate;
- (b) if so, whether various wildlife NGOs have collected statistics in the recent past in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the details of the cases of seizures of skins, bones, claws, skeletons, canines and paws by police and wildlife authorities during 2009-10, so far, in various parts of the country;
- (e) whether it is a fact that tigers in various reserves are absent because their prey has been hunted out from those reserves;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (g) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As reported by States and information gathered from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, during 2009, mortality of 59 tigers (including seizure of 7 skins) has taken place. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is done by States, hence information on poachers booked/arrested/sentenced is not collated at the Government of India level.

(e) to (g) 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. The State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes are indicated in the Statement-II (*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 milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation of tigers and its habitat are given in the statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2642 Part (a) to (f)]

Statement-I

Tiger Mortality (as reported by States/ information gathered from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau)

As on 13.11.2009

S.No.	State	No. of tiger mortality	Remarks
1.	Madhya Pradesh	13	-
2.	Assam	10	-
3.	Maharashtra	4	Includes seizure of 1 skin
4.	Uttarakhand	7	Includes seizure of 1 skin
5.	Karnataka	9	-
6.	Rajasthan	3	-
7.	West Bengal	2	-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	Includes seizure of 1 skin
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2	Includes seizure of 2 skins
11.	Goa	1	-
12.	Orissa	1	-
13.	Delhi	2	Includes seizure of 2 skins
14.	Kerala	1	-
TOTAL :		59	Includes seizure of 7 skins

Statement-II

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

State	Tiger km ²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
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 Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
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.

Pending proposals of power and railway

†2665. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

- (a) the number of proposals pertaining to power and railways pending with his Ministry received from Chhattisgarh and other States and since when, these are pending;
- (b) whether, while looking into environment related proposals, Government makes a delayed assessment of the harms to the national interests, in concerned projects; and
- (c) by when these projects are expected to get clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A total of 34 projects including 4 projects from Chhattisgarh pertaining to power sector are pending with this Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance. These projects are pending for a period ranging from 1 to 12 months primarily due to non submission of requisite information and non availability of confirmed fuel linkage. Railway projects do not require environmental clearance.

(b) No, Sir. The projects get delayed due to non-submission of requisite information, lack of water commitment and fuel linkage, land disputes, court cases, etc.

(c) As soon as the requisite information is received from the project proponents, the projects would be appraised from environmental angle as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

Melting of Himalayan Glacier

†2666. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of opinion between UN climate change panel (IPCC) and the Ministry on the question of melting of Himalayan Glacier;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of Government study regarding melting of Himalayan glaciers and whether Government is going to set up a task force on this serious environmental issue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Different findings have been reported relating to melting of Himalayan glaciers. According to Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in April 2007, the Himalayan Glaciers are receding faster than in any part of the world. Whereas the studies carried out by Geological Survey of India indicates that the majority of Himalayan glaciers are passing through a phase of recession, which is a worldwide phenomenon. The recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers. These changes could be attributed to various reasons including global warming.

A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched in June 2008 which envisages the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system amongst its 8 National Missions. This Mission would seek to understand weather and the extent to which the Himalayan glaciers are in recession and how the problem could be addressed. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Government has also prepared guidelines and best practices for sustaining Himalayan eco-system and has shared it with all State Governments in the Himalayan region.

Long-term comprehensive studies are required in order to conclusively establish the impact of global warming on recession of glaciers in Himalayan region.

Damage to environment due to plastic pouches

†2667. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the increasing production of small plastic pouches is damaging the environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating banning these pouches; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The problem posed by the use of plastic pouches is primarily due to deficiencies in the waste management system. The Central Government has notified the "Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 (as amended in 2003)" to regulate the manufacture, sale and use and recycling of plastic bags. These Rules, inter alia, prohibit manufacture, sale and use of plastic carry bags less than 20 micron in thickness and less than 8 x12 inches in size. Some States have prescribed more stringent norms for thickness of plastic bags or have banned the use of plastic bags in tourist/public places.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Protection of endangered species

2668. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CAG review report accused the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) of having failed to ensure effective protection of endangered species;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that 79 per cent of conservation fund was not utilized by the authorities but CZA cites inadequate funds and non-availability of expertise as reasons behind the lack of conservation efforts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Comptroller of Auditor General of India, in its Report No. CA 16 of 2008-09 (Scientific Department) had, *inter-alia* pointed out the under utilization of funds by the Central Zoo Authority. During the year 2007-08, out of a total allocation of Rs. 20.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 17.00 crores was utilized, which includes 100% utilization of Rs. 1.50 crores earmarked for the Conservation Breeding Programme.

Carbon emission

†2669. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that on the pattern of global trend carbon emission is rising due to industrial growth in the country;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether environment is polluted more by the industrial sector than agriculture; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the contribution of agriculture and industrial sector in the environmental pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its 4th Assessment Report published in 2007, has found that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have grown since pre-industrial times, with an increase of 70% between 1970 and 2004. The largest growth in global GHG emission during this period has come from the energy supply sector.

(b) The Government is aware of implications of the climate change in India and Government has released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June 2008 which outlines a strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change through a combination of sectoral measures taken

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by government in consultation with various stakeholders including state governments. Besides, Government has taken several steps to respond to climate change through a range of policies and programmes, which *inter-alia* include:-

- i. ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- ii. promoting use of renewable energy
- iii. power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme
- iv. use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- v. fuel switching to cleaner energy
- vi. afforestation and conservation of forests
- vii. promotion of clean coal technologies
- viii. reduction of gas flaring
- ix. encouraging Mass Rapid Transport system
- x. environmental quality management for all sectors

India has also developed programmes relating to adaptation to climate variability, in the areas of agriculture, water resources, health and sanitation, forests and coastal zone infrastructure.

(c) and (d) India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change submitted in 2004 has reported CO₂ equivalent emissions from all energy & industrial processes and agriculture sector were 69% and 28% respectively, in the year 1994.

Cleaning of Ganga river

2670. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to clean the river Ganga from Gomukh to Gangasagar;

(b) if so, whether Government has kept any record of its failure in this objective despite spending an amount of Rs. 960 crores on Ganga Action Plan initiated in 1985; and

(c) if so, the details of new technique to be used by Government this time which would make Ganga cleaning scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 with the objective of improving the water quality of the Ganga. Various pollution abatement works like Interception & Diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment

plants, low cost sanitation works, crematoria works, etc. were taken up. GAP Phase - II included the major tributaries of Ganga namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda, besides Ganga. GAP Phase II was merged with the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in December, 1996, An expenditure of Rs.837.40 crore has been incurred for river Ganga, and a sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million liters per day (mld) has been created so far under both the phases of the Plan.

Water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions such as, IIT, Kanpur, BHEL, Patna University, etc. indicates that, water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations, except in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. However, the levels of fecal coliforms are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of monitoring stations along the river Ganga.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 20th February, 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for conservation of the Ganga River with a holistic river basin approach. The Authority has both regulatory and developmental functions. Action has been initiated for preparation of a comprehensive Ganga river basin management plan which will form the basis for formulation of projects. States have been requested to prepare priority projects for critical pollution hotspots and major towns on Ganga and fast track the implementation of ongoing projects.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Tiger population

2671. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITEPATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which Government plans to increase the tiger population;
- (b) the steps being taken to save the tigers from the poachers, State-wise;
- (c) the number of tigers died due to illness/poaching during the last two years, till date; and
- (d) the details of poachers arrested/sentenced during the above period, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wild animals are given in the statement [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2642 (a) to (f)]

(c) The details of tiger mortality as reported by States and the information gathered from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are given in the statement (see below).

(d) The enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, is done by States, hence information on poachers arrested/sentenced is not collated at the Government of India level.

Statement

Details of tiger mortality (as reported by States and information gathered from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) during last two years and current year

(As on 8.12.2009)

S. No.	Year	Poaching	Illness & other causes	Total
1.	2007	10	20	30
2.	2008	6	22	28
3.	2009	15	44	59

India's stand on emission norms

2672. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the international meets on climate change that the country has attended till now and of the ones that are going to be held in near future;

(b) what has been country's stand on climate change in all these meets;

(c) whether there has been any international pressure to accept stricter emission norms;

(d) if so, from which countries; and

(e) what has been country's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) India is a Party to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol and has been participating in Conference of Parties held every years and other related meetings. The COP-15 to UNFCCC is presently being held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 7-18 December 2009. India's position on the climate change negotiations is clear and consistent as it is fully anchored in the UNFCCC and Bali Action Plan, adopted in the 13th Conference of Parties (COP-13) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Bali, Indonesia in 2007, with a view to enhance the actions of Parties in achieving objectives of the Convention.

(c) to (e) India has argued in the international negotiating fora that the parties must take actions in accordance with the UNFCCC principles of equity and 'common but differentiated

responsibilities and respective capabilities' in order to achieve the objectives of the convention. While the actions of the developed countries should include deep and ambitious targets for emission reduction in the second commitment period (post 2012) of the Kyoto Protocol, the actions of the developing countries will depend on the support in terms of finance and technology provided by the developed countries.

While India has already taken a number of steps, on its own, to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts in the interest of sustainable development, India will take further voluntary and nationally appropriate actions for addressing climate change impacts strictly in accordance with the priorities and objectives laid down under its National Action Plan for Climate Change.

Human-tiger conflict

2673. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn the recent incidents of tigers straying out of the wild into human habitat;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any special measures to reduce human-tiger conflict and to keep tiger population healthy and surviving; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Incidents of tigers straying into human dominated landscapes have been reported by States, time to time. Detailed guidelines/advisories have been issued for addressing the human-tiger conflicts under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

Amendment to environmental clearance procedures

2674. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

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

(a) the details of the existing environmental clearance procedures that are being followed by Government;

(b) whether Government proposes to amend these procedures;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the proposed amendments; and

(e) by when the environment clearance procedures would be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The developmental projects/ activities listed in the schedule to the

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 are appraised from environmental angle as per the procedure prescribed there under, which include; screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal.

(b) to (e) The EIA Notification, 2006 has been amended recently on 1st December, 2009. The amendments made *inter-alia* include; (i) Decision of State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) to be taken by majority, (ii) Coal mine projects with lease area up to 150 ha will now be appraised by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) as against earlier limit of less than 50 ha, (iii) Biomass based power plants up to 15 MW have been exempted from EIA Notification, (iv) Power plants based on non hazardous municipal solid wastes have been exempted from EIA Notification and (v) Information regarding grant of environmental clearance along with stipulated conditions to be put in public domain for Category 'A' projects.

Poaching of tigers and leopards

2675. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigation carried out by the international NGO, Environmental investigation Agency, has revealed that tiger and leopard skins and body parts openly sold in China and Tibet, are of Indian origin;

(b) whether the demand for such items in China/Tibet would spurt as China readies to celebrate 2010 as the Year of the Tigers;

(c) whether a delegation from the National Tiger Conservation Authority is likely to visit China to discuss the issue of tiger and leopard poaching; and

(d) whether it is a fact that China is having tiger farms where the animal is bred commercially and thus in captivity against international wild life conservation norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Environmental Investigation Agency, a foreign NGO, claims certain wildlife articles of tiger, leopard and elephant on display or offer for sale, at certain places in China to have been sourced from India in general.

(b) There are reports in certain sections of media about the possibility of increased demand for tiger body parts in the year 2010.

(c) India has a bilateral protocol with China on tiger conservation, within the ambit of which delegations from both countries have met.

(d) It is learnt that China has captive breeding farms of tiger. India has strongly appealed to China and other countries at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) to restrict such operations to a level supportive of wild tiger conservation.

Protection of endangered birds and animals

‡2676. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of endangered birds and animals including lions, tigers and elephants in reserve forests is declining every year;
- (b) if so, the details of these animals and birds during the last three years; and
- (c) the necessary action being taken by Government to protect these species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Fluctuation in the population of wild fauna and flora is a natural phenomenon. There are no specific reports indicating that the population of endangered wild animals like tiger, lions, elephants including birds are dwindling in the country. On the contrary, the population of lion and elephant has increased over the years. The details of the last all India Estimation of Tiger, carried out between 2006 and 2008 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Similarly, the details of the last all India enumeration of wild elephants in the country carried out in 2007-08 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, as per the estimation carried out in Gujarat in 2005, the total population of lions in the Gir forests is 359+10. However, no such countrywide population estimation has been carried out for birds.

(c) The steps taken by the Central Government for the protection of wildlife, *inter-alia*, include the following:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rare animals.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich areas.
6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.
7. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats' during the 11th Five Year plan period.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Population estimates of tigers

State	Tiger Numbers		
	No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>			
Uttarakhand	178	161	195
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-II

Estimated population of wild elephants

Region	State	Elephant Population	
		2002	2007
North-East	Arunachal	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
	Chattisgarh	-	122
Total for East		2649	2633
North	Uttarakhand	1582	1346
	U.P.	85	380
Total for North		1667	1726
South	Tamilnadu	3052	3867
	Karnataka	5838	4035
	Kerala	3850	6068
	Andhra Pradesh	74	28
	Maharashtra	-	7
Total for South		12814	14005
Islands	Andaman & Nicobar	40	NA
Grand Total		26413	27669-27719

Killings of wild animals

2677. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rhinoceros, leopards, tigers and other wild cats killed during the current year so far along with the comparative figures for the last three years;
- (b) the number of poachers and others booked for poaching and other related crimes; and
- (c) the reasons for increase in poaching and related crimes and the steps taken to prevent such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the information available in the Ministry details of rhinoceros, tigers and lions killed during current year so far with comparative figures for last three years are as follows:

S. No.	Years	Rhino	Tiger	Lion
1.	2009	13	59	0
2.	2008	16	28	0
3.	2007	21	30	14
4.	2006	9	22	2

Details of leopards and other wild cats are not collated at the Ministry.

(b) As per the information received in the Ministry 265 persons have been booked for poaching and other related crimes in the current year.

(c) Main reasons for poaching and related crimes are lucrative clandestine international market for wildlife produce and man-animal conflict. Steps taken to prevent wildlife crime are as follows:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rare animals.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich areas.
6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

7. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats" during the 11th Five Year plan period.

Legal provisions against exploding crackers

2678. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the fact that the practice of exploding crackers, bombs etc. on religious occasions like Diwali and on weddings is on the increase in the country, thereby, aggravating the population level quite often, there is any proposal under Governments consideration, in consultation with State Governments, to make the legal provision for strict action against those indulging in such practices; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order, dated 18th July, 2005, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 72 of 1998 read with Civil appeal No. 3735 of 2005 arising out of SLP (C) No. 2185/2003, has ordered that there shall be complete ban on the bursting of sound emitting firecrackers between 10 pm and 6 am. The Hon'ble Apex Court has further said that it is not necessary to impose restrictions as to time on bursting of colour/light emitting firecrackers. The said orders are implemented by concerned Authorities notified under the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 across the country.

Cleaning of Ganga River

2679. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended the target to clean river Ganga by 2020;

(b) if so, the details of the course of action;

(c) whether due to sewage of cities along the river and industrial waste/pollution Ganga has become a dirty drain;

(d) whether it is a fact that sewage treatment capacity in different cities of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are not sufficient and in accordance with the need; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps Government has taken/proposes to take to make Ganga pollution free, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Ganga Action Plan was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 with the objective of improving the water quality of the Ganga. Various pollution abatement

works like Interception & Diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, crematoria works, etc. were taken up. An expenditure of Rs.837.40 crore has been incurred for river Ganga, and a sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million liters per day (mld) has been created so far under the Plan.

Water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions such as, IIT, Kanpur, BHEL, Patna University, etc. indicates that, water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations, except in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. However, the levels of fecal coliforms are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of monitoring stations along the river Ganga.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 20th February, 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for conservation of the Ganga River. Action has been initiated for preparation of a comprehensive Ganga river basin management plan which will form the basis for formulation of projects.

Currently, sewage treatment capacity of 1025 mld is available against about 3000 mld being generated in the towns along Ganga. To address this gap, the first meeting of the NGRBA held on 5th October 2009 resolved that by the year 2020, it will be ensured that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into Ganga. The investment required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure will be shared suitably between Centre and States after consultation with the States, Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Mega food processing parks

2680. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up mega food processing parks; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) In the 11th Plan, the Government has approved a new scheme to establish 30 Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for food processing sector in the country on a pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkage and to provide value

addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven manner. Financial assistance has been enhanced to 50% of project cost excluding land component in general areas and 75% in difficult areas, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crore for setting up of Mega Food Parks. 'In-principle' approval has been accorded in case of setting up of 10 Mega Food Park projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Detailed Project Report (DPR) in case of Andhra Pradesh (Chittoor), Assam (Nalbari), Jharkhand (Ranchi) and Uttarakhand (Haridwar) has been approved and 1st tranche of 1st instalment of grant has been released in these cases.

Improvement in Food Processing

2681. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Government is confident that by removing the existing constraints, the country could emerge as a global leader in food processing sector;
- (b) whether PM has pointed out that despite being largest producer of milk, pulses and tea in the world, India's share in global food trade was almost negligible;
- (c) whether the level of processing in the country is extremely low at about 6 per cent compared to 60-80 per cent in the developed countries; and
- (d) if so, the concrete steps and the measures Government proposes to take to improve food processing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is confident that by removal of existing constraints, the country can emerge as a global leader in food processing sector. During the 1st Conference of State Food Processing Ministers and other stake holders held on 06.10.2009, Hon'ble PM observed that there is a need to increase the level of food processing to global standards.

(c) and (d) On the basis of Vision 2015 on Food Processing Industries adopted by the Ministry, an integrated strategy and action plan for the growth of food processing industry sector has been drawn up to improve the current low levels of food processing in the country. The objective of the Strategy is to increase level of processing of perishable food from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3%. The level of processing for fruits and vegetables is envisaged to increase to 10% and 15% in 2010 and 2015 respectively.

For the development of the food processing sector, the Government has taken various initiatives to strengthen the Food Processing Infrastructure, Government has approved a scheme for Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Added Centres and Modernization of Abattoirs. The

Infrastructure scheme envisages a well-defined agri/horticultural-processing zone containing state of the art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well established supply chain. It aims to provide a mechanism to bring together farmers, processors and retailers and link agricultural production to the market so as to ensure maximization of value addition, minimization of wastages and improving farmers' income. The primary objective of the scheme is to facilitate establishment of an integrated value chain, with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages.

Other strategic initiatives during 11th Plan include scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Preservation Infrastructure including Controlled Atmosphere/Modified Atmosphere Storage, Value Added Centres, Packaging Centres and Irradiation facilities.

Benefits of the Scheme will also be available to integrated projects of value addition/processing/preservation of horticulture, dairy, marine, and meat sector. Another infrastructure development scheme is for setting up/up-gradation of food testing laboratories which would benefit all stakeholders including domestic industry, exporters, entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises, existing academic & research institutions, food standards setting bodies.

Modernization of Abattoirs is a scheme targeting infrastructure for the meat processing industry. It aims to upgrade qualitative and quantitative capacities of the abattoirs, which will be linked, with commercial processing of meat, both for domestic consumption and exports. The financial assistance (grant-in-aid) is being extended at 50% and 75% of the cost of plant & machineries and technical civil works in general and difficult areas respectively subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 crores for each project. The Ministry has approved 'in principle' to set up ten abattoirs in the country with a total cost of Rs. 127.00 crores. An amount of Rs.7.94 crores has been released.

Further, the Ministry has several other schemes for promotion of the food processing industry. The Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries is aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities, modernization of Food Processing Sector to include Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, cereal, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse etc.

Similarly Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities, is aimed at motivating the food processing industries for adoption of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP, GHP, and preparing them to face global competition in post WTO Regime. The scheme is also aimed at ensuring that end product / outcome / findings of R&D work should benefit Food Processing Industries in terms of product and process development, improved packaging, value addition and leading to innovative products and processes, with commercial value.

The Scheme for Human Resource Development focuses on developing technologists, managers, Entrepreneurs and manpower for quality management in Food Processing. The scheme also aims at development of rural entrepreneurship and transfer of technology for processing of food products by utilizing locally grown raw material and providing "Hands-on" experience at such production cum training centres, while according priority to SC/ST/OBC and women minorities candidates.

The Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions is aimed at strengthening of existing institutes like Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology & establishing National Institute of Food Technology and Entrepreneurship Management (NIFTEM). The objective of NIFTEM is to promote cooperation and networking amongst existing institutions both within the country & international bodies, create a complete data base on domestic resources and bring in international best practices for improving the food processing sector. Besides above mentioned institutions, two Boards have been set up under the Ministry i.e Indian Grape Processing Board and National Meat and Poultry Processing Board under the scheme.

In addition to the above mentioned schemes, certain fiscal incentives have been given to the food processing industry. Some of these are exemption to fruits and vegetable processing units from paying income tax, reduction of excise duty on ready to eat packaged foods and instant food mixes from 16% to 8%. There is automatic approval for 100% foreign equity in food processing sector.

Resignation of Prasara Bharati Chairman

2682. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Prasara Bharati had resigned over financial misdeeds of the Board and the indifferent attitude of his Ministry as reported in the Mail Today dated 27 May, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government plans to clean up the Board and ensure its smooth functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Chairman, Prasara Bharati Ras submitted his resignation. He has stated that over the recent months, it has become increasingly difficult to address the proper functioning of the Board and therefore he is compelled to quit well before the expiry of his tenure on 30/4/2011.

(c) The provisions of the Prasara Bharati Act, 1990 do not empower the Government to interfere/intervene in the functioning of Prasara Bharati except under exceptional circumstances provided in the Act itself.

Legal Fees of Prasar Bharati

2683. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been six-time increase in the expenditure on fees paid to Government lawyers during the last two years by the Prasar Bharati;
- (b) if so, how this expenditure remained around Rs.40 lakhs per year between 2004-07 and it is shooting up to Rs.4.5 crores during 2007-2009;
- (c) the number of appearances by lawyers in courts during 2004-07 and 2007-09; and
- (d) whether rupees one lakh per appearance was paid to a Government lawyer against an average fee of rupees five thousand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Policy norms for Cable operators

2684. SHRI T. T. V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new policy norms for new cable TV operators have been formulated; 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) The Government has on 26.11.2009 announced the 'Guidelines for providing Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS) broadcasting service in India' which lay down the procedure and terms and conditions for grant of such permission. HITS opens up another mode of delivery of multichannel digital Television signals from a central facility via satellite to Cable operator any where in India. This therefore overcomes the limitations being faced by the Multi System Operators who were constrained to confine their operation only to a limited geographical area depending on the cable/fibre network. Since this technology brings down the cost of starting digital cable operations and makes signals accessible, it is expected to increase the spread of cable operations into areas yet uncovered. The existing cable operators will have the flexibility to switchover to signals from HITS service provider and upgrade their services from analog to digital. He will have the option to take only pay TV channels from the HITS provider and receive free-to-air channels directly from the broadcaster. However, the Cable TV Operators continue to be regulated as per the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules made thereunder. Salient features of the new policy on HITS Broadcasting service are as under:

- (i) It provides for an enabling regulatory environment for HITS operators.
- (ii) HITS services are allowed in both 4C-Band' and 'Ku-Band'.
- (iii) HITS operators can uplink from Indian soil only and will have to install SMS and encryption system.
- (iv) They are not permitted to provide signals directly to the subscribers. However, if HITS operator is also MSO/Cable Operator, he can do so through his distribution network.
- (v) Total direct and indirect foreign investment including FDI is allowed upto 74%. Prior FIPB will be required if the FDI is beyond 49%.
- (vi) The cross media holding restriction of 20% of total paid up equity has been prescribed for various segment of broadcasting services. These restrictions have been provided to avoid vertical & horizontal integration and to promote competition.
- (vii) There is no restriction on number of permissions.
- (viii) Existing permission holders of HITS will have to comply and migrate to new policy regime within three months failing which their permission shall be cancelled.
- (ix) Sufficient provisions exist under the guidelines for monitoring of content, inspection and national security related issues etc. The detailed guidelines are available on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

Telecast of Doordarshan Channels

2685. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cable and Direct to Home (DTH) operators are either not telecasting Doordarshan channels or while telecasting the quality of telecast is poor and unsatisfactory;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to regulate cable and DTH subscription rates in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Such instances have come to the notice of the Government. As per Section 8 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Article 7.8 of the license agreement for DTH service, the cable operators and DTH service providers are mandated to carry compulsorily Parliament Channels and Doordarshan Channels in the manner specified and notified by the Government and Prasar Bharati respectively. Keeping in view the

complaints received about non-carriage of these channels, the Government has issued instructions from time to time, latest being on 8.12.2009 to States /UTs for ensuring compliance through authorized officers (DM or SDM or Commissioner of Police) who are responsible for enforcement of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. Instructions have also been issued on 14.10.2009 to all DTH service providers in this regard.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regulates the subscription rates in broadcasting and cable services. TRAI has notified tariff orders for cable television services for conditional access system (CAS) areas and Non-CAS areas in the country. These tariff orders have been amended from time to time. The tariff order for CAS notified areas provides a ceiling of Rs.82/- (excluding taxes) per month for a minimum of 30 free to air channels and a ceiling of Rs.5.35/- (excluding taxes) per pay channel per subscriber per month at subscriber level in CAS notified areas. The tariff order for non-CAS areas provides ceiling at subscriber level tariff, based on habitation and number of pay channels provided to subscribers. However TRAI is currently carrying out a de-novo tariff exercise for cable TV services in non-CAS areas as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 13th May 2009. The details of these tariff orders are available at the website (www.trai.gov.in) of TRAI.

As on date, TRAI has not prescribed subscription rates for DTH service. However, TRAI has issued a consultation paper on DTH issues relating to Tariff Regulation & new services under reference on 6.3.2009 in which tariff at subscriber end is also one of the issue.

Censoring of a film

2686. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a film titled "when the State declares war on the people" was screened in Press Club;

(b) whether it is also being said that this is against the so called 'Green Hunt' campaign which is being run by the Centre and State Government to fight against Maoist violence;

(c) whether it was necessary to censor this film; and

(d) whether permission has to be taken before screening of such films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Screening of such a film in a Press Club is not in the notice of this Ministry.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of such a campaign.

(c) and (d) A film meant for public viewing needs certification by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) or an exemption order from this Ministry." The film in question has not been certified by CBFC nor any Press Club has approached this Ministry for obtaining exemption from certification for screening of the said film.

Glorifying outlawed customs and practices

2687. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the Government's notice that many TV channels are telecasting serials glorifying outlawed customs and practices like child marriage and bigamy causing adverse affects on the minds of viewers particularly youth and children; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No such formal study has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, a complaint of promoting and glorifying child marriage in tele serial 'Balika Vadhu' was received in the Ministry.

(b) There is no pre-censorship of the Programme telecast on Private TV channels. However, 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 is brought to the notice of the Government.

In the case as referred to (a) above the matter was examined in the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development and it was found that the serial had been conceptualized to highlight the evils of child marriage and that the serial does not air to glorify the issue of child marriage. On account of intervention by the Ministry, the Channel also took a proactive stand and started displaying repeated short messages to convey the evils of child marriage during the promos of the serial in a more pointed manner.

Deployment of retired judges for disposal of pending cases

2688. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to deploy retired district judges to dispose huge number of pending cases;

(b) if so, whether the supporting staff would also be similarly recruited or existing staff would be sufficient;

(c) whether the trial court judges are likely to be provided with laptops for expediting disposal of pending cases; and

(d) whether the court functionaries like 'Ahalmads' or other supporting staff would also be suitably trained?

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

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a scheme for Computerization of District and Subordinate Courts in all States of the country and for upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Under the scheme, 13365 judicial officers including the trial court Judges have been provided with Laptops which is expected to expedite disposal of pending cases. Under the scheme, around 13000 Judges/Judicial officers and 55000 administrative staff of the courts have been trained in the use of Information and Communication Technology tools.

Inheritance of self-earned assets of parents

2689. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring in any law to make it mandatory for parents to distribute self-earned fixed assets among the sons and daughters particularly in the cases of son/sons inheriting the job/employment of the father/mother;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Priority to cases involving senior citizens

2690. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any orders under which law suits involving senior citizens are eligible to get priority in disposal thereof by the lower and higher courts, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all the High Courts are not giving priority to disposal of such law suits;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of law suits relating to senior citizens pending for disposal in various High Courts of the country and the steps contemplated to expedite their disposal or to fix any time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Government of India has adopted the National Policy for older persons to protect their interests. In this context, Mr. Justice A.S. Anand, the then Chief Justice of India had during the year 1999 requested the Chief Justices of High Courts to evolve a system which may ensure timely disposal of the matters of older persons pending in the courts and requested all the High Courts to identify and dispose of matters in which persons above 65 years of age are involved on priority basis.

Government is also committed to continue implementation of the National Policy for Older Persons. In this context, all the State Governments were requested to make the following arrangements in consultation with the respective High Courts:

i) Wherever there are more than one Fast Track Court (FTC), one of them may be earmarked to deal exclusively with cases involving senior citizens;

iii) Wherever there is only one FTC, instructions may be issued to that court to deal with all cases involving senior citizens on priority;

iii) All pending sessions cases involving senior citizens regardless of the period of pendency may be transferred to the nearest FTC for disposal;

iv) All civil matters involving property, inheritance, recovery of money, service matters and pension as well as rent and tenancy matters involving senior citizens and pending with District Judge may also be transferred to the FTC earmarked for senior citizens.

Information on the number of law suits relating to senior citizens pending for disposal in the High Courts is not maintained in the Department of Justice. However, Registrar Generals of all the High Courts have been requested to give continued emphasis to cases involving senior citizens in High Courts as well as the courts subordinate to the High Courts.

Issue of voter identity cards

2691. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of eligible voters have not been issued voter identity cards which are required since this scheme was started about 10 years ago, if so, the present position in this regard;

(b) whether a large number of voters have been issued cards with wrong identity; if so, the number thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme of issuing voter identity cards has been abandoned for the future elections and if so, what is the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) A Statement showing the latest number of Elector's Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) issued in various States/Union territories as on 07-10-2009 is laid on the Table of the House. (*See below*)

(b) Cases of issue of a large number of defective EPICs have not come to the notice of the Election Commission, though cases do occur where particulars are wrongly written or mismatch of photo takes place. The same are sent for correction to the officers concerned in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

The status of electors' photo identity card (EPICs)

As on 07. 10.2009

Sl.No.	Name of State Union territories	No. of electors in the roll used in GE, 2009			Total No. of EPIC issued	% of EPIC coverage
		Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	28684843	29207416	57892259	52490911	90.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	368418	364538	732956	656582	89.58
3	Assam	9012150	8431467	17443617	0	0
4	Bihar	29187892	25268509	54456401	36240735	66.55
5	Chhattisgarh	7845559	7625088	15470647	12732342	82.30
6	Goa	511915	508062	1019977	858311	84.15
7	Gujarat	18885467	17581466	36466933	33801200	92.69
8	Haryana	6531270	5467391	11998661	11997461	99.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	2302312	2240602	4542914	4094074	90.12
10	J & Kashmir	3389951	3144591	6534542	3555444	54.41
11	Jharkhand	9466977	8443618	17910595	13766083	76.86
12	Karnataka	21290520	20463511	41754031	31211138	74.75
13	Kerala	10556255	11810325	22366580	22366580	100.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	20164786	17894487	38059273	36441754	95.75
15	Maharashtra	38156021	34807522	72963543	45485473	62.34
16	Manipur	829678	897567	1727245	1336715	77.39
17	Meghalaya	629436	648303	1277739	1277739	100.00
18	Mizoram	308562	317726	626288	576185	92.00
19	Nagaland	673047	644682	1317729	565306	42.90
20	Orissa	14052262	13108310	27160572	22999572	84.68
21	Punjab	8781100	8112249	16893349	16290256	96.43
22	Rajasthan	19475617	17489600	36965217	33908194	91.73
23	Sikkim	157011	143154	300165	298094	99.31
24	Tamil Nadu	20765129	20615014	41380143	41115310	99.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Tripura	1065706	1016559	2082265	2082265	100.00
26	Uttarakhand	2973957	2820441	5794398	5595071	96.56
27	Uttar Pradesh	61941301	51394998	113336299	93672451	82.65
28	West Bengal	27523788	24904416	52428204	51175170	97.61
29	A & N Islands	141096	123940	265036	169941	64.12
30	Chandigarh	290669	231981	522650	519305	99.36
31	Daman & Diu	48357	47025	95382	76706	80.42
32	D&N Haveli	81061	69643	150704	122281	81.14
33	NCT of Delhi	6185926	4906361	11092287	9400713	84.75
34	Lakshadweep	23464	22472	45936	44971	97.90
35	Puducherry	366788	395240	762028	762028	100.00
TOTAL		372668291	341168274	713836565	587686363	82.33

EPIC in 34 States (Not implemented yet in Assam)

Fast track courts for rape cases

2692. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to check registration of false rape cases and their politicisation for compensation Government has decided that the money to be awarded to rape victims will be decided by the special fast track courts hearing the cases;

(b) if so, the existing number of rape cases pending in various subordinate courts and High Courts; and

(c) to what extent the special fast track courts are going to dispose of the rape cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Ministry of Law & Justice.

(b) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 67204 rape cases were pending in the various Subordinate Courts at the end of the year 2008. NCRB does not maintain information regarding the pendency of appeals of rape cases in High Courts.

(c) Disposal of cases is within the domain of judiciary. It is for the courts, whether regular or Fast Track, to dispose of cases including the rape cases expeditiously.

Setting up of commercial courts

2693. SHRI N.K.SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up commercial courts at High Courts to speed up trials and judgments of high-value business;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the business litigations are mounting day by day and delays in judgment is affecting further investments; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to direct commercial courts to dispose of such high value business litigations within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to(d) Yes, Sir. The Government is considering setting up the Commercial Division in the High Courts and to introduce a Bill in Parliament for the purpose.

The Bill would propose Fast Track Procedure to be followed by Commercial Division of High Courts.

Frivolous litigations

2694. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed concern over the increase of frivolous and unjust litigations by the Central and State Governments;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to deal with the issue by formulating realistic and practical norms for defending cases filed against Government and for appeals and revisions against adverse decisions; and
- (c) if so, to what extent the steps taken by Government are likely to eliminate unnecessary litigations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary instructions/advice are being issued to all Ministries/Departments to avoid such frivolous litigations.

Strength of judges and staff in Supreme Court

2695. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of judges in Supreme Court has been increased from 26 to 30;

(b) if so, whether there is corresponding increase in the officers and staff working in the Supreme Court Registry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for continuing with the same number of officers and staff when the number of Courts have been increased?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The number of Judges in the Supreme Court, excluding the Chief Justice of India, was increased from 25 to 30 *vide* the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2008.

(b) and (c) The Registry of the Supreme Court is taking necessary steps to increase the number of officers and staff working in the Supreme Court Registry.

Status of Law Commission's reports

2696. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the Law Commission are not laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that previously the reports of the Law Commission were used to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament;

(d) if so, the reasons for stopping this practice; and

(e) whether Government would resume the practice of laying of Law Commission's report in Parliament?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Reports of the Law Commission are still laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Participation in International Conference of Jurists

2697. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is attending the International Conference of Jurists in 2010 in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the issues likely to be raised by the delegation at the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) There is no such proposal for consideration before the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Application of doctrine of necessity

2698. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that legal system in many countries including India had resorted to the doctrines of necessity to incorporate exceptional and extraordinary legislations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Commission for speedy disposal of cases

2699. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether delays in disposal of cases in courts have reached a frustrating level and common people are losing confidence in the judicial machinery; and

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to appoint a special commission to suggest ways and means for quicker disposal of the cases by cutting short the procedural laws and concentrating only on substantial law, appointing more judges to fill-up vacancies, strengthening alternative disputes, resolution machinery and appointing the tribunals which could administer justice without being bound by the technicalities or procedures of the Evidence Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) While a large number of arrears in courts is a matter of concern, it is not correct that common people are losing confidence in the judicial machinery.

The Government is taking a number of steps to address the problem of court arrears. It has been decided, in principle, to set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms and also a registered society to service the Mission.

Student wings of political parties

2700. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether student wings of political parties like NSUI, ABVP, AISA, SFL, Samajwadi Yuvjan Sabha have been recognized as part of the political parties;

- (b) if not, the details of the status of these student wings;
- (c) whether these student wings have been registered and recognized by Election Commission of India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether these student wings are authorized to receive donations from the public sector organizations; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has intimated that there is mention of NSUI and Samajwadi Yuvjan Sabha in the Constitutions of Indian National Congress and Samajwadi Party. These have been referred to as wings/organizations of these political parties. As regards the other student wings viz., ABVP, AISA and SFL, there is no mention of these organizations in the Constitutions of political parties. Therefore, the Election Commission is not aware of the status of these student wings.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. These Student wings are not registered/recognized separately as political parties.

(e) and (f) The Election Commission has intimated that it cannot give views regarding the eligibility of students organization to receive donations.

Mining leases in Jharkhand

2701. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a series of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with obscure companies for mining lease in Jharkhand between September, 2006 and August, 2008;
- (b) if so, the details of such companies, locations, area of mining lease, etc; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to cancel these MoUs signed with these non-entities and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) No Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) have been signed by the Government of India with obscure companies for mining lease in Jharkhand between September, 2006 and August, 2008.

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

Chromite ore deposits

2702. SHRI PYRIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the deposit of chromite ore, State-wise and the production figures for the last five years, grade-wise;

(b) the domestic consumption and export of chromite ore of different grades during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to conserve the chromite ore considering its depleting stocks and the long term needs of the domestic consumers?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) State-wise information on total reserves of chromite ore is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library. The total grade-wise production of chromite during last five years-given below:-

		(Quantity in tonnes)				
Grade	Grade Name	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)
2	Below 40% Cr ₂ O ₃ Lumps	298341	244017	232163	207180	175679
4	40% to 52% Cr ₂ O ₃ Lumps	80439	57201	85700	128842	115660
6	Below 40% Cr ₂ O ₃ Fines	661577	372819	1331128	1408737	1268424
8	40% to 52% Cr ₂ O ₃ Fines	1628245	2002378	2210075	1678244	1293689
9	Concentrates	739661	872012	910998	752932	565694
10	52% Cr ₂ O ₃ and above Lumps	2178	8983	6223	9305	3637
11	52% Cr ₂ O ₃ and above Fines	210953	156874	519264	687607	557799

(b) As per available information, domestic consumption and export of Chromite for the last five years is given below:-

		(Quantity in tonnes)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (provisional)	2008-09 (provisional)
Consumption		906,300	1,345,400	1,784,800	1,889,400	Data not received from the consuming industry
Export-Chrome concentrate		107005	487624	736237	860157	1549199
Chrome Lump		901770	117525	48515	1058	294313
Chrome others		107869	87524	418308	45360	145516

(c) The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources. The Policy enunciates that Conservation of minerals shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept

leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government is according prior approvals for grant of concessions for mineral chromite in accordance with the policy.

Acquisition of tribal land for mining

2703. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that land of tribals is being acquired for mining operations in Jharkhand;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that tribals are being forced to settle elsewhere; and
- (c) if so, whether adequate compensation is being paid to the tribals for their rehabilitation and settlement?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The Government has announced the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Policy, 2007 on 31.10.2007. The policy provides for certain basic minimum requirements that must be met by all projects including mining activities leading to involuntary displacement of people. The R&R grants and benefits envisaged in the Policy applicable to all Project Affected Families including provision for alternate land, free houses, financial assistance, employment etc. The details of R&R Policy are available on the website of Ministry of Rural Development. Relief and Rehabilitation of land oustees whose land is being taken for mining operation in the State of Jharkhand, is also done as per the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy. Information about the Relief and Rehabilitation of tribals whose land was taken for coal and other mining activities in the State of Jharkhand is not centrally maintained.

Pollution by NALCO

†2704. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is aware of the serious allegation of spreading pollution, recently levelled against the public sector undertaking National Aluminium Company (NALCO);
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Pollution Control Board has made several comments on NALCO;
- (c) if so, the measures being contemplated by NALCO to absolve itself of the allegations ; and
- (d) the guidelines being issued by Government to NALCO in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per information obtained from National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), the Orissa State Pollution Control

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Board(OSPCB) has issued direction to NALCO on 10.11.2009 with respect to ash management in Captive Power Plant(CPP) under Section 33A of Water(Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 31A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(c) NALCO has taken the following measures for ash management:

(i) Raising the dykes of ash ponds from 104 Meter Reduced Level(MRL) to 107 MRL to increase the life of the ponds.

(ii) For ash disposal into abandoned coal mines of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited(MCL), NALCO has obtained provisional clearance from MCL management to transport ash to Bharatpur (South) abandoned coal mines, Talcher Coal Field, Angul.

(iii) Additional 46 acre of land adjacent to ash pond No. 2 has been acquired for disposal of ash by high concentration slurry disposal mode at a later date.

(iv) Infrastructure has already been developed to dispose ash on the existing ash pond of Captive Power Plant by high concentration slurry disposal system for the new units No. 7 to 10 which will accommodate more ash per unit land area, over and above the disposal of ash by lean slurry method.

(d) NALCO has reported that OSPCB on behalf of State Government of Orissa has issued direction to the Company to comply to the conditions and is monitoring compliance through Regional Office of OSPCB, Angul.

Mineral deposits in North Eastern States

2705.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exist rich mineral stocks in the North Eastern States;
- (b) whether the minerals including Uranium remain un-extracted;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the tribals are opposed to extraction activities in Khasi and Jaintia hills;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the manner in which Government is pursuing the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per available information, fairly good Uranium deposit have been identified in the State of Meghalaya. Extraction is subject to statutory clearances. State-wise information on reserves/resources of minerals in the country is given in the Indian Mineral Year Book published by Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library. Mining of minerals depends broadly on availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of the market etc. Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions, including choice of location, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their techno-economic judgements and commercial considerations.

(d) and (e) As per available information, while most of the tribals have welcomed the mining projects, few NGOs are opposing the Uranium mining on the grounds of influx of outsiders into Meghalaya and perceived health hazards in the adjoining areas.

(f) The Government has undertaken Awareness Programme to clear the misconceptions and addressing the economic and environmental concerns.

Allocation of iron-ore mines to public/private steel plants

2706. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated iron-ore reserves in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has allocated iron-ore mines to public/private sector steel plants;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, steel plant-wise;
- (d) whether any steel player has acquired more than the allocated area;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the action proposed/taken in this regard; and
- (f) the balance of iron ore reserves after allocation?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) State-wise information on reserves/resources of iron ore is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis.

(b) and (c) The details of prior approval conveyed by Central Government for grant of mining lease including to public/private sector steel plants are available on the Ministry of Mines website (<http://mines.gov.in/>).

(d) to (f) State Governments grant mining leases as the owner of the minerals. No such report of any steel plant acquiring more than the area approved by the Central Govt. has come to the notice of Government.

Iron ore reserves

†2707. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2415 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th July, 2009 and state:

- (a) the estimated quantum of iron ore reserves in the country and keeping in view the present pace of mining, how long it will last;
- (b) whether the demand of iron ore is likely to increase for domestic consumption; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) Government's plan to supply iron ore after exhausting the existing reserves?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, the total iron ore reserves in the country is 7.06 billion tonnes and the total resources of iron ore are estimated at 25.25 billion tonnes as on 01.04.2005. The level of steel production and the grade of iron ore, taken for purposes of calculating the resources, are important parameters for determining how many years the iron ore deposits will last. The estimated figures can be between 150 to over 200 years depending on the assumptions made.

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India has ample resources of Iron Ore, which can suitably cater the future requirements. The resources of iron ore are dynamic in nature and bound to increase with further exploration.

Mining lease to Arcelor Mittal

2708. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Jharkhand granted mining lease over an area of 500 hectares to Arcelor Mittal for iron ore and associated minerals in Meghahatubura-Karmapada RF, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether proper procedure for allotment was followed in this regard;

- (d) if so, the amount invested on the project so far; and

(e) whether some irregularities and favour have been noticed in the above allotment and if so, the details in this regard and the action taken against the erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Government of Jharkhand, after issue of Central Government's prior approval *vide* letter No. 5/17/2008-M.IV dated 5th June, 2008 under Section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957 for grant of mining lease for iron ore and manganese ore over an area of 500 acres in favour of M/s. Arcelor Mittal India Limited in Meghahatubura-Karmapada RF, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand, the Company was directed, by .the State Government to submit statutory forest clearance and environment clearance which has not been received so far. Therefore, mining lease deed has not yet been executed.

(c) The provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 have been followed.

(d) M/s Arcelor Mittal India Limited has deposited an amount of Rs. 12.39 crore with the State Government against transfer of Government land measuring 1025.31 acres in addition to other investments in coal projects etc.

- (e) No, Sir.

Problem faced by Small and Medium iron ore mining operators

2709. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the iron ore reserves, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the iron ore reserves under the control of Government and private sector, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that small and medium iron ore mining operators are facing problems in view of futures trade in this sector; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is planning to address the concerns of small and medium operators?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) State-wise information on reserves/resources of iron ore is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines. A copy of this book has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) The estimated reserves of iron ore in public leasehold and private sector leasehold areas as on 1.4.2005 are 5484.81 and 3976.11 million tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d) No reports on problems of small and medium iron ore miners due to future trade in the sector have come to the notice of the Government. However, the National Mineral Policy 2008 enunciates that efforts would be made to grant mineral concessions to consortia of small scale miners so that such clusters of small deposits will enable them to reap the benefits of economies of scale.

Mineral deposits in Assam and NER

2710. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of mines of various minerals identified in Assam and North Eastern Region (NER) during the last three years;
- (b) whether there are more potential mineral reserves in Assam which are yet to be mined and exploited;
- (c) whether Government has successfully overcome the problem of open cast mining in the region;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government is aware of the fact that a big power project is being established over the biggest Asian deposits of lime stone in Assam; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information details of exploration activities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per available information, all the mines in North Eastern region except Sikkim are open cast mines and there are no problems with open cast mining in NER.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of Exploration Activities carried out by the various agencies in 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08 in NER States.

Sl. No.	Mineral	Organisation/Agency	Area
1	2	3	4
<i>2005-06</i>			
1	Base metal	Geological Survey of India	Nongpoh, Umram and Ri-Bhoi area in East Khasi Hills district Meghalaya
	Base Metal	Director of Geology & Mining Nagaland	Ziphu area in Phek district Nagaland
2	Clay	Director of Geology & Mining Mizoram	Chemphai Vallley in Kolasib district Mizoram
3	Dimension stone	Director of Geology & Mining Assam	Kakira and phoponga Hills in Kamrup and Goalpara district, Assam
	Granite	Director of Geology & Mining Nagaland	Around Pukhungri-Avankhu area in Phek district Nagaland
4	Iron ore	Director of Geology & Mining Assam	Upper Daligurung area in Karbi Anglong district Assam
5	Lime Stone	Director of Geology & Mining Assam	New Umrangshu area in N.C Hills District Assam
	Lime Stone	Director of Geology & Mining Assam	Wand NW of Meirung area in Ukhrul dist Manipur
	Lime Stone	Geological Survey of India	Lum-syrman block in Jaintia Hills district Meghalaya
6	PGE & Ni	Geological Survey of India	Mawpyut area in East Khasi Hills district Meghalaya
	PGE & NI	Director of Geology & Mining Nagaland	Meluri area in Phek district Nagaland
7	Sulphide mineralization	Director of Geology & Mining Nagaland	Lacham area in Phek district Nagaland

2006-07			
1.	Limestone	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	Saipum block in Kolasib distt. Mizoram
	Lime Stone	Geological Survey of India	Lumsyrman block in Jaintia Hills distt. Meghalaya
2.	PGE & Ni	Geological Survey of India	Mawpyut area in East Khasi Hills district Meghalaya
2007-08			
1.	Glass sand	Geological Survey of India	Jiyanuri-Borthola-Chapanala area in Naogaon district Assam
2.	PGE & Ni	Geological Survey of India	Mawpyut area in East Khasi Hills district Meghalaya

Closure of mines in Orissa

‡2711. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the mining work has been stopped in more than 50 mines in Orissa;
- (b) whether the lease of these mines had expired;
- (c) the names of the minerals alongwith the number of mines related to them out of these mines, separately;
- (d) the extent of productivity which has been affected due to the closure of these mines; and
- (e) whether the relaxation from his Ministry was not sought by these closed mines, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per available information, mining operation have been suspended in 128 mines by the State Government of Orissa, which includes suspension of 63 mining operations for want of statutory clearances like valid mining plan/scheme of mining, forest clearance and environmental clearance etc.

(c) The details are given below:

Mineral	Chromite	Iron ore	Manganese	Iron/Manganese	Soaps-tone	Gra-phite	Lime-stone	Lime-stone/Dolomite	Dolomite
No. of Mines	1	21	13	17	3	20	1	16	4
Mineral	Quartz phyllite/	Quartzite	Quartz/Gemstone	Silica sand	China clay	China clay	Fire clay/	Coal clay	Pyro-phyllite
						Fire clay			Quartz
No. of Mines	13	3	2	2	3	1	4	1	2

(d) The suspension entails stopping of mining activities, which would effect production of minerals.

(e) No, Sir.

Implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme

2712. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accorded high priority to the Multi-sectoral Development Programme being implemented in 90-minority concentrated districts across the country;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the scheme has not yet taken off in 16 of the 20 States marked for the programme;

(c) whether many beneficiary States are sitting on funds already allocated to them; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Uttar Pradesh with largest number of identified minority dominated districts has been lagging behind in implementing the scheme in more than half of its chosen districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme for minority concentration districts is a special area development programme of the Government monitored by the Delivery Monitoring Unit for flagship programmes. Under this programme, district plans of 16 states/UT have been approved and funds released to 14 States/UT. Four states, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim have not submitted their district plans.

(c) and (d) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme was launched in the year 2008-09 and after completion of all necessary formalities of preparation and approvals, the first release was made under this programme in October 2008 only. Approvals are accorded project wise and utilization of funds is reported by the State Government after utilization of at least 60% fund released for the project as per guidelines of the programme. In the case of Uttar Pradesh first batch of sanctions was issued on 31.12.2008 only. District Plans in respect of all 21 minority concentration districts of Uttar Pradesh have been approved and expenditure of Rs. 83.14 crore has been reported.

SC status of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims

2713. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether report submitted by National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities to Government were sent to National Commission for Scheduled Castes for its views with regard to SC status to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims;

(b) if so, the views of National Commission for Scheduled Castes on the matter;

(c) whether Government are acting on the report of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities are under consideration of Government.

Empowerment of NCM

2714. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to give 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 KHURSHID): (a) and (b) The Government had approved the proposal relating to official amendments to the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and the National Commission for Minorities (Repeal) Bill, 2004 in December, 2008. Accordingly, notices were sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat for introduction of official amendments to these bills. However, the House was adjourned sine die on 26.02.2009.

Feedback on schemes for minority communities

2715. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the various socio-economic schemes floated by Government for the minority communities; and

(b) whether Government has set up any mechanism to receive the progress report/feedback from the State Governments through his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) The following affirmative schemes are implemented by the Ministry for the socio-economic development of the minorities:-

(1) Pre-matric scholarship scheme

(2) Post-matric scholarship scheme

(3) Metri-cum-means based scholarship scheme

(4) Free coaching & Allied scheme

(5) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minority concentration districts and 15 points programme. Details are available at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(b) Yes, Sir. The feedback reports are received through periodic review meetings with the State Governments and through progress reports received from them at regular intervals.

Pre matric scholarship for minorities

2716. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released funds for the pre-matric scholarship for minorities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years especially in Andhra Pradesh year-wise, State-wise and gender wise;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to increase the amount of scholarship; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for students belonging to minority communities was launched in the year 2008-09. Details of funds released since 2008-09 and during the current financial year (upto November 2009) State-wise and gender-wise, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

National fellowship for students from Minority community

2717. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made allocations for the new schemes of National Fellowship for students from the Minority community;
- (b) if so, the details thereof especially Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the amount spent, so far, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) the pending requests from Andhra Pradesh, so far, and
- (e) by when clearances would be given to each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) The proposed scheme of National Fellowship for students belonging to minority communities is under consideration.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Reservation in education and jobs for muslims

2718. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Muslim groups in the Central list of other backward classes who get 27 per cent reservation in education and jobs;

- (b) whether Government proposes to add more backward Muslims for the purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Share capital of NMDFC

†2719. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given approval to increase the share capital of National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the areas where NMDFC would utilize this amount for the benefit of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has approved enhancement of authorized share capital of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) from Rs. 850 Crores to Rs. 1000 Crores, in September 2009. Rs. 125 crores has been released during the current year to NMDFC towards central share capital.

(c) NMDFC utilizes the share capital contribution for extending loans to persons belonging to minorities, living below double the poverty line, for undertaking self employment and income generating activities. The schemes of NMDFC are being implemented through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) spread across States & UTs and through a network of NGOs. NMDFC also provides loans to individuals through its State Channelising Agencies.

Besides, it provides micro credit to the poorest of poor among the minorities, organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through established NGOs.

It also extends Educational Loan through its State Channelising Agencies for pursuing technical and professional courses.

Investment from abroad

2720. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is preparing any plan to attract investment from abroad by giving incentives in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government has put in place a conducive policy regime to attract foreign investment in renewable energy sector. 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in Renewable Energy sector and structures have been put in place to facilitate power trading, open access etc. The Government has also approved a Generation Based Incentive scheme for wind power projects for investors, specially foreign, who cannot avail of the benefit of accelerated depreciation available to domestic investors. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has also been approved recently which is also expected to provide ample opportunities to foreign companies to set up advanced manufacturing facilities in solar energy sector as well as to investors for large-scale capital investment in solar power generation.

Non-conventional energy sources in Goa

2721. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa Government has sent any proposal regarding the use of non-conventional energy sources in the State;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal, cost involved and the decision taken, if any, by Government in this regard;

(c) whether any scheme regarding non-conventional energy sources is in force in the State; and

(d) if so, the details of the financial assistance given, its utilization and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of various proposals submitted by the Goa Energy Development Agency (GEDA) for sanction of eligible financial assistance under various renewable energy programmes of the Ministry during the current financial year (2009-10) along with decision taken/status thereof are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) All schemes/programmes of the Ministry for promotion of various renewable energy sources are applicable throughout the country, including the State of Goa.

(d) Central financial assistance totaling Rs.2.53 crore under various renewable energy schemes/programmes has been provided to Goa Energy Development Agency during the 11th Plan period upto 30.11.2009. Details of achievements reported by the Agency are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Status of Proposals Received from Goa Energy Development Agency
during the current financial year (2009-10)*

S.No.	Proposal received	CFA sanctioned/ released (Rs/in lakh)	Status/Remarks
1	Monitoring Report charges for 4 Wind-Solar Hybrid systems	50.20 sanctioned 0.60 released	—
2	Celebration of RGAUD '2009	4.50 sanctioned 3.75 released	—
3	SPY + Wind Hybrid Power Systems (250 kW)	420.00 sanctioned	—
4	I&PA activities.	3.00 sanctioned 3.00 released	-
5	Programme on Development of Solar Cities -Preparation of Master Plan & Allied Activities	43.30*	*In-principle approval has been accorded by the Ministry.
6	Remote Village Electrification (RVE) - provision of 89 HLS and 29 SLS.	CFA sought; Rs.271lakh. The proposal was not in accordance with provisions of the programme. GEDA has been advised to recast the proposal.	
7	Deployment of various Solar Photovoltaic Systems/ Devices in urban areas	CFA sought: Rs.187.20 lakh. The proposal was not in accordance with provisions of the SPY Programme. GEDA has been advised to submit proposal in project mode.	
8	Special Area Development Programme (SADP)	CFA sought: Rs.965 lakh. State Agency has been advised to submit specific proposal along with DPR as per the provision of the scheme.	

Statement-II

*Details of cumulative achievements made under various renewable
energy programme as on 31.10.2009 in Goa*

S.No.	Source /System	Cumulative Achievement (as on 31.10.2009)
1	2	3

A. Grid Interactive Power

1.	Small Hydro Power (up to 25 MW)	0.05 MW
2.	Biomass Power/ Cogeneration.	

1	2	3
B.	Off-grid/ Decentralized Systems.	
3.	Remote Village Electrification	118 completed/ 137 ongoing
4.	Family Type Biogas Plants	3862 nos.
5.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	
	i. Solar Street Lighting Systems	293 nos.
	ii. Home Lighting Systems	273 nos.
	iii. Solar Lanterns	603 nos.
	iv. SPV Power Plants	1.72kWp
6.	Solar Cookers	1500 nos.
7.	Aero-generators /Hybrid Systems	68.80 kW
8.	Solar PV Pumps	15 nos.
9.	Energy Parks	2 district level / 1 state level

MW = Megawatt, kW = Kilowatt, kWp = Kilowatt peak, Nos. = numbers

Wind energy potential

2722. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the wind energy potential in the country;
- (b) the amount of wind energy generated so far and the wind energy being pollution - free whether there is any action plan to tap its entire potential; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The country's wind power potential has been estimated be 48,000 MW.

(b) and (c) A total of 10,904 MW wind power capacity has been installed in the country so far. Government has been promoting commercial grid connected wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states by providing fiscal incentives, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States. Recently, Government has approved a Generation Based Incentive for wind power projects to run concurrently with the benefit of accelerated depreciation but in a mutually exclusive manner during the 11th Plan.

Solar energy generation

2723. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of solar energy generated and the approximate cost of its generation per unit;
- (b) whether solar energy is commercially viable, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is supporting any research for bringing down the cost of generation, if so, the details thereof and results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) About 7.7 lakh solar lanterns, 5.1 lakh solar home lighting systems, 82,500 solar street lighting systems, 7247 solar water pumping systems, stand-alone & grid connected solar photovoltaic (SPV) power plants of about 10 MW peak aggregate capacity, about 3.12 million square meter solar water heater collector area and 6.57 lakh solar cookers have been distributed / installed in the country, as on 30.11.2009, under the solar energy programmes. The present cost of electricity generation from solar thermal and solar photovoltaic energy systems is Rs.13.45 and Rs.18.44 per unit respectively, as fixed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(b) and (c) Solar energy systems are presently not commercially viable due to their high initial costs. Therefore, the Ministry has been providing various fiscal and financial incentives for promotion of such systems. These incentives include capital and interest subsidies. The Ministry is also supporting research & development in this sector through academic institutions, research organizations and industry, to improve the efficiency, increase the life and reduce the costs of such systems. As a result of research and development efforts and volume production, the costs of solar energy systems are declining gradually.

Potential of solar and wind energy

†2724. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the potential of wind energy, solar energy and tidal wave energy, state-wise and service-wise;
- (b) the potential of wind and solar energy exploited and being generated in Rajasthan;
- (c) the cost to be incurred thereon and contribution of the State and the Central Government thereto;
- (d) the potential proposed to be utilized in the State during the next five years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the provision of funding therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A potential for wind power generation of around 48,000 MW has been estimated in the country, in areas having minimum wind power density of 200 watts per square meter and assuming land availability of 1% in such potential areas. 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. Potential for tidal wave energy is estimated at around 7000 MW, mainly in the Gulf of Kutch and Cambay and in Sundarbans.

(b) A power generation capacity of around 850 MW from wind energy has been installed in Rajasthan as on 31.10.2009. The same is expected to generate about 1.2 billion units of electricity per annum. Two grid connected solar power plants of 150 kWp capacity are installed in Rajasthan. The estimated annual electricity generation from these plants is about 0.25 million units.

(c) The wind power projects have been set up and are owned by the private sector and therefore there is no direct contribution from Central or State Government except the applicable fiscal incentives. The SPV systems have been set up and are owned by the State Agency Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) with Central Financial Assistance to the tune of Rs.2.5 crore.

(d) State-wise targets for exploitation of the available potential are not set by the Ministry.

(e) Investments on the renewable power projects are be made mainly by the private developers to whom the project sites are allotted by the State Government. The Central Government is facilitating the setting up of such projects through Generation Based Incentives apart from the applicable Fiscal incentives. In addition attractive tariff regimes are being offered by State utilities.

Solar charged invertors

2725. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

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

(a) whether solar-charged inverters have been developed by an organization "Solar Indian Solutions" and this scheme has been successful in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether incentives are being given to such users to buy solar inverters that work both on solar and traditional energy; and

(c) whether Government would launch such a pilot scheme in Vidarbha region where shortage of electricity has immensely impacted the crop productivity forcing farmers to resort suicides during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited

(NEDCAP), Hyderabad, the State Nodal Agency for promotion of renewable energy in Andhra Pradesh, have informed that they are not aware about solar-charged inverters developed by the organization "Solar Indian Solutions" and that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not providing any incentives to users to buy solar inverters that work both on solar and traditional energy.

However, the Central Government, under its Solar Photovoltaic Programme, is providing subsidy for installation of complete Solar Photovoltaic Power systems for specific applications, particularly for rural areas facing power shortages. These systems incorporate inverters and batteries as major sub-systems, and could have provision for charging of the batteries from conventional grid supply also. Inverters that work both on solar and traditional energy are already available commercially.

The existing scheme of the Solar Photovoltaic Programme is applicable to the entire country, including Vidarbha region facing shortage of conventional electricity.

Fall in prices of wind turbine

2726. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether a report on Wind Energy Industry in the country expects wind turbine price to fall from Rs. 5.35 crore a MW now to Rs. 5 crore by 2010, and stabilize at that level;
- (b) if so, whether the report notes that turbine prices have always been lower in the country than global average and if so, the other points mentioned in the report;
- (c) whether lack of coherent National Renewable Policy has affected this sector; and
- (d) whether the report calls for a National Renewable Portfolio Standard, which would mandate distribution utilization to buy a fixed percentage of electricity supply?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Global Wind Energy Council in their report on "Indian Wind Energy Outlook 2009", published in September, 2009 has made such a projection.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Global Wind Energy Council in the above report inter-alia has also outlined three different scenarios for wind energy development globally and for India to examine the future potential up to the year 2030 based on various assumptions and need for policy framework, National Renewable Portfolio Standard, Renewable Energy Certificates, generation based incentives, wind resource maps etc.

(c) No, Sir. Electricity Act 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 and the Tariff Policy 2006 of the Government contain enabling provisions for promotion of renewable energy in the country. Further, the Integrated Energy Policy of the Government has highlighted the need to increase the exploitation of renewable energy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Target of solar power

2727. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

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

- (a) whether the country targets 1,000 MW solar power in 2013;
- (b) if so, whether Government has also decided that solar mission under National Action Plan on Climate Change aiming to generate 1,000 MW of power by 2013;
- (c) whether solar and lighting system would be provided to 9,000 villages under the existing schemes by providing soft loans which would be refinanced by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.; and
- (d) if so, the concrete steps and the measures taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government has approved the target for the first phase of the National Solar Mission up to March, 2013 to set up 1,100 MW capacity of grid-connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as roof top and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent of off-grid solar applications and 7 million square meter solar thermal collector area are also proposed during the first phase.

(c) and (d) Under the on going remote village electrification programme of the Ministry, the Government provides Central financial assistance of up to 90% of the project costs as subsidy to unelectrified census villages and hamlets where extension of grid is not feasible at present. The target for the 11th Plan is to cover 10000 villages and hamlets. In addition, the National Solar Mission envisages refinance facility to promote off-grid solar application in the country through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

Power generation in Punjab

2728. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJNIS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the exact requirement and availability of power in Punjab during 2007, 2008 and 2009 as stipulated;
- (b) the reasons for shortage, as that not only adversely effects the common man's life but also food production, the State being the granary of the country; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken both by the State and the Central Governments to achieve self sufficiency in power generation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Details of power supply position in Punjab for the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 (upto November, 2009) and anticipated during the remaining months of the year 2009-10 (December, 2009 to March, 2010) are given below:

		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Nov'09)*	2009-10 (Dec'09 to Mar'10)#
Energy Requirement	(MU)	42,372	41,635	33,572	13,161
Energy Availability	(MU)	38,795	37,238	28,719	9,407
Energy Shortage	(MU)	3,577	4,397	4,853	3,754
	(%)	8.4	10.6	14.5	28.5
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Nov'09)*	2009-10 (Dec'09 to Mar'10)#
Peak Demand	(MW)	8,672	8,690	9,786	6,550
Peak Met	(MW)	7340	7,309	7,407	4,250
Peak Shortage	(MW)	1,332	1,381	2,379	2,300
	(%)	15.4	15.9	24.3	35.1

* Includes provisional figures for the month of November, 2009.

Estimated

(b) The installed generating capacity of State Sector and Private Sector power stations in Punjab as on 31st October 2009 is 5112 MW as against its peak demand of about 9800 MW. The shortage of power in Punjab is primarily on account of growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and generating capacity addition. In Punjab, no generation capacity was added during 10th Plan in the State sector and capacity of only 500 MW from Guru Har Govind Singh TPS-II (Lehra Mohabbat) has been added in Punjab in the State sector during the 11th Plan.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution. The supply and distribution of electricity come under the purview of State Government/State Power Utility concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by setting up generating capacity in Central sector through Public Sector Undertakings. However, the following steps are being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the power shortage in Punjab:

- Besides firm allocation of 1770 MW from Central Generating Stations, Punjab has been allocated 171-240 MW unallocated power, which is reviewed and revised from time to time depending on change in demand.
- Central Sector Capacity aggregating to 3251 MW are under construction in Northern Region for likely benefit in 11th Plan and Punjab will get power from these projects as per entitlement subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreement.
- Punjab has also been allocated a total of 2370 MW power from the various UMPPs in the country, out of which, Mundra UMPP Unit -I & II and Sasan UMPP Unit-I are likely to be commissioned during the 11th Plan.

Power projects in border States

2729. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision on not sanctioning power projects in the border States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the pending demands of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Power have issued '*Guidelines for participation of Foreign Companies in the Tenders for Work Packages of Hydro Electric Projects in Sensitive Areas*' on 3.9.2009. These guidelines have been framed on the consideration that National Security will be a critical determinant while making choices in regard to Hydro-electric projects in sensitive regions and border areas. Along the border, the concerned area may extend to a width of 50 km. on the Indian side of the International borders and every hydro-electric projects within this belt, with foreign participation of any form will need prior security clearance. Prior clearance would apply in case of HE Projects being set up in certain sensitive locations, even if these are away from the border.

These guidelines shall be applicable to all Hydro-electric Projects, being set up in the Central and State sector and by Independent Power Producers, having foreign participation of any form, regardless of the Project size or investment limit, located in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, in the North Eastern States including Sikkim and within an aerial distance of 50 kilometers on the Indian side of the international border with neighbouring countries or of the line of control (LOC) with Pakistan, or of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with Tibet Autonomous Region (China), or within any notified Restricted/Projected areas, or within sensitive locations as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. In case of these projects, prior Clearance would be required from Ministry of Home Affairs at the time of:

- Bid process for selection of developer, contractor or sub-contractor at the stage of Request of Qualification (RFQ).
- Allotment of projects by State Governments.
- Appointment of Foreign contractor or sub-contractor by the Developer

The guidelines also provide for the restrictions on employment of foreign employees to be deployed at the project either awarded or sub-contracted to a foreign company and their stay and movement outside the designated place of stay and project site.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Ongoing projects in NER

2730. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on going power plants in various States of the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) whether any such power plant has created environmental problems in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The details of ongoing power plants/projects in various states of the North Eastern Region are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects / States	Implementing Agency
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
1	Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project 8x250= 2000 MW	NHPC
2	Kameng Hydro Electric Project 4x150 = 600 MW	NEEPCO
3	Pare Hydro Electric Project 2x55=110 MW	NEEPCO
Assam		
1	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project 750 MW	NTPC
2	Lakwa Waste Thermal Power Project 37.2 MW	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
3.	Namrup Combine Circle Gas Turbine Thermal Power Project 100 MW	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
Meghalaya		
1	Myntdu Leshka Hydro Electric Project 2x42+1x42= 126 MW	State Government of Meghalaya
2	New Umtru Hydro Electric Project 2x20 MW=40 MW	State Government of Meghalaya
Tripura		
1.	Tripura Combine Circle Power Project Thermal Power Project 726.6MW	Joint Venture of ONGC, Tripura and Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Services
2.	Baramura Gas Turbine Extension Thermal Power Project 21 MW	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.

1	2	3
Sikkim		
1.	Chujachen Hydro Electric Project 2x49.5=99 MW	M/s Gati Infrastructure Ltd.
2.	Teesta Stage-III Hydro Electric Project 6x200 MW=1200 MW	M/s Teesta Urja Ltd.
3.	Teesta Stage- VI Hydro Electric Project 4x125 MW- 500 MW	M/s Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Rangit-IV Hydro Electric Project 3x40 MW = 120 MW	M/s Jal Power Corporation Ltd.
5.	Jorethang Loop Hydro Electric Project 2x48 MW = 96 MW	M/s. DANS Energy Ltd.

(b) and (c) No significant environmental problems have been reported or envisaged in Assam due to power plants/projects in the North Eastern Region. Extensive studies are carried out during the formulation of Environmental Assessment Report and Environment Management Plans Report for protection and sustenance of the environment surrounding the project areas. Downstream impact assessment studies of Hydro Power Projects are also carried out, where necessary.

Hydro-electric potential in Arunachal Pradesh

2731. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- the potential of hydro-electric power in Arunachal Pradesh;
- what efforts are being made to tap this potential;
- whether more private players are entering into operation in the State for generation of hydro-electric power;
- what is the share of NHPC in the State; and
- whether enough caution has been taken to award contract in view of the borders of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) As per the studies completed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1987 for re-assessment of hydro potential in the country, the State of Arunachal Pradesh has an identified capacity of 50328 MW.

(b) Following three projects with an aggregate capacity of 2710 MW are presently under construction in Arunachal Pradesh:

Name of Project	Agency	I.C. (MW)
Lower Subansiri	NHPC	2000
Kameng	NEEPCO	600
Pare	NEEPCO	110
TOTAL		2710

Further, in order to expeditiously cap the available hydro electric potential in the State, Government of Arunachal Pradesh have allotted a large no. of hydro projects to prospective developers in the Central and the Private Sector for implementation in the near future. Summary of these allotted projects, as per the information available in CEA, is as under:

Sector	Nos.	I.C. (MW)
Central	4	5870
Private	74	27746
TOTAL	78	33616

These projects are likely to yield benefits by end of 12th Plan and beyond.

(c) As indicated above, a large number of private developers are coming forward to take up implementation of hydel projects in the State.

(d) The share of NHPC in Hydro Power Development in the State of Arunachal Pradesh is given below:

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	Total Capacity	Share of NHPC
	(>25MW)	(MW)	Projects (MW)
i)	In Operation	405	Nil
ii)	Under construction	2710	2000
iii)	Allotted Schemes	33616	4750

(e) Ministry of Power have issued 'Guidelines for participation of Foreign Companies in the Tenders for Work Packages of Hydro Electric Projects in Sensitive Areas' on 3.9.2009. These guidelines have been framed on the consideration that National Security will be a critical determinant while making choices in regard to Hydro-electric projects in sensitive regions and border areas. Along the border, the concerned area may extend to a width of 50 km. on the Indian side of the International borders and every hydro-electric projects within this belt, with foreign participation of any form will need prior security clearance. Prior clearance would apply in case of HE Projects being set up in certain sensitive locations, even if these are away from the border.

These guidelines shall be applicable to all Hydro-electric Projects, being set up in the Central and State sector and by Independent Power Producers, having foreign participation of any form, regardless of the Project size or investment limit, located in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, in the North Eastern States including Sikkim and within an aerial distance of 50 kilometers on the Indian side of the international border with neighbouring countries or of the line of control (LOC) with Pakistan, or of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with Tibet Autonomous Region (China), or within any notified Restricted/Projected areas, or within sensitive locations as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. In case of these projects, prior Clearance would be required from Ministry of Home Affairs at the time of:

- Bid process for selection of developer, contractor or sub-contractor at the stage of Request of Qualification (RFQ).
- Allotment of projects by State Governments.
- Appointment of Foreign contractor or sub-contractor by the Developer

The guidelines also provide for the restrictions on employment of foreign employees to be deployed at the project either awarded or sub-contracted to a foreign company and their stay and movement outside the designated place of stay and project site.

RGGVY in Madhya Pradesh

‡2732. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh for which proposals under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) are pending; and

(b) by when these would be sanctioned and the proposed amount released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Out of 48 districts of Madhya Pradesh, projects for 32 districts with project cost of Rs. 1533 crore have been sanctioned under RGGVY. Balance 16 projects will be considered in the next phase of RGGVY, as and when funds are made available for the Phase-II of RGGVY.

Appointment of Chairman of DVC

2733. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was promoted to its Chairman on October 13, 2009;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there were at least three cases of disciplinary action against him and his Ministry processed his appointment without Vigilance Clearance from the Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Power issued Order No.14/1/2007-DVC on 13th October, 2009 regarding appointment of the then Secretary, DVC as Chairman, DVC from the date of assumption of the charge of the post, on deputation basis for the period upto 21.05.2011 and he took over the charge of Chairman, DVC on the forenoon of 14th October, 2009.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in its letter dated 20.10.2009 has informed Ministry of Power that in a case arising out of the CTE (Chief Technical Examiner) examination of some works in DVC, the Commission has advised disciplinary action against the newly appointed Chairman, DVC and the advice was being communicated separately. In two more cases, his role has been found to attract disciplinary action. The Ministry was being addressed separately in those two cases. CVC has further advised Ministry of Power to revisit its decision regarding appointment of Chairman, DVC. However, no communication advising initiation of disciplinary action against the newly appointed Chairman, DVC has been received from CVC in the Ministry of Power.

(c) After receipt of the Communication of CVC dated 20.10.2009, Ministry of Power has taken up the matter of newly appointed Chairman, DVC with the Department of Personnel & Training and the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Delay in implementation of RGGVY

2734. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has commenced after inordinate delay in some of the States;

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

(c) whether a number of projects sanctioned under RGGVY during the last three years and the current year are running behind schedule;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) 235 projects were sanctioned in X Plan and 332 projects have been sanctioned in XI Plan under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and the electrification works of the projects sanctioned under RGGVY are in different stages of implementation in all States.

(c) and (d) A number of the projects sanctioned under RGGVY during the last three years and the current year are running behind the schedule because of the following reasons :

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by the States.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- (iv) Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by some of the States.
- (v) Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States.

- (vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
 - (vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some States.
 - (viii) Difficult terrain in some States.
 - (ix) Law & order problem including Maoist Violence in some of the districts.
- (e) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:
- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
 - (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the States have notified formation of district committees.
 - (iii) The States have also been requested by the Ministry to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
 - (iv) The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.
 - (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
 - (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY for XI Plan projects.
 - (vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs.2200/- in XI Plan from Rs.1500/-in X Plan.
 - (viii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification has been revised upward as given below for XI Plan projects:

Cost norms for village electrification

1.	Electrification of un-electrified village	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
a	In normal terrain	13
b	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	18

Power requirement

†2735. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the estimates of the National Electricity Policy, 2005 country would require 1,038 billion units by the end of year 2012;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in order to achieve the above target, additional power generation capacity has to be increased by 9 per cent per year;
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (e) the percentage of annual additional power generation capacity achieved during the period from 2005 to 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) and (b) As per the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report, the forecast of net electrical energy requirement in the country at the power station bus-bars during 2011-12 is approximately 968.659 Billion Unit (BU). In order to meet this energy requirement, total (gross) generation requirement would be about 1,038 BU, assuming 6.5% average auxiliary consumption.

(c) and (d) In the Report of Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), projections of total energy requirement for GDP growth rate of 8% and 9% have been made. Assuming GDP-electricity elasticity of around 1.0, electricity generation in the country would be required to grow at 8 to 9% per annum.

(e) Achievement of capacity addition for power generation during 2004-05 to 2008-09 is as follows:

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	% Achievement
2004-05	5981	3949	66
2005-06	7850	3519	45
2006-07	17578	6853	39
2007-08	12039	9263	77
2008-09	7530	3454	46

Potential of power generation

2736. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the potential of thermal, hydro and nuclear power in the country;
- (b) how much of these potential is being exploited as on date;
- (c) the reasons for not exploiting large scale available potential of hydro- electricity; and
- (d) to what extent the Eleventh Five Year Plan would address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) and (b) The energy reserves in the country, in respect of hydrocarbons and nuclear energy, according to the Report of the Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy, constituted by the Planning Commission, are as under :

• Proved coal from proved reserves	:	38,114 Mtoe
• Proved Lignite	:	1,220 Mtoe
• Oil (balance recoverable reserves)	:	786 Mtoe
• Gas (balance recoverable reserves)	:	1,101 Mtoe
• Coal Bed Methane	:	765 Mtoe
• Uranium - metal	:	61,000 t
• Thorium - metal	:	2,25,000 t
Mtoe = Million tonne of oils equivalent		t = Tonne

As per re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, the hydro power potential identified in terms of installed capacity is 148701 MW, out of which, 145320 MW is from the schemes having installed capacity above 25 MW.

As on 30.11.2009 the exploited potentials of hydro, thermal and nuclear power in the country are given below:

Type of Station	Installed Capacity (MW)
Hydro (Above 25 MW) (Including pumped storage schemes)	36885.4
Thermal	99628.48
Nuclear	4120.00

(c) Main reasons for slow pace of hydro power development in the country are as under:

- i) Difficult/ in-accessible potential sites.
- ii) Land acquisition related problems.
- iii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation problems.
- iv) Longer gestation period.
- v) Geological surprises.
- vi) Inter-State aspects.
- vii) Apportionment of project cost among various beneficiaries.

(d) Out of capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the power generation in the 11th Plan, target of capacity addition in the hydro sector is about 15,627 MW.

Payment of kickbacks in award of power contract

2737. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has recently unearthed evidence of alleged kickbacks of more than Rs.100 crore by a Russian company, M/s, Technoprom-export (TPE) to Indian agent to win power project contract;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in awarding power projects' contracts, there is no transparency and the middlemen are receiving and paying kickbacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further steps taken by Government to investigate into all the power projects' contracts allocated in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) According to the information furnished by CBI in June, 2009 a criminal case RC DAI-2006-A-0006 dated 06.03.2006 was registered u/s 120-B IPC r/w Sec.7, 8, 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988 against unknown officials of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) of India, M/s. FGUP 'VO' Technopromexport (TPE), Moscow, Russia and unknown others. It is alleged in the FIR that during the period 2002-05, certain unknown officials of NTPC at Delhi/Noida (U.P.) entered into a criminal conspiracy with unknown officials of TPE and others, and in pursuance of the conspiracy the said public servants of NTPC, by abusing their official position, obtained illegal gratifications in the matter of award of contracts for the Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) at Barh, Distt. Patna, Bihar to TPE. Investigation of the case has revealed that in violation of the conditions of contracts with NTPC, TPE has paid illegal commission of US\$20,746,362.13 (5.305% of \$391,121,452, the amount of contract No.CS-9558-102-2SC-COA-4520), Rs.3,33,06,123.61 (equivalent to US\$762686.83 i.e. 0.195% of \$391,121,452, the amount of contract No.CS-9558-102-2SC-COA-4520) and US\$825,481.77 (equivalent to Rs.36,445,020, i.e. 5.305% of Rs.686,993,784 the amount of contract no.CS-9558-102-2-SC-COA-4521) to one M/s. Ravina & Associates Pvt. Ltd. CBI has also informed in November, 2009 that the case is under investigation and that Letters Rogatory have been issued for collecting evidence from various countries which are being pursued regularly for early execution.

(c) PSUs/organizations of Ministry of Power have informed that they are following a transparent process in the award of contracts for various projects. No case of middlemen receiving or paying kickbacks has been reported by them.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of power to Karnataka

2738. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Karnataka has requested the Centre to increase its 16.01 per cent share of power allocation from the existing central power generating stations and also from the new central power generating stations in pipeline at par with its neighbouring States; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon and if not, by when a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka through a memorandum dated 06.8.2009 had requested the Minister of Power for additional allocation of power to Karnataka from Central Generating Stations (CGSs).

The existing allocation of power from Central Generating Stations of Southern Region to the States of the region is given under :

State	Allocation (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	2921-3011
Karnataka	1500-1548
Kerala	1191-1196
Tamil Nadu	3132 - 3207

The allocation of Karnataka is relatively less in comparison to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu mainly because of higher benefits of dedicated stations and the Home State share available to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Simhadri Thermal Power Stations (1000 MW) is dedicated to Andhra Pradesh and the State gets the benefit of 10% Home State share in the capacity of Ramagundam Stage-I & II (2600 MW). Tamil Nadu is having Neyveli-I (600 MW) as a dedicated station and also gets benefit of 10% Home State share in Madras Atomic Power Station (440 MW) and Neyveli-I Expansion (420 MW) and Neyveli-II Stage I & II (1470 MW). Karnataka is having 10% Home State share in Kaiga Atomic Power Station (660 MW).

In view of the fact that Karnataka had been allocated 227 to 276 MW (20.9% to 25.4%) unallocated power from the CGSs of Southern Region, which is second highest in the region and further allocation will call for reduction from other States/UT, it was not possible to make additional allocation to Karnataka. The position has been intimated to Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka on 14.10.2009.

Rural Electrification

2739. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Chhattisgarh and Orissa for electrification of village/Majra tolas under rural electrification programme and for publicity and awareness in this regard;

(b) by when the sanction is proposed to be granted in this regard; and

(c) whether Government will consider lowering the limit of 100 persons in exceptional cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) and (b) No new proposal has been received from Chhattisgarh and Orissa. However, under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 14 projects have been sanctioned in Chhattisgarh for electrification of 1132 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 16333 already electrified villages and release of 777165 BPL connections with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 1105.21 crore. Two projects of Chhattisgarh namely Korea and Jashpur Nagar have been identified for Phase-II of the scheme. Similarly 31 projects have been sanctioned in Orissa for electrification of 17895 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 28992 already electrified villages and release of 3185863 BPL connections with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 3575.11 crore. No proposal has been received for publicity and awareness from Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

(c) At present, no proposal for lowering the limit of 100 persons is under consideration.

Construction of transmission highway by PGCIL

2740. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) proposes to invest 55,000 crores in building transmission highway in the country;

(b) if so, whether this investment by PGCIL will have an impact on power generation capacity addition in the Central Sector and other generation projects;

(c) if so, the source of mobilizing huge funds by PGCIL; and

(d) to what extent the shortage of power will be met as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various generation companies in the Central and State sectors and the independent power producers undertake generation capacity addition. The PGCIL has made an investment plan of Rs.55,000 crores for establishment of transmission system to evacuate power from the central sector generating stations and Ultra Mega Power Projects and grid strengthening schemes as directed by the Government of India during the XI Plan (2007-12).

(c) For implementing the Inter-State Transmission Projects allotted to the PGCIL, funds are raised by the PGCIL in the form of equity and loans. The PGCIL adopts the financing pattern of 70:30 (Loan: Equity) for implementation of Transmission system. The Equity is put in from internal resources and the loan is borrowed from multilateral funding agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. and even through domestic borrowings.

(d) The transmission network developed by the PGCIL facilitates the enhancement of inter-regional power transfer capacity thereby transferring power from surplus to deficit regions.

Pace of power reforms

2741. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of fact that because of slow pace of power reforms the envisaged target of electricity for all by 2012 will get affected and can not be achieved by the stipulated time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what necessary steps are being taken by Government to address the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c) Planning Commission has fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. As per the latest assessment of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during the 11th Plan. In addition projects totaling to 12,590 MW are being attempted for commissioning on best efforts basis in the 11th Plan.

Government has initiated several steps to augment the power generation capacity and achieve the target of electricity for all by 2012 in the country. These are development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each; harnessing surplus captive power into the grid; launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country; renovation, modernization & life extension of old and inefficient generating units; promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures; augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power stations; augmenting the manufacturing capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL); and steps to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses under Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (RAPDRP).

Utilization of natural gas by power plants

2742. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned power plants have the requisite infrastructure and adequate capabilities to process the expected increase in supply of natural gas from fields like Krishna-Godavari Basin as natural gas cannot be stored;

(b) if so, the installed capacity of our power plants and whether it is being fully utilized; and

(c) whether, due to depleting sources of coal and uncertain availability of water resources, modifications will be made in power plants so that natural gas could fill in the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Gas allocation from KG basin has been made to only existing projects (including 2009-10 projects) which have connectivity and requisite infrastructure for gas consumption. Most of the state owned power plants have requisite infrastructure and adequate capabilities to absorb the increase supply of natural gas from KG basin. In fact many of them have already started drawing gas from KG basin D-6 field.

(b) Existing capacity of gas based stations and utilization pattern is given in Statement (See below).

Since the start of gas production from RIL's KG D-6 gas blocks in the month of April 2009 and the allocation of gas to power sector on priority, the utilization capacity has improved considerably. Gas from this block has been allocated by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to existing power projects to run at 75% Plant Load Factor (PLF) for plants located in Andhra Pradesh and 70% PLF for Plants located outside Andhra Pradesh. Besides Ratnagiri Gas Power Private Limited (RGPPL) has been allocated 5.67 million metric Standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) of gas which is its actual requirement at present. The gas has been allocated on firm basis to those projects likely to be commissioned during 2009-10. All existing gas based power plants and those plants commissioned this year could draw gas on fallback basis also up to a maximum of 12 mmscmd, to further increase their PLF.

(c) Modification of existing coal based plants to enable them run in gas will amount to inefficient use of gas and is therefore, may not desirable. However, depending upon availability of gas, new gas based capacity, which are more efficient can be planned.

Statement

Station wise Gas requirement vis-a-vis consumption for gas based power stations (Utilities) for the year 2009-2010 (April 09 to October 09)

Sl.No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed* Capacity (MW)	Located in the State	Gas** requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Average gas consumption (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	2.07	1.59
2	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	2.01	1.63
3	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	3.18	2.56
4	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	3.98	2.61
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06		11.24	8.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	3.12	2.65
6	Kawas CCPP	656.20	Gujarat	3.15	2.56
7	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740.00	Maharashtra	3.55	1.08
8	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740.00	Maharashtra	3.55	1.33
9	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740.00	Maharashtra	3.56	1.38
Sub Total (WR)		3533.59		16.93	9.00
10	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	Assam	1.40	1.31
11	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	0.58	0.74
Sub Total (NER)		375.00		1.98	2.05
Total (CS)		6252.65		30.15	19.44
State Sector					
12	I.P.CCPPP	270.00	Delhi	1.30	1.17
13	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi	1.59	1.35
14	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan	1.58	1.32
15	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan	1.18	0.57
Sub Total (NR)		1044.20		5.65	4.41
16	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1.05	0.78
17	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat	0.75	0.69
18	Utran CCPP	518.00	Gujarat	2.49	0.62
19	Uran CCPP	912.00	Maharashtra	4.38	3.35
Sub Total (WR)		1804.72		8.67	5.44
20	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry	0.16	0.16
21	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.33
22	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.36
23	Narimanam GPS	10.00	Tamil Nadu	Station not in Operation	
24	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	Tamil Nadu	0.89	0.68
Sub Total (SR)		435.70		2.04	1.53
25	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	0.84	0.85
26	Namrup GT	73.00	Assam	0.43	0.53
27	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam	0.14	0.12
28	Namrup WHP	22.00	Assam	0.00	0.00
29	Baramura GT	37.50	Tripura	0.26	0.20
30	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura	0.63	0.56
Sub Total (NER)		366.50		2.30	2.26
Total (SS)		3651.12		18.66	13.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pvt. Sector					
31	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat	0.48	0.48
32	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra	0.86	0.84
Sub Total (WR)		280.00		1.34	1.32
Total (Pvt S)		280.00		1.34	1.32
Pvt. IPP Sector					
33	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Gujarat	0.77	0.83
34	Essar CCPP	515.00	Gujarat	2.47	1.87
35	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat	3.14	2.50
36	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	Gujarat	5.51	2.77
Sub Total (WR)		2477.50		11.89	7.97
37	Gautami CCPP	464.00	Andhra Pradesh	2.23	1.55
38	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.93
39	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh	2.19	1.89
40	Konaseema CCPP	280.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.95	1.15
41	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.68	1.24
42	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.76
43	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.78	1.53
44	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.40
45	P.Nallurccpp	330.50	Tamil Nadu	1.59	0.02
46	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	0.25	0.23
Sub Total (SR)		2850.50		14.31	9.70
47	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Assam	0.12	0.10
Sub Total (NER)		24.50		0.12	0.10
Total (Pvt IPP S)		5352.50		26.32	17.77
Grand Total		15536.20		76.47	52.17

* Installed capacity is as on 31.10.2009.

** Normative gas requirement at 90 % PLF taking GCV of gas=9000 k.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 k.Cal/SCM), station heat rate-2900 k. Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k. Cal/kWh for combined cycle and is as on 31.10.2009.

Electrification of villages

†2743. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 986 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13 July, 2009 and state:

- (a) the number of villages supplied with power by the State Governments out of 62,520 villages electrified upto 30 June, 2009;
- (b) the number of villages to be electrified in the first phase of Eleventh Plan; and
- (c) the number of remaining villages left for electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), electrification works in 62,520 un/de-electrified villages comprising 58,745 villages of X Plan and 3,775 villages of XI Plan have been completed as on 30.06.2009 by the State Power Utilities and Central Public Sector Undertakings. Out of 62,520 villages, 44,273 villages have been energized as on 30.06.2009. Power supply to the villages is under domain of State Governments.

(b) 1,18,499 un/de-electrified villages comprising 68,763 villages of X Plan and 49,736 villages of XI Plan have been covered in the sanctioned projects under RGGVY.

(c) As on 30.11.2009, electrification in 67,080 un/de-electrified villages comprising of 60,499 villages of X Plan and 6,581 villages of XI Plan have been completed. Remaining 51,419 villages comprising of 8,264 villages of X Plan and 43,155 villages of XI Plan are left for electrification.

Dishonoring of contract with NTPC by RIL

2744. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL's) dishonoring of the contract with NTPC has caused a loss of around Rs.30.000 crores to NTPC;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the actual loss incurred by NTPC till date as a result thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which Government proposes to recover the losses from RIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (d) The tariff of NTPC projects is determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). As per the Regulation for fixing the Tariff under the Electricity Act 2003, there is no loss to NTPC on account of fuel cost as the fuel cost is a pass-through to beneficiaries. However, to protect the long term interests of its customers NTPC always strives to source fuel at the most competitive price.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NTPC, with this objective of getting gas at the most competitive price, went for International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for sourcing of gas for its expansion projects at Kawas (1300 MW) and Gandhar (1300 MW) and placed Letter of Intent (LOI) on RIL, evaluated to be the lowest Techno-Commercially acceptable bidder, for supply of gas at US \$ 2.34 / Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) for 17 years. Subsequently, RIL sought major changes in Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) in the form of Limitation of Liability and RIL did not sign GSPA. Therefore, NTPC filed a suit against M/s RIL in Bombay High Court on 20.12.2005 for specific performance of the contract. The matter is at present sub-judice. The expansion project is yet to come up.

The variable cost of power (at delivered price of gas of US \$ 3.30 / MMBTU based on commodity price of US \$ 2.34 / MMBTU) works out to be Rs.1.07/ kilo watt hour (Kwh). The variable cost of power (at delivered price of US\$ 6.67/MMBTU considering price of gas as US \$ 4.20/MMBTU (land fall price) as fixed by Govt. of India for KG D-6 gas) works out to be Rs.2.17/Kwh. The difference in variable cost of power works out to be Rs.1.10/kwh (Rs.2.17-Rs.1.07/kwh).

Conference of power ministers

2745. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has called on the States and UTs to expedite efforts to achieve goal of power for all;
- (b) if so, the decisions taken during the conference of Ministers of Power and whether it has been decided to call such a meeting twice a year; and
- (c) if so, what were the points discussed and to what extent measures have been taken to implement decisions taken at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (c) A Conference of Power Ministers of States was held on 15th November, 2009 at New Delhi to discuss following issues:-

- (i) Capacity Addition;
- (ii) Open Access;
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana; and
- (iv) Re-structured APDRP.

After detailed discussion, a Resolution was adopted at the end of the conference incorporating the steps to be taken to expedite progress in Capacity Addition and facilitate implementation of RGGVY, R-APDRP and Open Access.

Constitution of a media commission

†2746. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has received a proposal for constituting a Media Commission and forming a Central Media Council of Newspapers and News Agency Development, which will work for the development of small or medium newspapers and literary magazines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government, so far, in this regard;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to form a permanent pay fixation machinery for newspapers and magazines which will take timely decision regarding pay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The issue of setting up of Media Commission was raised at one of the forums. Initial suggestions/comments have been called for from various media units. However, a final view in this regard is yet to be taken.

There is no such proposal for forming Central Media Council of Newspapers and News Agencies.

(c) and (d) The Government constitutes Wage Board, as and when necessary, for the purpose of fixing and revising rates of wages in respect of working journalists under the 'Working Journalists Act, 1955'.

Price of gas purchased by NTPC

†2747. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC has finally decided to purchase the gas produced at Krishna-Godavari D-6 basin at 4.2 dollar instead of 2.34 dollar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of power generation will get affected as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the estimated increase in cost of power generation and whether the increased cost will be recovered from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC, with the objective of getting gas at the most competitive price, went for International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for sourcing of gas for its expansion projects at Kawas (1300 MW) and Gandhar (1300 MW) and placed Letter of Intent (LOI) on RIL, evaluated to be the lowest Techno-Commercially acceptable bidder, for supply of gas at US \$ 2.34 / Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) for 17 years. Subsequently, RIL sought major changes in Gas Sale and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Purchase Agreement (GSPA) in the form of Limitation of Liability and RIL did not sign the GSPA. Therefore, NTPC filed a suit against M/s RIL in Bombay High Court on 20.12.2005 for specific performance of the contract. The matter is at present sub-judice.

As far as Gas supply for NTPC's existing Gas Based Stations is concerned, NTPC has agreed to take the gas as approved and allocated by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) at US\$ 4.2/MMBTU except for its existing Kawas and Gandhar projects. NTPC has signed GSPA without prejudice to its suit in Bombay High Court against M/s RIL.

(c) and (d) The variable cost of power (at delivered price of gas of US \$ 3.30 / MMBTU based on commodity price of US \$ 2.34 / MMBTU) works out to be Rs.1.07/Kwh. The variable cost of power (at delivered price of US\$ 6.67/MMBTU considering price of gas as US \$ 4.20/MMBTU (land fall price) as fixed by Govt of India for KG D-6 gas) works out to be Rs.2.17/Kwh. The difference in variable cost of power works out to be Rs.1.10/kwh (Rs.2.17 -Rs.1.07/kwh). NTPC's tariff is determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). As per the Regulation for fixing the Tariff under the Electricity Act 2003, the fuel cost is a pass-through to beneficiary States/UTs who in turn have realize this from the consumers.

Under-achievement of power capacity addition targets

†2748. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans have been formulated for additional power generation capacity under the five year plans to provide balanced pace to development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the additional power generation capacity could not be achieved as per the target set in each of the five year plan from Eighth Five Year Plan to Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether Government has identified the reasons for not achieving the targets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Electricity Plans are formulated for additional capacity generation of power under national Five Year Plans and accelerated development of the power sector. The Electricity Act, 2003, requires the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to prepare a National Electricity Plan once in five

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years. It also provides for formulation of short term and perspective plans for the development of the electricity system and coordinating the activities of various planning agencies for the optimal utilization of resources to sub-serve the interests of the national economy. The latest National Electricity Plan has been prepared by the CEA for the 11th Plan and has been notified in 2007.

(c) and (d) The capacity addition target set in the 8th, 9th and 10th Five Year Plans could not be achieved. Planning Commission has fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. As per the latest assessment of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during the 11th Plan. In addition, projects totaling to 12,590 MW are being attempted for commissioning on best efforts basis in the 11th Plan.

Major reasons identified for non-achievement of the targets include delay in supplies/erection by suppliers/contractors; non-availability of gas; delay in award of works mainly in state sector; non-achievement of financial closure; delay in clearance/investment decision and geological uncertainty especially for hydro projects; and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) problems.

Clearance for Srinagar Hydro Power Projects

2749. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been mandated to take into account 'other public purposes' while granting techno-economic clearance to hydro-power projects;

(b) whether it is a fact that bathing and maintenance of natural dynamics of flow at ghats of Dev Prayag is a public purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that CEA has not taken into account the impact of Srinagar project on dynamics of flow while granting techno-economic clearance to the Srinagar hydro-power project; and

(d) if so, what action his Ministry proposes to take for maintaining natural dynamics of flow at ghats of Dev Prayag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Concurrence of Hydro Electric Schemes is accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), keeping in view the requirements of Section 8 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in which technical aspects of scheme including aspect of other public purposes has been mentioned.

The Authority mainly examines technical aspects of the scheme and takes assistance of Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Geological Survey of India (GSI) etc. to ensure whether adequate studies have been made for optimal location of dam and other river works. The authority also consults State Govt or Central Government or other such Government agencies as deemed appropriate.

Techno-Economic Clearance(TEC)/concurrence to a hydroelectric project is accorded by CEA after examining detailed project report submitted by the developer considering its technical parameters. Besides this, clearance of the other Authorities/ Ministries including Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) is obtained by the developer prior to taking up the project for construction.

(b) Aspects relating to bathing are covered in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environment Management Plan (EMP) studies which is a part of environmental clearance obtained by the developer from the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) and the clearance of the project from environmental angle is an independent activity.

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, the aspects relating to bathing and maintenance of natural dynamics of flow are considered by the MoEF as part of the environmental clearance and not the CEA. MoEF has accorded environmental clearance to this project on 03.05.1985.

The two approvals *i.e.* TEC concurrence by CEA and Environmental Clearance by the MoEF are accorded by two independent authorities of the Government and both the approvals are independent of each other. Therefore, obtaining the environmental clearance of a project from MoEF is not a pre-requisite for accord of TEC concurrence by CEA. However, a condition is invariably stipulated in the TEC concurrence letter, issued by CEA for obtaining the clearance from MoEF, if already not obtained. In case it is already obtained, then it is stipulated in the TEC concurrence letter that the developer shall comply with the conditions of MoEF clearance letter.

Kotli Bhel-II is under development by the NHPC and Dev Prayag ghats happen to be on upstream of Kotli Bhel-II. Levels of water and dynamics of flow at Dev Prayag ghats will be governed by levels of reservoir of Kotli Bhel-II. NHPC has made a detailed study on the projected water levels at Dev Prayag bathing ghats as part of the environmental clearance. Environmental clearance to Kotli Bhel-II HE Scheme has already been accorded by MoEF on 23.08.2007.

Self sufficiency in power

2750. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inverter industry as a whole has been growing at 25 per cent for the last five years and its penetration in urban areas, including the tier II and tier III cities has reached 30 per cent;

(b) if so, how much additional capacity would be generated by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, period so as to give substantial relief to agricultural and medium and small industrial consumers; and

(c) what is the perspective planning in terms of ongoing Five Year Plans by which the country would become self-sufficient to meet rising demands for power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) According to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises information in respect of number of units engaged in the manufacturing of inverter exclusively is not available. However, the number of

industries engaged in the manufacturing of electric motors, generators, transformers and inverters is available as per the 3rd and 4th All India Census with reference years 2001-02 and 2006-07 respectively. The details of which are given below:

Census	Number of Units		Total
	Registered	Unregistered	
3rd (2001-02)	8396	21054	29450
4th (2006-07)	13825	33493	47318

(b) and (c) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during 11 Plan period to meet the power requirement of the country. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has recently reviewed the likely capacity addition during 11th Plan after meeting with project developers. Based on the inputs provided by the project developers and suppliers, CEA has assessed that a total capacity of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with high level of certainty during the 11th Plan, out of which projects aggregating 18,859 MW have already been commissioned till 30.11.2009. In addition, projects aggregating 12,590 MW are being attempted for commissioning on best efforts basis.

A capacity addition of at least 1,00,000 MW would be required by the 12th Plan to meet the projected demand. The capacity addition programme for the 12th Plan is yet to be finalized.

Imports of power equipment from China

2751. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant increase in the imports of power equipments and machinery from China, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of such imports are done by the private power producers; and

(c) whether domestic producers are not able to supply equipments due to noncommercial conditionality in the tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in import of power equipment from China. At present 21,519 MW of capacity both in thermal and hydro is being implemented using equipments from China. The thermal and hydro power projects, which are programmed to give; benefits in 11th Plan, orders for which have been placed on Chinese manufacturer/supplier on Boiler-Turbine-Generator (BTG)/ Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) /Electro-Mechanical packages basis is given in the Statement (See below). Out of 21519 MW of capacity under construction during 11th Plan, 4794 MW is being implemented in the Government Sector (Central Sector 1200 MW and State Sector 3594 MW) and 16725 MW in the Private Sector.

(c) The bids are generally selected through competitive biddings of equipment supplier as the target of capacity addition is high and capacity of domestic equipment manufacturers at the moment is less, so plants are being imported.

Statement

Order placed on Chinese Manufacturers/suppliers for power projects programmed for benefit during 11th plan.

Sector	State	Project Name/Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Org. cap (MW)	Name of the manufacturer/supplier
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thermal					
Central Sector					
	WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I/ DVC	U-1	600	M/s Shanghai Electric Corp., China
			U-2	600	
			Sub Total	1200	
State Sector					
	Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar/ HPGCL	U-1	600	M/s Shanghai Electric Corp., China
			U-2	600	
	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar TPP/ HPGCL	U-1	300	M/s Shanghai Electric Corp., China
			U-2	300	
	TN	Mettur TPP Ext/ TNEB	U-1	600	Dong Fang Electric Corpn. China
	WB	Durgapur TPS Extn/ DPL	U-7	300	Dong Fang Electric Corpn. China
	WB	Sagardighi TPP/ WBPDC	U-1	300	Dong Fang Electric Corpn. China
			U-2	300	
			Sub-Total	3300	
Private Sector					
	Chhattisgarh	Lanco AmarkantakTPS Ph-1, Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd	U-1	300	Zelen Malayasia/Dong Fang Electric Company, China
			U-2	300	

Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-1 & 2)/ Adani Power Ltd	U-1	330	SCMEC, SFPML, China
		U-2	330	
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-I(U-3&4)/ Adani Power Ltd	U-3	330	Kowa/SFPML, China
		U-4	330	
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II/ Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	SEPCO-III, China
		U-2	660	
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III/ Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	SEPCO-III, China
		U-2	660	
		U-3	660	
Karnataka	Toranagallu TPP/ JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd	U-1	300	Shanghai Electric Corp., China
		U-2	300	
Karnataka	Udupi TPP/ NPCL	U-1	507.5	Dong Fang Electric Company, China
		U-2	507.5	
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP/ SW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd	U-1	300	Shanghai Electric Corp., China
		U-2	300	
		U-3	300	
		U-4	300	
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I/ Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	SCMEC, China
		U-2	660	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II/ Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	
	MP	Sasan UMPP/ Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Shanghai Electric Corp., China
	Orissa	Sterlite TPP/ Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600	SEPCO-III, China
			U-2	600	
			U-3	600	
			U-4	600	
	Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP/ Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-1	135	Dong Fang, China
			U-2	135	
			U-3	135	
			U-4	135	
			U-5	135	
			U-6	135	
			U-7	135	
			U-8	135	
	UP	Anpara-C/ Lanco Anpara Power Pvt, Ltd.	U-1	600	Dong Fang, China
			U-2	600	
	UP	Rosa TPP Ph-1/ Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd. - Reliance Energy	U-1	300	Shanghai Electric Corp., China
			U-2	300	

UP	Rosa TPP Ph-II/ Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd.- Reliance Energy	U-3	300	Shanghai Electric Corp., China
		U-4	300	
Sub-Total			16555	
Total (Thermal)			21055	
Hydro				
State Sector				
Andhra Pradesh	Priyadarshini Jurala/ APGENCO	6X39	234	CMEC
Kerala	Pallivasal/ KSEB	2X30	60	Dongfang Electric Company
Sub-Total			294	
Private Sector				
H.P.	Budhil/ Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	2X35	70	Dongfang Electric Company
	Malana/ Everest Power Pvt. Ltd.	2X50	100	Dongfang Electric Company
Sub-Total			170	
Total (Hydro)			464	
Grand Total			21519	
(Thermal + Hydro)				

Conference of Power Ministers

2752. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he had called a conference of the State power ministers to discuss about the slippages in the capacity addition in the power sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the problems being faced by various State Government's in commissioning new power plants and the steps being taken to solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Conference of Power Ministers of States was held on 15th November, 2009 at New Delhi to discuss following issues:-

- (v) Capacity Addition;
- (vi) Open Access;
- (vii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana; and
- (viii) Re-structured APDRP.

After detailed discussion, a Resolution was adopted at the end of the conference incorporating the steps to be taken to expedite progress in Capacity Addition and facilitate implementation of RGGVY, R-APDRP and Open Access.

Ministry of Power has been actively interacting with and monitoring through meetings/discussions with BHEL as well as with State Power Utilities regularly, to expedite commissioning of new power plants as per schedule and to prevent slippages.

Power allocation to Kerala

2753. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had taken any measures to allot a share from unallocated quota of power from the central power generating stations for Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to restore special allocation from Talcher II to 180 MW for the State; and
- (c) if the answer to part (a) above be negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
(a) The unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Government, is allocated on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and overall requirement of States/UTs. The quantum of this power being fixed and limited, enhancement in allocation to one or more State(s)/UT(s) is carried out by equivalent reduction in the allocation of other beneficiaries. There is no specific share of unallocated power allocated to any state.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the request of Government of Kerala for allocation of 180 MW cheaper power for pooling with the power of Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Plant, 180 MW power from the unallocated power of Talcher STPS-II was allocated to Kerala on 29.10.2005, for the above purpose, which was subsequently renewed *vide* order dated 16th May, 2007. While the

allocation of unallocated power to Kerala and other states/UT of the region have been reviewed and revised from time to time to meet the seasonal and emergent demands of States/UTs, Kerala is being continued with 168 MW to 173 MW allocation of unallocated power from CGSs of the Southern Region at present.

During November, 2009, Kerala was having 1.3 % energy shortage and 1.1 % of peak shortage, which was lowest in the Southern Region. Further, during the current financial year (April - November, 2009), Kerala has scheduled its full entitlement in Telcher-II STPS but the scheduling of Kayamkulam Power has been of the order of 76% of the entitlement.

Projects underway

‡2754. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

- (a) the number of the projects out of 925 on going projects costing Rs.20 crores or more, which are running as per the stipulated schedule;
- (b) the departments and Ministries to which these projects belong to; and
- (c) the amount spent on these projects till March, 2009 and its percentage to the total cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As on 30.06.2009, out of 951 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, 216 projects are running as per the stipulated schedule. Out of these 16 projects are ahead of schedule. These projects belong to Atomic Energy, Civil Aviation, Coal, Steel, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Power, Road Transport and Highways, Railways, Shipping & Ports, Telecommunication and Urban Development Sectors. On the basis of information provided by project authorities, as on 30.06.2009, an amount of Rs.40,381 crore has been spent on these projects. The expenditure incurred is 21.29% of the original cost of Rs. 189,660 crore on these projects.

Infrastructure projects in Andhra Pradesh

2755. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of different infrastructure projects costing Rs.20 crore and above running behind the original approved schedule in the State;
- (b) the original cost of the above projects, project-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for cost and time overrun of the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Out of 73 Infrastructure projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the monitor of this Ministry, 33 projects are running behind original approved schedule. Details of original cost and the reasons for cost and time overruns project-wise is given in the statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the delayed projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(as on 30.06.2009)

(Cost/expenditure in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No. delay	Project	Capacity	Original date of Approval	Original date of Commiss- ioning	Antici- pated date of Commis- sioning	Original Cost	Original pated	Antici- overrun	Cost Expen- diture	Total	Reason for
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Coal											
Singareni Collieries Company Limited											
1	Dorli OCP-II	0.700 MTY	3/2004	8/2007	3/2010	47.67	47.67	-	2.50		Delay in acquisition of Govt. land.
2	Manuguru OC Project	1.50 MTY	1/2008	3/2011	3/2012	50.46	50.46	-	0.81		Completed ahead of schedule.
3	Vakilpali BG Unit	1.250MT	1/2008	3/2010	3/2012	31.49	31.49	-	0.00		Project is in initial stage.
4	Abbapur OCP	0.60 MTY	10/2004	3/2009	3/2010	39.48	39.48	-	0.95		Delay in acquisition of forest land.
5	Srirampur OCP-II	2.50 MTY	10/2004	3/2009	3/2010	49.08	88.47	39.39	0.15		Specific reasons not available.
6	Continuous Miner at GDK-11A incline	MTY 0.24 0.4	6/2004	3/2007	3/2010	22.07	70.80	48.73	66.82		Specific reasons not available.
7	Venkatesh Khani-7 Continuous Miner	0.4 MTY	8/2001	3/2004	3/2010	49.51	74.73	25.22	54.34		Coal production suspended after an accident.
8	Koyagudem OCP-II	2.00 MTY	3/2004	11/2010	3/2011	43.25	58.89	15.64	38.34		Delay in land acquisition.

9	Khairagura OC	2.50 MTY	9/2001	3/2005	3/2010	47.46	92.46	45.00	67.06	Delay in land acquisition.
10	Ramagundam OCP-I Expansion	1.500 MTY	9/2002	3/2006	3/2011	48.18	88.10	39.92	92.63	Specific reasons not available.
Steel										
Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited										
11	Modification & Upgradation of Continuous Casting Machine No.2		3/2007	1/2009	8/2009	24.50	77.00	52.50	28.60	Delay in supply of drawings and equipment by concerned parties.
12	Combined Blowing of LD Converters in SMS-I		8/2007	1/2009	8/2009	18.00	37.00	19.00	21.00	Specific reasons not available.
13	Coke Oven Battery No.4-Phase-II-Coal Handling Side		12/2006	12/2008	4/2010	87.00	97.00	10.00	14.89	Delay in issue of specifications by MECON.
14	Coke Oven Battery No.4 Phase-II		8/2007	10/2009	5/2010	108.00	168.95	60.95	4.01	Non-response to the NIT by bidders.
15	Power Plant-I,	67.5 MW	9/2007	12/2009	1/2011	462.00	465.00	3.00	40.51	Delay in supply of turbo-generator by foreign vendor.
16	67.5 Mw TG-5 Aux. Stem-Emergency Power Requirement Exp.Unit	67.5 MW TG-5	7/2007	2/2010	1/2011	230.00	358.19	128.19	51.33	Specific reasons not available.
17	Coke Oven Battery No.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd..Vizag		12/2003	12/2006	4/2009	286.63	355.21	68.58	301.25	Commissioning of Battery proper- put on hold.
18	Augmentation of Iron Ore Storage in RMHP		5/2008	9/2010	12/2011	480.00	480.00	-	0.00	Retendering of stock yard equipment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	Expansion of RINL/VSP From 3 MTPY-6.3 Mtpy of Liquid Steel	3.3 Mt	10/2005	10/2009	6/2011	8692.00	12228.00	3536.00	4123.00	Poor mobilisation by contractors and shortage of steel workmen.
20	Pulverised Coal Injection System for BF-1 & 2		11/2007	9/2009	12/2009	125.00	133.00	8.00	0.74	Delay in supply of equipment.
Petroleum										
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited										
21	Clean Fuels Project Vizag Refinery Modernisation		4/2003	5/2006	6/2009	1635.00	2147.79	512.79	2060.21	Delay in manufacturing and supply by vendors, inadequate mobilization by contractors and inadequate manpower.
Railways										
Line Doubling										
22	Raichur-Guntakal New Line	81.1 Kms.	4/2003	12/2007	7/2010	136.62	221.90	85.28	61.05	Delay in land Acquisition
23	Obulavaripalle- Krishnapattnam Railway Electrification	113 Kms.	7/2006	3/2008	3/2010	743.00	732.80	-10.20	138.95	Delay in track linking.
24	Reingunta-Guntakal (RVNL) Workshops & Production Unit	Kms. 308	6/2000	4/2003	6/2010	168.34	296.20	127.86	172.36	Delay in award of contract for OHE works
25	Kazipet-Third BG Electric Loco Shed For Homing 100 Locomot.	Locos 100	3/1996	3/2000	3/2010	23.00	32.11	9.11	31.68	Delay in approval.

Road Transport & Highways										
National Highways Authority of India										
26	Hyderabad-Bangalore, Km.135.47- Km.211, NH-7(A.P.)	74.65 Kms.	12/2003	3/2009	8/2009	611.44	592.00	-19.44	801.02	Delay in land acquisition.
27	Hyderabad-Bangalore Section, Km.336- Km. 376, NH-7 (A.P.)	40 Kms.	12/2003	9/2008	9/2009	243.38	243.38	-	116.85	Slow progress by contractor.
28	Gundla-Ponchampalli- Bowenpalli- Shivrampalli, Km.464-Km.474	Km. 23.1	4/2000	12/2005	7/2009	71.57	71.57	-	105.64	Delay in land acquisition.
Shipping & Ports										
Ports										
29	Improvement & Development of Port Roads		5/2002	3/2007	3/2010	20.00	35.00	15.00	27.31	No specific reason given.
30	Improvement To Port Railway System		9/2002	3/2007	3/2010	30.00	30.00	0.00	16.69	No specific reason given.
31	Deepening And Widening of Inner Harbour Entrance Chanel Ph-I	0.8 MT	8/2003	5/2006	12/2009	28.70	24.31	-4.39	20.45	No specific reason given.
32	D/O Add. Stacking Space & Reclamation/Hard Surfacing		6/2004	5/2006	3/2010	21.23	21.23	-	5.78	No specific reason given.
Urban Development										
Central Public Works Department										
33	Construction of Additional Gpao at Kavadi Guda Secunderabad		3/2004	9/2007	4/2010	24.05	24.05	-	14.04	Delay due to land acquisition
Total						14698.11	19514.24	4816.13	8480.96	

Cost escalation of projects

2756. DR. GYAN PRAKASH P1LANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has estimated the escalation cost of 925 projects costing Rs.20 crore or more each and 423 of these projects-or nearly 50 per cent -have been delayed by between six months and two years, cost overruns in the 423 projects is close to Rs.45,500 crore, 17 per cent of the original cost of Rs.2,46,070 crore;

(b) whether the 2000 MW nuclear power plant at Kadankula, Tamil Nadu alone, delayed by 18 months, has seen a price escalation of Rs.3796 crore; and

(c) whether any accountability has been fixed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As on 30.06.2009, out of 951 central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation is estimated to cost Rs,607,188 crore, 474 projects, which is about 50%, have been delayed with respect to their original schedule. The cost overrun in these delayed projects is of the order of Rs. 42,014 crore which is 13.52% of the original cost of Rs.310,178 crore.

(b) and (c) According to Nuclear Power Corporation of India, the expenditure on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, as of October, 2009, is Rs.12446 crore as compared to the approved completion cost of Rs.13171 crore. The projects is being executed in technical cooperation with Russian Federation and all equipment is in Russian scope of supply. There has been delay in supply of equipment/components from the Russian Federation. The matter has been taken up with Russian Federation at the highest level of Government on several occasions.

Exploitation of tribals

2757. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that tribals have been exploited by the politicians, contractors and industrialists by grabbing their land;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the tribals, who are the indigenous people, are still out of the mainstream of the country;

(c) whether their children do not get good education, their adult men and women do not get employment and their old people do not receive healthcare facilities; and

(d) if so, the steps visualized for their rehabilitation and welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribals Affairs is concerned only with the Scheduled Tribes (ST). This Ministry has no report from any State regarding exploitation of Scheduled Tribes by the politicians, contractors and industrialists, by grabbing their land.

The Scheduled Tribes are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various programmes aimed at ameliorating their condition and creating a conducive environment, thereby enabling them to participate in all spheres of life. Further development efforts are carefully directed towards the particularly vulnerable section amongst the STs, through implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme for their exclusive development, keeping in view their socio-cultural environment.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the line Ministries through implementation of various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in order to improve the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes, covering various parameters like education, employment and healthcare. This is borne out by an increase in literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and a reduction in the drop out rate at the primary, elementary and secondary stages of education, since 1991, and increase in work participation rate for STs vis-a-vis the total population as per 2001 Census. Further, the Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission for providing basic healthcare for the entire country with special focus on SCs/STs, etc. Also, in order to bring the STs at par with others and enhance their Human Development Index, Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Special Programme, in which Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are provided to all ST populated States for taking up projects for bridging the critical gaps in infrastructure in tribal areas.

Relaxation in scholarship for STs

2758. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the ST students not getting relaxation for scholarship for higher education alike the minorities community students as introduced by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Government would implement the same for the ST students with an urgent basis; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor despite the literacy rate of STs is less than minority communities in Orissa specially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs already has four schemes of scholarship for

higher education for ST students viz. The Post Matric Scholarship scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme, the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme and the Top Class Education Scheme. Of these, the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is available to all eligible ST students whose family income is less than Rs. 1.08 lakh per annum, for pursuing post-matric courses in recognized institutions, unlike the schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs which carry a fixed number of scholarships per state.

Ownership of forest lands to tribals

‡2759. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the progress made in the programme aimed at granting ownership rights to tribals over forest lands under their possession, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases identified so far, the claims presented and the number of possessions granted out of them in Rajasthan;
- (c) the number of claims pending, the stages of their pendency, since when these are pending and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the person entrusted with the responsibility to remove shortcomings pointed out in the claims and by when Government would ensure their fulfilment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Details of the claims received and the number of title deeds distributed/ready for distribution in respect of forest land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, State-wise, including Rajasthan, as on 30.11.2009, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 lies with the State/UT Governments. The processing of the claims for recognition and vesting of forest rights is a continuing process. The data regarding the number of claims pending in the different States/UTs, the stages of their pendency, since when these are pending and the reasons therefor, etc. are not maintained in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(d) The claimants under the Act for recognition of their forest rights over forest land have to submit their claims in the Form prescribed in the Rules notified on 1.1.2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act. The claimant himself has to ensure that the particulars to be given in the Form are correct in all respects.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Status of State-wise implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006*

(As on 30.11.2009)

Sl. No	State	Total number of claims received	Total number of titles deeds distributed/ ready
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,25,105 (3,18,037 Individual and 7,068 community)	1,73,052 distributed
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	66,546 (63,448 Individual and 3098 community)	-
4.	Bihar	788	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,57,857	1,92,088 distributed
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,85,222 (1,77,055 individual and 8,167 community)	7,584 distributed
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	4,539	72 distributed including 2 community rights
10.	Karnataka	45,801	-
11.	Kerala	36,448 (35,310 Individual and 1138 community).	23distributed
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,71,993	47,460 distributed and 39,779 ready.
13.	Maharashtra	2,79,540	2,453 distributed

1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Orissa	3,06,034 (3,04,034 individual and 1,698 community)	50,190 distributed
18.	Rajasthan	59 557 (59,239 Individual and 318 community)	6,454 distributed
19.	Sikkim		
20.	Tamil Nadu	8,352	
21.	Tripura	1,62,819	82,741 distributed
22.	Uttar Pradesh	52,736	
23.	Uttaranchal		
24.	West Bengal	1, 41,783 (1,31,664 individual and 10,119 community)	11,110 distributed and 3,894 ready
25.	A & N Islands		
26.	Daman & Diu		
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
	Total	25,05,120	5,73,227 distributed and 43,693 ready.

Notes:

1. **Arunachal Pradesh:** The State Government has informed that though they have constituted the SDLC, DLC and SLMC under the Act but unlike the other States of Indian Union where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are in minority and socio economically marginalized by other dominant non-tribal population, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is wholly domiciled by various ethnic tribal groups whose land and forests are specifically identified with natural boundaries of hillocks, ranges, rivers and tributaries. Barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries, reserved forests, most of the land in entire State is community land. Territorial boundaries of land and forest belonging to one community or tribes from the others are also identified in the same line leaving no scopes for any dispute over the possession of land forest or water bodies among the tribes. Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in true sense does not have much relevance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. **Haryana:** The State Govt. has informed that there are no Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers living in the forests of Haryana.
3. **Manipur:** Information not available.
4. **Mizoram:** The State Government has informed that the Act is to be approved by the State Legislative Assembly as per the Article 371(G) of the Constitution. This is awaited.
5. **Nagaland:** The Government of Nagaland has informed that the land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the land owners. Hence, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 per se may not be applicable to the State of Nagaland.
6. **Sikkim:** The Government of Sikkim has issued a notification dated 28.1.2008 regarding constitution of an Expert Committee for identification of Critical Wildlife habitats in Protected Areas (PAs) and have also constituted the various Committees under the Act but has not sent any report regarding the progress of implementation of the Act in the State so far.
7. **A&N Islands:** The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has informed that in A&N Islands there are no non-tribal forest dwellers as defined in the Act. The area inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of A&N Islands has been declared as reserved area under the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Regulation), 1956. The interest of the tribals in the land situated in the reserved areas are fully protected under the provision of the regulation. The tribal reserves have been notified as reserved or protected forest reserve.
8. **Daman & Diu:** No progress.
9. **Lakshadweep:** The UT Administration has intimated that there are no terrestrial forests and no forest tribes or traditional forest dwellers in Lakshadweep.

10. Puducherry: The Government of Puducherry has informed that there are no recognized Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry and also no land in Puducherry is classified as "Forest Land" coming within the definition of Clause 2(d) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Swadhar scheme in Himachal Pradesh

2760. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women benefited by Swadhar Scheme in Himachal Pradesh;\
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned and released to Himachal Pradesh for implementation of Swadhar Scheme during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the diversion of funds to other activities; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There is no Swadhar shelter Home functioning in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Programmes under ICDS

†2761. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the programmes being operated throughout the country under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), State-wise;
- (b) whether the economic assistance is also being provided to Non-Government Organizations through this scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Government/UT Administrations. It aims a holistic development of children below six years of age and pregnant women and lactation mothers by providing a package of six services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

Of the six services, health components namely, immunization, health check up, referral services are delivered through public health infrastructure under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India releases grant-in-aid to States/UT for implementation of ICDS Scheme, as per schematic norms.

Under the Scheme, State/UTs are involving Self Help Groups (SHFs)/ Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in provision of Supplementary Nutrition and training.

As on 31.03.09, a total number of 7073 ICDS Projects and 13.56 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India across the country. State-wise details sanctioned Projects & AWCs/Mini-AWCs are available at Ministry's website wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanoprAWCs300909.pdf.

Revamping of ICDS scheme

2762. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to revamp Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details, thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding supply of poor quality of nutrition in Anganwadi; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In order to better achieve the intended objectives, the Government has universalized the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) to cover all habitations as per norms, including provision for 'Anganwadi on Demand'. Further, cost norms, nutritional & feeding norms of Supplementary Nutrition and training norms have been enhanced. Provision for flexi funds at Anganwadi level has also been made to meet the unforeseen exigencies. Government has also introduced new World Health Organisation (WHO) Growth Standards for monitoring the growth of children.

The States/UTs have been requested to operationalize the sanctioned projects and AWCs with revised norms, in accordance with directions of the Apex Court in this regard.

State-wise details of sanctioned ICDS Projects, AWCs & Mini-AWCs, including Himachal Pradesh, are available at Ministry's website wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/sanoprAWCs300909.pdf.

- (c) and (d) No such complaints have been received during the last two years.

Child welfare schemes in Orissa

2763. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds released and spent for child welfare schemes in Orissa;

- (b) the details thereof, rural and urban area-wise; and
- (c) the benefits reached to the poor people in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The funds released to States/UTs, including State of Orissa, alongwith the details of benefits provided under child welfare schemes are available on the website of the Ministry of Women and Child Development *i.e.*, www.wcd.nic.in. This information is also available in the Annual Reports of this Ministry which are available in the Library of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) and (c) The basic consideration under all the schemes of the Ministry is that the benefits of the scheme flow to the disadvantaged sections.

Undernourished children in Tamil Nadu

2764. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 65 per cent children between the age of six months to five years in Tamil Nadu have been found anaemic due to malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the corrective measures Government proposes to take to remove malnutrition among the children in the State;
- (d) whether Government proposes to increase the financial assistance to the State Government to provide nutritious meals and supplements to the children; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) -3 (2005-06), 64.2% of the children (6 months - 59 months) in Tamil Nadu suffer from anaemia.

(c) Malnutrition is a multifaceted and multi sectoral problem requiring coordinated action by various Ministries. The schemes being implemented by different Ministries which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of children are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Government of India has already revised the financial norms of supplementary nutrition w.e.f. 7.11.08 for different category of beneficiaries and accordingly increased financial assistance is being provided to the States including the State of Tamil Nadu as per status of implementation. The revised financial norms are as under:-

Sl.No.	Category	Pre-revised rates	Revised rates
			(per beneficiary per day)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs.2.00	Rs.4.00
2.	Severely malnourished (6-72 months)	Rs.2.70	Rs.6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs.2.30	Rs.5.00

Further, under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, food-grains (wheat and rice) are allocated to State/UTs on request at BPL rates for Supplementary Nutrition Programme under the ICDS Scheme.

Statement

Schemes/programmes which address malnutrition

1. The Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for children below 6 years and for pregnant and lactating women in all States/UTs. The scheme, *inter-alia*, provides a component of Supplementary Nutrition. The Government has since increased the cost of Supplementary Nutrition as well as nutritional norms for different categories of beneficiaries as follows:

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

2. Reproductive & Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health & 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 Child Hood Illness
 - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & 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
3. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
4. National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Education & Literacy.

5. 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 & 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 which are as follows:-

- Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.
 - Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months
 - Appropriate and adequate Complementary feeding from six months of age while continuing breastfeeding.
 - 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
6. Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna by the Department of Food & Consumer Affairs
7. Other measures include improving agricultural and horticulture produce and improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme.

Death of children

†2765. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether save the children's latest report states that a child dies every 15 seconds in the country due to various diseases and 20 lakh children die before reaching the age of 5 years;

(b) whether over 20 percent of the world's child deaths occur in the country and one in three of all malnourished children in the world live in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to protect the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There are two main sources of data providing information on child mortality and malnutrition. These sources are a) Registrar General of India and b) National Family Health Survey.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the office of the Registrar General of India Report 'Causes of Death-2001-03 in India', nutritional deficiencies are reported to be responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years and 2% death of infants. The Infant Mortality Rate is 55 and Child Mortality Rate is 16 per 1000 deaths (RGI report No. 2 of 2008).

Undernutrition in children under five years is 42.5% in our country as per National Family Health Survey-3 in 2005-06.

(c) The Government accords high priority to overall issue of malnutrition, and particularly, in respect of children. With this in view, Government has universalized ICDS scheme with increased financial provision in 2009-10 for expansion of Anganwadi centers as well as for higher nutritional norms for providing supplementary nutrition to the children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers.

The various schemes being implemented by different Ministries which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of children are given in the Statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2764 part (c).]

Child marriage

†2766. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent to which the proposal and the recommendations made by the Law Commission pertaining to prevention of child marriage in 2008 have proved to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The recommendations pertaining to "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006" made by the Law Commission of India in its 205th Report on "Proposal to Amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Other Allied Laws" of 2008, have not been accepted by the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

Effectiveness of ICDS

2767. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 years of Integrated Child Development Services programme has not curtailed growing number of malnourished children in the country;

(b) if so, whether 42 per cent *i.e.* 61 million of children below 5 years of age are underweight and suffer from malnutrition;

(c) if so, whether the Minister has announced 14 lakhs Anganwadi centres across the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether India notches \$10 billion productivity loss each year due to under-nutrition; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not implementing the programme fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Launched in 1975 with 33 Projects and 4891 Anganwadi Centres [AWCs], the Scheme was gradually expanded to 5652 Projects and 6 lakh sanctioned AWCs in the country, by the end of IX Plan. The coverage of ICDS was thus not universal as it covered only about 42% of the 14 lakh habitations.

The Scheme has been expanded in three phases in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09. With these expansions, total number of sanctioned AWCs/Mini-AWCs increased from 6 lakh, as on 31.3.2002 to 13.56 lakh, as on 31.3.2009 [125% increase]. The Government has approved 7076 Projects and 14 lakh AWCs.

Under ICDS Scheme 'Supplementary Nutrition' is provided as a gap filling efforts between Recommended Dietary Allowance [RDA] and Average Dietary Intake [ADI].

The problem of malnutrition is not only the result of single cause but is a multifaceted, acting singly or in combination with other complex factors, the determinants of which include health care, poor sanitation and safe drinking water, illiteracy, poverty, food availability etc. Early marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of new borns, poor breast feeding and poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections farther aggravate the situation.

As per the findings of National Family Health Survey [NFHS], the level of malnutrition amongst children below 3 years has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 [NFHS-2] to 40.4% in 2005-06 [NFHS-3]. As per NFHS-3 Survey, the level of malnutrition amongst children below 5 years is 42.5%.

In a report captioned "National Strategy to Reduce Childhood Malnutrition" [December, 1997], prepared by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, the estimated annual productivity loss due to major malnutrition disorders in India ranged between 10-28 billion US \$ in 1996, accounting for 3-9% of Gross Domestic Product [GDP].

The Government is committed to universalize the Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] so as to cover all the habitations, with special focus on SC/ST and Minority habitations, across the country. Accordingly, the States have been directed to operationalise all sanctioned Projects and AWCs as well as comply with Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order in this regard.

Starvation and malnutrition

†2768. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the problem of starvation and malnutrition in women and children has compounded over the last three years and whether the country has more number of children and women suffering from malnutrition than African countries;

(b) whether the benefits of Government schemes are not reaching the starving and undernourished people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Incidence of hunger, estimated from National Sample Survey (NSS) data for 2004-05 in terms of households having inadequate food is 1.9%.

As per latest UNICEF Report 'Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition', the prevalence of underweight among children is higher in Asia than in Africa.

As per National family Health Survey (NFHS), the prevalence of under nutrition has decreased from 42.7% (NFHS-2, 1998-99) to 40.4% (NFHS-3, 2005-06). The reduction in under nutrition in children indicate that Government schemes do have some positive results.

The Government accords high priority to overall issue of malnutrition, and particularly, in respect of children, adolescent girls and women. However, malnutrition is a complex problem, 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.

The various schemes being implemented by different Ministries which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of children are given in the statement. [Refer to statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2764 Part (c)].

Scheme for welfare of working children

2769. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the genesis and objective of the scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection;

(b) the number of working children in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of the budget allocations, funds released, number of projects and beneficiaries assisted under this scheme since its inception, State-wise;

(d) the number of shelters for working children, their capacity, State-wise; and

(e) whether the above statistics show that there has been serious under-performance in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection' is being implemented from the financial year 2004-05, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No.465 of 1986 filed by Shri M.C.Mehta against the State of Tamil Nadu & Others. The objective of the scheme is to provide opportunities including non-formal education, vocational training, etc. to working children to facilitate their entry/ re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some reasons their education has been discontinued, with a view to preventing their continued or future exploitation. The programme lends support to projects in urban areas, not already being covered by the existing schemes of the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(b) The State-wise distribution of working children in the age group of 5-14 years as per census 2001 is available in the Ministry of Labour & Employment's website- www.labour.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The budget allocations, funds released, number of projects and beneficiaries assisted under this scheme are as below:

Year	BE/RE [in lakhs]	Amount released [in lakhs]	Projects assisted	Beneficiaries assisted
2004-05	100.00	7.55	3	296
2005-06	200.00	112.00	18	1800
2006-07	300.00	277.00	49	4900
2007-08	700.00	601.00	78	7800
2008-09	850.00	842.00	109	10900
2009-10 [upto 9.12.09]	700.00	643.88	98	9800

The scheme provides for setting up of composite centres for providing non formal education, vocational training, health care, nutrition, stipend, etc. to 100 working children.

The details of the grants-in-aid released to the Non-Governmental Organizations, number of projects and beneficiaries assisted (State-wise) are available on the Ministry's website- www.wcd.nic.in.

(e) No, Sir. The above statistics do not indicate any serious under performance in the implementation of the scheme.

ICDS programme in Maharashtra

2770. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

(a) the funds provided under ICDS programme to overcome malnutrition problem of children in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of malnourished children is not coming down for the last three years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the percentage of malnourished children in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The details of funds released to the Government of Maharashtra for supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during the last three years and upto 30.11.2009 is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakh)		
Sl.No.	Year	Release
1.	2006-07	8443.33
2.	2007-08	16770.11
3.	2008-09	20646.17
4.	2009-10 (upto 30.11.09)	20350.12

(b) No national health survey has been undertaken during the last three years. However, the prevalence of under nutrition in children (below 5 years) in Maharashtra as per National Family Health Survey (KFHS - 3) of 2005-06 is 37%.

(c) The Government has recently revised the norms in the ICDS Scheme wherein the nutritional feeding and financial norms have also been upwardly revised. The revised norms are as follows:

Category	Revised Rates (Per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (gm)
(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 Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	600	18-20

Also under 3rd phase expansion Government of India has sanctioned 102 new projects, 12608 new Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 3640 Mini-Anganwadis to universalise the coverage of AWCs in the State.

However, malnutrition is a complex problem, 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 new borns, poor breastfeeding and poor complementary feeding practices, Ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections also affect malnutrition.

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 schemes being implemented by various Ministries is given in the statement.

Statement

Schemes/programmes to tackle the problem of malnourishment

1. Reproductive & Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health & 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 Child Hood Illness
 - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & 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 and Kishori Shakti Yojana 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 & 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 & 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 which are as follows:-

- 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 Yojna by the Department of Food & Consumer Affairs
- 6. Other measures include :
 - Improving agricultural and horticulture produce
 - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme

National mission for gender conversion and equity

†2771. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on formation of National Mission for Gender Conversion and Equity which is aimed at the empowerment of women involved in the 100 days agenda of Government has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the work done by the Mission for empowerment of women; and

(c) if not, by when the Mission would be formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The actual contours of the proposed National Mission for Empowerment of Women are being worked out and will be finalised after inter ministerial consultations are complete.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Reports of the Law Commission of India

II. Fifth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Law Commission of India:
 - (a) Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report on the Inclusion of Acid Attacks as Specific Offences in the Indian Penal Code and a law for Compensation for Victims of Crime. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1149/15/09]
 - (b) Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report on Preventing Bigamy *via* Conversion to Islam A Proposal for giving Statutory Effect to Supreme Court Rulings. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1150/15/09]
 - (c) Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report on Need for Legislation to regulate Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinics as well as Rights and Obligations of Parties to a Surrogacy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1151/15/09]
 - (d) Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report on Need for division of the Supreme Court into a Constitution Bench at Delhi and Cassation Benches in four regions at Delhi, Chennai/Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1152/15/09]
 - (e) Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report on Reforms in the Judiciary some suggestions. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1153/15/09]
 - (f) Two Hundred and Thirty-first Report on Amendments in Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Court-Fees Act, 1870 permitting different modes of payment. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1154/15/09]
 - (g) Two Hundred and Thirty-second Report on Retirement Age of Chairpersons and Members of Tribunals - Need for Uniformity. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1155/15/09]
 - (h) Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report on Amendment of Code of criminal procedure enabling restoration of complaints.[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1156/15/09]

- (i) Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on Legal Reforms to combat road accidents. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1157/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports (December 2009). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1428/15/09]

**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Children Film Society,
Mumbai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Childrens Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1315/15/09]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various companies/Institutes 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:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1319/15/09]
 - (ii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), Guwahati, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1320/15/09]
 - (iii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), Kolar, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1316/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1317/15/09]
 - (v) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Nagpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1318/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar, Karnataka, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1322/15/09]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miners Health, Nagpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1321/15/09]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the TRIFED, New Delhi and related papers.

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), New Delhi, for the years 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1231/15/09]
- I. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Coal India Limited, Kolkata and related papers.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of ISI, Kolkata and NSC, New Delhi and related papers.**
- III. **Action Taken Report (2008-09) on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi**

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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts (Volume I and II) of the Coal India Limited (CIL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1380/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers.
 - (i) (a) Seventy-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1382/15/09]
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
 - (iii) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi for the year 2008-09. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1381/15/09]

I. **Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.**

II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the NMDFC, Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding granting of Nidhi status to companies, under sub-section (3) of Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1165/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1166/15/09]

**Report and Account (2007-08) of the Central Social Welfare Board,
New Delhi and reported papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1232/15/09]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the SACON, Coimbatore and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Jairam Ramesh, I lay on the Table:

- I. (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. 2125 (E), dated the 13 August, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 521 (E), dated the 20th February, 2009 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) S.O. 2493 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, constituting Uttar Pradesh State Ganga River Conservation Authority.
 - (3) S.O. 2494 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, constituting West Bengal State Ganga River Conservation Authority.
 - (4) S.O. 2495 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, constituting Jharkhand State Ganga River Conservation Authority.
 - (5) S.O. 2964 (E), dated the 21st November, 2009, delegating the power vested on the Central Government to West Bengal State Ganga River Conservation Authority.
 - (6) S.O. 2965 (E), dated the 21st November, 2009, authorizing West Bengal State Ganga River Conservation Authority or any authority or officer authorized by such Authority for the purpose of filing complaint for taking cognizance of any offence.
 - (7) S.O. 2966 (E), dated the 21st November, 2009, delegating the power vested on the Central Government to Jharkhand State Ganga River Conservation Authority.

- (8) S.O. 2967 (E), dated the 21st November, 2009, authorizing Jharkhand State Ganga River Conservation Authority or any authority or officer authorized by such Authority for the purpose of filing complaint for taking cognizance of any offence.
- (9) S.O. 2968 (E), dated the 21st November, 2009, delegating the power vested on the Central Government to Uttar Pradesh State Ganga River Conservation Authority.
- (10) S.O. 2969 (E), dated the 21st November, 2009, authorizing Uttar Pradesh State Ganga River Conservation Authority or any authority or officer authorized by such Authority for the purpose of filing complaint for taking cognizance of any offence. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1387/15/09]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O. 2942 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1621 (E), dated the 27th September, 2006, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1386/15/09]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1383/15/09]

I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Power.**

II. **Corrigendum to the Notification of the Ministry of Power.**

III. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various companies and related papers.**

IV. **Accounts (2008-09) of the CERC, 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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:
 - (1) No. JERC - 01/2009, dated the 3rd August, 2009, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2009.
 - (2) No. JERC - 02/2009, dated the 3 August, 2009, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Officers and Staff) Regulations, 2009.

- (3) No. JERC - 03/2009, dated the 7th August, 2009, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appointment and Functioning of Ombudsman) Regulations, 2009.
 - (4) No. JERC - 04/2009, dated the 6th August, 2009, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Establishment of Forum for Redressal of Grievances of Consumers) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1260/15/09]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power No. 6/2/2009-JERC, dated the 22nd October, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Establishment of Forum for Redressal of Grievances of Consumers) Regulations, 2009, to substitute, certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1260/15/09]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (i) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1258/15/09]
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Bhopal, for the year 2008-09 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1257/15/09]
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation,
 - (iii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1575/15/09]
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
 - (iv) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1259/15/09]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 of the Electricity Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1256/15/09]

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of BECIL, Noida and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), NOIDA, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1346/15/09]

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2009

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-general of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 2009.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I present a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Rules.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Progress of relief to the victims of 1984 riots and the
measures being taken to punish the guilty**

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs on the progress of relief to the victims of 1984 riots and the measures being taken to punish the guilty.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on 08.05.2000 the Central Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice G. T. Nanavati (a retired Judge of Supreme Court of India) to inquire into various aspects of the 1984 riots. The terms of reference of this Commission, *inter-alia*, included (i) an inquiry into the causes and course of the criminal violence and riots which took place in GNCTD and other parts of the country on 31st October, 1984 and thereafter; (ii) whether these heinous crimes could have been averted and whether there were any lapses or dereliction of duty in this regard on the part of any of the responsible authorities/individuals; and (iii) to recommend measures which may be adopted to meet the ends of justice.

2. The Commission submitted its Report to the Government on 09-02-2005 and recommended that the Government should take steps to see that all the affected persons through out the country are paid compensation uniformly, at an early date. The Commission also made specific recommendations against some police personnel for their failure to perform their duties properly.

3. The Government, after considering the recommendations, tabled the Report along with Memorandum of Action Taken on the Report in both the Houses of Parliament on 08-08-2005.

4. During the discussions on the Adjournment Motion on the recommendations of Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry into 1984 riots in the Lok Sabha, on 10-08-2005, the hon. Prime Minister had given the following assurances:

The hon. Prime Minister, *inter-alia*, stated as follows and I quote:

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important issue is the need to rehabilitate the families of those affected by that national tragedy.

We will try to ensure that widows and children of those who suffered in this tragedy are enabled to lead a life of dignity and self-respect. It shall be our honest attempt to wipe away the tears from every suffering eye.

Nevertheless, our Government will consult the Law Ministry to bring the guilty to book to the maximum extent possible wherever the Commission has named any specific individuals as needing further examination or specific cases needing re-opening and re-examination, the Government will take all possible steps to do so within the ambit of law. This is a solemn promise and a solemn commitment to this House."

5. In order to fulfil the above assurance, the Government took action as follows :

(a) Implementation of the "Rehabilitation Package".

The Government announced the 'Rehabilitation Package' dated 16-01-2006 to provide additional relief to the victims of 1984 riots who were given relief earlier by State Governments. The Package was addressed to State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Punjab and NCT of Delhi. A sum of Rs. 462.41 crores has so far been reimbursed by the Government to the State Governments concerned out of a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 714.76 crores in respect of 36,336 settled claims of death, injury, damaged residential properties, uninsured commercial/ industrial properties and the rehabilitation grant to the migrant families. So far, 2,627 claims are reported by the State Governments to be pending with them.

Subsequently, it was brought to the notice of the Government that deaths, injuries and loss to properties had also taken place in certain other States/Union Territories of the country during the 1984 riots. Proposals were received for extending the "Rehabilitation Package" to the victims in these States/UTs as well. Accordingly, information was called from all such left out State Governments/UT Administrations. Except for the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and UT of Chandigarh, the other left out States/UTs either reported no incident or that no relief had been paid earlier by them. The Government approved the extension of the "Rehabilitation Package" to the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and UT of Chandigarh on 30-09-2009.

The Government has been monitoring the progress of implementation of the 'Rehabilitation Package' on a regular basis by holding the review meetings with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned and by issuing necessary instructions from time to time,

(b) Action against Delhi Police personnel -

The Government is taking all possible steps within the ambit of law, in consultation with Ministry of Law, to bring the guilty to book, wherever Nanavati Commission has named any specific individuals as required further examination or specific cases requiring re-opening and re-examination.

(c) Action against the political leaders -

The CBI was assigned the job to investigate/re-investigate cases against S/Shri Dharam Das Shastri, Jagdish Tytler and Sajjan Kumar. Accordingly, the CBI has completed investigation/re-investigation of seven cases registered against three political leaders. In four cases, the CBI has sought permission u/s 196 Cr.P.C. from the competent authority to prosecute the accused persons, in one case closure report has been filed and accepted by the court. Also, in one case after completion of investigation, charge-sheet was filed in the court on 28-09-2007 and final report, u/s

173 of the Cr.P.C., was filed in the court on 28-03-2009, which is under consideration of the court and in the seventh case, the process of locating and examining the witnesses is continuing.

(d) Action taken against person who were accused of committing crimes relating to 1984 riots -

(i) NCT of Delhi:

The number of cases registered by Delhi Police in respect of crimes relating to 1984 riots in NCT of Delhi is 636. A total of 364 persons were convicted, of which 27 were acquitted on appeal. Of the convicted persons, 41 persons were given life imprisonment, one person was given imprisonment for a period of above 10 years, 2 persons were imprisoned for a period of 5-10 years, 114 persons were imprisoned for a period of 3-5 years and 115 persons were imprisoned below 3 years. Out of remaining 64 cases, 62 were fined or warned.

(ii) Other States:

A total of 2,022 cases were registered for crimes relating to 1984 riots. Sir, 498 charge-sheets were filed and 67 persons were convicted. The number of persons acquitted was 168. Haryana has reported that 2 persons were given life imprisonment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform the hon. Members that there are more than 18 Members who wish take part in the Calling Attention.

Shri Tarlochan Singh will start seeking his clarifications. Mr. Tarlochan Singh, you have seven minutes and all other Members will get four minutes each.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, this is a very important discussion. More time should be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, two-and-a-half hours has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this can be converted into a Short Duration Discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा (पंजाब): सर, 4 मिनट में कुछ नहीं होता ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए तो सही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is a very important discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt about it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: After such a long-time the people are asking for justice ...*(Interruptions)*... It can be converted into a Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I wish to state is that a comprehensive statement has been made by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We do not want any other business today ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us discuss this issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab) : Sir, this is a very important issue. The discussion has to be given enough time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : सर, नरेश जी जो बोल रहे हैं, बिल्कुल ठीक बोल रहे हैं, ऐसे विषय के लिए आप इतना कम समय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am just informing the Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, we had discussed the Liberhan Report for two days. ...*(Interruptions)*.... We will speak as long as we wish to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no such rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...No rule will permit you to speak as long as you wish. No, no.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, you have given two days to discuss Liberhan Report and you don't want to give even two hours to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...We should be given enough time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not correct ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, given the emotions involved in this, I request you to use your discretion and provide the maximum time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say anything. I have just informed the hon. Members that there are so many Members to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ इस हाऊस में यह बात आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल मॅबर्स के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज से 25 साल पहले भारत की इसी राजधानी दिल्ली में सिखों के साथ जो जुल्म हुआ, उस पर कमाल यह कि वह दिन-दहाड़े हुआ, पहले नादिरशाह के समय तीन दिनों तक दिल्ली में यह कत्ले आम हुआ था, उसके बाद 1984 में यह फिर दोहराया गया। नादिरशाह को लोग आज भी याद करते हैं। जब कहीं जुल्म होता है, खास तौर पर जब माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटी के साथ जुल्म होता है, तो हम भूल जाते हैं और इसके लिए बहाने निकालते हैं। जब हम कहीं बोलते हैं, तो बीच में टोका जाता है कि उस regime में क्यों नहीं हुआ, आपने वहां क्यों नहीं किया, इसके लिए ये लोग जिम्मेदार थे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं इस सभा में यह बताने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि सिखों ने इस देश के लिए क्या नहीं किया। गुरु नानक देव जी ने सिख पंथ की स्थापना की और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने हमें यह शकल दी। हमारा तमाम इतिहास गवाह है कि जब भी कोई काम हुआ है, हम मजलूम के साथ खड़े हैं। हम कभी किसी धर्म के खिलाफ लड़ाई नहीं लड़े, कभी एन्टी मुस्लिम नहीं लड़ी, कभी एन्टी हिन्दू या प्रो हिन्दू नहीं लड़ी, हम तो जुल्म के खिलाफ

लड़े। सारे इतिहास में आप कहीं बताइए कि कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान पर कुछ हुआ, तो सिखों ने क्या नहीं किया। जब हमारे देश पर हमले होते थे, वे कहां से आते थे? वे सारे पंजाब के रास्ते आते थे। उन हमलावरों के सामने कौन खड़ा होता था? वहां हम खड़े होते थे। देश को बचाने के लिए हम अपना खून देते थे। किसी वक्त भी, आप कहीं देखिए, एक-एक दिन में 35-35 हजार सिख अब्दाली के हमले में कत्ल किए गए, उनको हम घल्लुघारा (Holocaust) कहते हैं। ऐसे ऐसे वाक्य आए कि एक दिन इंडिया में यह ऐलान हुआ कि आज से सिख खत्म हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में सिखों को खत्म कर दिया गया, लेकिन उसी एक महीने के बाद सिख वहां से उठे। चाहे हम राजस्थान गए, चाहे हम हिमाचल के जंगलों में गए, लेकिन जब भी जरूरत पड़ी, चाहे सिखों ने गुरिल्ला वार लड़ी, हमारी लेडीज़ ने कुर्बानियां की। लाहौर के म्यूजियम में अब भी जाकर देखिए कि हमारी शहादत की क्या-क्या दास्तान लिखी है, लेकिन जब देश की आजादी आई, आप सबको पता है कि पंजाब, हिन्दुस्तान से सौ साल बाद अंग्रेजों का गुलाम हुआ। 1849 तक हमारा मुक्त पंजाब आजाद रहा, जब कि बाकी देश अंग्रेज के कब्जे में था। 1849 में अंग्रेज पंजाब में आए, लेकिन सबसे पहले जंगे आजादी हमने शुरू की। यहां ही नहीं जो पंजाबी कनाडा में गए, उन्होंने बब्बर अकाली के नाम पर वहां जेहाद किया और करीबन 25 बब्बर अकाली फांसी पर चढ़े। कोई ऐसी मूवमेंट नहीं, जिसमें हम आगे नहीं आए। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। 1941 में बादशाह खान ने पेशावर में एक मुजाहिदा किया, वहां गोली चली। आज भी उस चौक का नाम खूनी चौक है। सारा देश डर गया। सबसे पहले अकाली जत्था ट्रेन पर चढ़कर अमृतसर से पेशावर पहुंचा। बादशाह खान के साथ खड़े हो गए। शहीद भगत सिंह कहां से उठे? जलियां वाला बाग कहां हुआ? कोई एक मिसाल दीजिए, जहां हमने देश के लिए बलिदान न किया हो। उसके बाद जब देश आजाद हुआ, तो हमें यह ऑफर मिली कि आप सिख स्टेट बनाइए। हमें यह ऑफर जिन्ना की तरफ से मिली, यह सब रिकॉर्डेड है, आपको सब हक मिलेगा, आप पाकिस्तान के साथ ज्वाइन कीजिए। आपको autonomy मिलेगी, आपको रिजर्वेशन मिलेगी। जिन्ना की ऑफर रिकॉर्डेड है, सारी किताबें छप चुकी हैं। लेकिन हमारे लीडर मास्टर तारा सिंह ने ऐलान किया कि कुछ भी हो जाए, हम हिन्दुस्तान जाएंगे। हमने पाकिस्तान छोड़ा। ननकाना साहब और गुरुनानक की बर्थ प्लेस छोड़ी और आपके साथ आए, लेकिन आपने हमें क्या दिया? जब constitution बना, तो हमारे मेम्बरों ने हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए। हुकुम सिंह स्पीकर बने, लेकिन constitution पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए। हमने प्रोटेस्ट किया कि constitution में जो right हमें पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने देने का वादा किया, वे इसमें नहीं डाले गए हैं। ये सब recorded है। मैं जो कह रहा हूं, अगर वह गलत हो, तो उसके लिए माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार रहूंगा और उसको correct करूंगा। देश में उसके बाद क्या हुआ? उसके बाद सारा इंडिया linguistic basis पर re-organised हुआ, लेकिन पंजाब नहीं हुआ। पंजाबी सूबा मूवमेंट चली। उसमें सैंकड़ों लोग शहीद हुए, एक लाख लोग जेल में गए। सारा इंडिया re-organised हुआ, पर पंजाब नहीं हुआ। बड़ी कुर्बानी के बाद 1966 में पंजाबी सूबा बना। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे देश में पाकिस्तान का दो बार हमला हुआ, चाहे पहले कश्मीर में हुआ, तो कौन पहले पहुंचा? पटियाला की फौज पहले पहुंची, जब 1948 में कश्मीर पर हमला हुआ था। उसके बाद 1965 का जंग हुई, 1971 का जंग हुई। बताइए हमारी proportionate आबादी दो परसेंट है, लेकिन आर्मी में जो हमारी शहादत है, वह कितनी परसेंट है? जंगे आजादी में count कीजिए। अभी भी जाइए, काला पानी में एक शिला लगी हुई है। आप जाकर देखिए कि काला पानी, अंडमान में कितने लोग जेल में रहे, 90 परसेंट सिख रहे। जितने

लोगों को इंडिया में फांसी लगी, उनमें 80 परसेंट सिख को फांसी लगी। ये सब रिकॉर्ड पर है, लेकिन हम इसका कोई मूल्य नहीं मांग रहे हैं। We are not asking for anything. We just want to say that we have been patriot. We have been living for this country. लेकिन हमारे साथ क्या हुआ? आज से पच्चीस साल पहले दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसी बात नहीं हुई कि किसी धर्म का जो सबसे बड़ा स्थान हो, उसी धर्म में, जहां वह रहता हो, उसकी सरकार उसको गिराने के लिए अपनी आर्मी भेजे। अमृतसर गोल्डन temple में कौन गया? हिन्दुस्तान की फौज गई और बहाना यह था कि एक आदमी को पकड़ना है। एक आदमी को पकड़ने के लिए इंडियन आर्मी अंदर गई। कितने हजार आदमी अमृतसर में मारे गए, अकाल तख्त गिरा, यह रिकॉर्ड पर है, कोई गलत बात नहीं है। आप मेरी बात सुनिए, अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूं, तो मैं इसको वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूं। क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं कि गोल्डन टेम्पल को गिराया गया और यही कहा गया कि हमें एक टेरेरिस्ट को पकड़ना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वरिन्दर सिंह बाजवा : उनको बोलने दो।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... तरलोचन जी, बोलिए।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : हमारे लिए गोल्डन टेम्पल कॉम्प्लेक्स में अकाल तख्त उतना ही important है, जितना कि दरबार साहिब है। अकाल तख्त को आपने ऐसे गिराया, जैसे दिल्ली शहर में कोई illegal building गिरानी हो और उसमें कितने लोग मरे? बहुत यात्री मरे। जो हमारा सरोवर था, जिसको लोग आबे-हयात कहते हैं, वह खून से भर गया। सब लोगों ने दुनिया भर में देखा और वही नहीं, आपने पंजाब में कर्फ्यू लगाया और उसको आपने वुडरोज कहा। पहले वह Blue Star था और अब यह वुडरोज था। वुडरोज में आपने कितने हजार सिख नौजवान मारे? मैंने एक बार इसी हाऊस में कहा था कि पंजाब में ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां पिछले बीस साल में कोई शादी नहीं हुई, क्योंकि सारे नौजवान मार दिए गए। वहां किसी शादी के लिए बारात नहीं आई। ऐसा जुल्म उस वक्त हुआ, लेकिन उसकी बात मैं अभी छोड़ रहा हूं, क्योंकि आज का issue यह है कि इसके बाद दिल्ली में आपने क्या किया? यह सरकार की फिर्क है कि 1, 2 और 3 नवम्बर को 2793 लोग दिल्ली में कत्ल हुए। ये कत्ल तकरीबन 5000 थे, पर सरकारी आंकड़े जैसे होते हैं, वैसे बताए गए। लेकिन उसके अलावा अकेले दिल्ली में ही नहीं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सिखों के खिलाफ यह काम हुआ। मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि ये riots हैं। Riots किसको कहते हैं? होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो खुद lawyer हैं। Riot होता है, जब दो गुपों की आपस में लड़ाई हो। जब दो गुपों का कोई झगड़ा हो, उसको आप riot कहते हैं। हमारे riots कहां थे? हमारा तो वह हुआ, जैसे हिटलर के लोगों ने Jews पर 1942-43 में किया - genocide, massacre, holocaust - तब यह हुआ कि पकड़ो, Jews कहां है, और मार दो और यही सिखों के साथ हुआ। लोग घरों में बैठे हुए थे, riots कहां थे? आपने घरों पर निशान लगवाए, वोटर लिस्टें उठाईं, जो सिख का घर है, दिल्ली में रात को उसके ऊपर निशान लग गया और सुबह गुंडे आए और उन्होंने घर को जला दिया। नानावती जी ने क्या लिखा है, जिसका उल्लेख अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया है? वे कहते हैं कि "I go on record कि सिखों को पहले एक जगह इकट्ठा किया जाता, उसके बाद पुलिस गुंडों के साथ आती, पहले सिखों को बाहर निकाल कर पीटते, उसके बाद उनके गले में टायर डालते, फिर केरोसीन ऑयल डालते और फिर आग लगाई जाती..." - यह जो रिकॉर्ड मैं बता रहा हूं, शेखर गुप्ता, जो उस वक्त correspondent थे, बेदी correspondent था, मधु किश्वर जो women leader है, वह थी - इन सब लोगों ने

रिकॉर्ड किया कि जिस तरह जुल्म सिखों के साथ दिल्ली में हुए, हिंदुस्तान ही नहीं, दुनिया में आज तक ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ। हम बोस्निया की बात करते हैं, जब बोस्निया सर्व मुसलमान 8000 मारे गए, क्या हुआ? उनके प्रेजीडेंट वर्ल्ड कोर्ट में मुजरिम हैं। जिन लोगों ने बोस्नियन सर्व मुस्लिम kill किए तीन साल पहले, आज उसका जो प्रेजीडेंट है, वह हेग कोर्ट में मुजरिम है, क्योंकि इतनी बड़ी सज़ा उसको मिल रही है। हमें क्या मिला? आप कहते हैं कि तीन नाम ले लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कि पोलिटिकल लीडर कौन है? तो हम इस रट से बाहर निकलना चाहते हैं कि टाइलर, सज्जन कुमार... हम तो बड़ा क्लीयर कहना चाहते हैं कि यह जो दिल्ली में हुआ, उसके साथ पुलिस की connivance थी। मैं तो judiciary को blame करता हूँ, judiciary बिल्कुल silent थी। जितना judiciary का failure सिखों के इस मामले में हुआ, आज तक world के इतिहास में नहीं हुआ। एक भी judiciary आप बता दें, जबकि judiciary का activism हर जगह है, हर केस में judiciary आगे है, लेकिन जब सिख मरते हैं, तो judiciary चुप हो जाती है। वहां भी हमारे साथ discrimination होता है। आज तक जितने communal riots India में हुए, आज जक जितने लोग इनमें मरे, सारे count कर लो, उससे double हम हैं। जितने सिख मरे, सारी communities को count कर लो, उतना आज हमारे साथ हुआ है। बाकी सब छोड़िए, एक फाइटर था, 1971 के war में उसको award मिला। वह अपने घर में बैठा था, उधर ही झगड़ा हुआ। 1971 में वह bomber pilot था। जब उसके घर पर हमला हुआ, तो उसने अपने घर को बचाने के लिए, हिफाजत के लिए उसके पास जो रिवाॅल्वर थी, वह उसे लेकर खड़ा हो गया। उसके बाद क्या हुआ? अमोद कंठ नाम का एक डी.सी.पी. था, उसने उसके घर पर पुलिस के साथ हमला किया कि सिख, तू resist क्यों कर रहा है? और उस अमोद कंठ ने उसको जेल में डाल दिया कि why he is defending himself? उसके घर के सारे लोग मार दिए गए और अमोद कंठ को सरकार ने Gallantry Award दिया। और अमोद कंठ को आपने कांग्रेस का टिकट भी दिया अभी आपने, जिसके खिलाफ नानावती और मित्तल कमेटी में यह है, "He is unfit to be in the police." उसको प्रमोट किया, उसको गैलेंट्री अवार्ड दिया और यह अवार्ड क्यों दिए? कितने सिख मरे? जिस डी.सी.पी. के इलाके में ज्यादा सिख मरे उनको उन्होंने अवार्ड दिए। जितनी पुलिस की connivance इन राइट्स में हुई, मेरे पास एक रिपोर्ट है। मैंने एक सवाल डाला था, जिस पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मुझे पिछले हफ्ते जवाब मिला है। Retired Chief Justice, Dilip Kapoor and Kusum Lata, former Secretary, Government of India की एक कमेटी बनाई गई; वैसे तो 9 कमेटी बनीं, 9 कमीशन बने। कमेटी ने एक factual रिपोर्ट दी है कि कौन से पुलिस ऑफिसर्स और एस.एच.ओ. जिम्मेदार थे। भाईयों, देश का कानून कहता है कि अगर किसी इलाके में एक मर्डर हो जाए तो SHO is responsible. यह कहा जाता है कि डी.सी.पी., डिप्टी कमिश्नर रेस्पॉसिबल हैं। East Delhi में चार-पांच हजार लोग मरे और कोई रेस्पॉसिबल नहीं। Justice Dilip Kapoor and Kusum Lata कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी, जिसकी कॉपी मेरे पास है। उसने रिकमंड किया कि 52 Police officers of Delhi की connivance है; वे इस राइट के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। उसमें चार डी.सी.पी., एक पुलिस कमिश्नर मि. टंडन, एक एडिशनल पुलिस कमिश्नर मि. जाटव, इन सबके नाम हैं। हां, उसने दो पुलिस ऑफिसर्स Mr. Maxwell Pereira and Gautam Kaul की तारीफ की कि इन दोनों ने सही काम किया। बाकी सब के नाम मेरे पास हैं, सब की रिकमंडेशंस हैं कि क्या-क्या किया जाए। जब मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सवाल डाला कि कुसुम लता कमेटी का क्या हुआ, तो उन्होंने जवाब में क्या कहा, इसको आप पढ़िए। यह है कि हमारे साथ

इंसाफ - '39 inquiries were conducted by the Department and Police and, out of these, in 36, the accused were exonerated. उन्होंने तीन लोगों को वार्निंग इश्यू की हुई है, only three people! और 13, since they are retired, जो रिटायर्ड हो गया उसके खिलाफ मर्डर केस खत्म हो जाता है इस देश में, इंडिया का कानून है कि वह रिटायर्ड हो गया इसलिए हम उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं करते, यह रिटिन रिप्लाय मुझे होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से मिला है। It means कि जितने पुलिस ऑफिसर्स culprit के साथ शामिल थे, जो दिल्ली में हमारा कत्लेआम हुआ, उसमें वे विटनेस नहीं, सपोर्टर थे। वे mob को लेकर जाते थे, डी.टी.सी. की बसों में mob जाता था, वे बसों सरकारी थीं और वे वहां खड़े होते थे। आपने किसी को भी यह नहीं समझा तथा तीनों पुलिस वालों को वार्निंग है। यह जवाब दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे रिटायर हो गए, अब कोई कानून नहीं है कि हम उनको पकड़ सकें। भाईयों, मैं आपके सामने खड़ा हूं, हम सब गांव से हैं, कहीं कोई क्राइम है, उसमें क्या पुलिस का रोल है, क्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, क्या आई.पी.सी. एक्ट है, लेकिन जब सिखों पर बारी आई तो, ये सारे कानून खत्म हो गए और खत्म ही नहीं मेरे पास देश के जो उच्चकोटि के पत्रकार हैं, Vir Sanghvi, Khushwant Singh उन सब के में आर्टिकल लेकर आया हूं। येचूरी साहब बैठे हैं, उनका भी आर्टिकल मैं लेकर आया हूं। इन्होंने सब ने लिखा कि यह जो कुछ हुआ इसमें उस वक्त की सरकार और उस वक्त की Ruling Party is fully involved. भाईयों, उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, उनका स्वर्ग में वास हो, जब उनको शिकायतें हुई तो यह कहा है कि जब कोई बड़ा दरख्त गिरता है तो धरती हिलती है। तो पांच हजार सिख मर जाएं। यह धरती तब क्यों न हिली जब महात्मा गांधी का मर्डर हुआ, कितने मराठी मारे गए इस देश में, क्योंकि वह मराठी था? जब राजीव जी का कत्ल हुआ तो हमने कितने तमिलों को खत्म कर दिया? क्या ये सिख ही रह गए, जब कोई दरख्त गिरे तो सिखों पर ही गिरे। इस पर अभी बहुत मेंबर्स को बोलना है। पिछले हफ्ते स्पीकर साहब ने लोक सभा में एलाउ किया है, हरसिमरत बादल ने यह सारी डिटेल्स उस हाउस में भी बताई। मैं तो शुक्रिया करता हूं चेयरमेन और डिप्टी चेयरमेन साहब का, कि 25 साल के बाद पहली बार यह आज हम डिस्कस कर रहे हैं। हमें तो यह भी जांच नहीं है - "दम घुटकर मर जाएं, यह मर्जी मेरे सैय्याद की है।" कि कुछ हुआ उसका जिफ्र भी मत करो, पार्लियामेंट में तो मोशन भी नहीं आना चाहिए। आज हमको इन्होंने एलाउ किया है और आप सब मेंबर साहबान इस पर राय देंगे। हमारी तो सिर्फ यह अपील है आपके सामने। आप हमें बतादो कि सिखों का क्या कसूर है? Why have you targeted a community जिनके सिर पर turban है? टर्बन वाले सिख जो आर्मी में थे, उनको ट्रेन से उतारकर मारा गया। मैंने सरकार से सवाल किया कि आप बताइए, लेकिन कहा गया कि यह सीरीयस मैटर है बतला नहीं सकते। How many people serving in Defence services were killed after being dragged out of trains? इसकी figure नहीं दी। स्टील प्लांटों में जिंदा सिख भट्टियों में डाले गए, कितने मरे? 300 सिख कानपुर में मरे, रांची में मरे। जितने भी मरे उनकी लिस्ट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने दी ही नहीं कि बाकी इंडिया में कितने सिख मरे? वह छोड़ो। जब ये ट्रेनें दिल्ली से बाहर रुकीं, तो वे ट्रेनें क्यों रोकी? 46 trains were stopped only to search Sikhs. उन सिखों को बाहर निकाल कर मारा। गाजियाबाद से लेकर दिल्ली तक, सारे ट्रेक पर सिखों का खून था। उनको किसी ने रोका नहीं और न वहां कोई पुलिस फोर्स गई। ट्रेक

फोर्स, फलां फोर्स, फलां फोर्स, हमारे लिए सब बंद। किसी का कोई जिक्र नहीं हुआ कि ट्रैक फोर्स वहां जाए और सिखों को बचाए। मुझे याद है दिल्ली के लीडर एयर चीफ मार्शल अर्जुन सिंह, जनरल अरोड़ा भागे-भागे होम मिनिस्टर के कमरे में गए कि बचाओ सिखों को ट्रेन से उतारकर मार रहे हैं। वे कहते रहे कि हम बिजी हैं, क्योंकि इंदिरा जी के फ्यूनरल की तैयारी हो रही है। तीन दिन फ्यूनरल की तैयारी होती रही और सिख मरते रहे। उनको बचाने के लिए कोई वहां पर गया ही नहीं। आज आप छोटी सी बात में क्वेश्चन करते हो, फिर वहां पर आर्मी क्यों नहीं बुलाई? दिल्ली कंटोनमेंट एरिया है, जहां पर करीब एक लाख फौजी हैं, वहां से फौज दिल्ली में नहीं आ सकती, फिर फौज बुलाएंगे, मेरठ से। फौज आ रही है, फौज आ रही है। जब फौज आई, तो उसको यह आर्डर दिया गया कि आपने किसी को शूट नहीं करना है। फौज को यह आर्डर था कि जब आएंगे, Flag मार्च होगा, शूट नहीं करेंगे। भाईयों, रिकार्ड देखकर यह बताओ कि दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा एक आदमी भी मरा हो या आर्मी के एक सिपाही से भी कोई rioter मरा हो? क्या आपने किसी एक कातिल को भी मारा, बताइए। फिर ये कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें, जो कुछ कर रही है, कचहरी कर रही है। 60 हजार सिखों के मर्डर करने वाले लोगों में से किसी भी आदमी को फांसी नहीं? इतने बड़े-बड़े लीडर, यहां का LG, पुलिस कमिश्नर, डिप्टी कमिश्नर, डीसीपी, क्या आपने सभी को फ्री कर दिया। क्या उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी? Delhi was controlled by the Central Government; it is your territory. The Government of India is responsible, not the State Government. वहां हमें बताया है कि प्रेजिडेंट आफ द कंट्री, वहां का प्राइम मिनिस्टर Hague Court में खड़ा है। यहां पर कचहरी में कौन खड़ा है? We are not interested कि सिपाहियों को जेल में भेजो। We are not interested कि चार आदमियों को पकड़ कर कह दो कि जेल हो गई। हम तो बड़ा क्लीयर जवाब मांगते हैं कि rioters की साजिश कांशपिरेसी कहां हुई? खून का बदला खून, यह नारा किसने दिया? हमारी बहन मिनिस्टर साहिब यहां बैठी हुई हैं। यहां का रेडियो हर रोज यह कहता था कि सिख गार्ड ने इंदिरा जी को मारा। हर रोज यह लफ्ज आता था कि इंदिरा जी को मारने वाले सिख हैं। हर रोज यह आता था कि आज सिखों के मोहल्ले में यह, तो Radio was encouraging. कमाल की बात यह है कि यह रेडियो गवर्नमेंट का है, मिनिस्ट्री का है, ये लोगों को encourage कर रहे थे। वह ऐसा हाईलाइट कर रहे थे कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उठें और सिखों को मारें। हमारा यही कसूर है कि हम पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर आपके पास आ गए। आज दुनिया की कचहरी में हमारी यह आवाज है UNO एक Convention है। हमारी तो यह डिमांड है, The Supreme Court should set up mechanism under Article 2 of the UNO Convention on Genocide and Article 7 of International Criminal Court on Crimes against Humanity. इस एक्ट के तहत Supreme Court of India को आगे आना चाहिए, वरना हम कहेंगे, Judiciary is equally responsible. मैं आज यहां पर खड़ा होकर कह रहा हूँ कि हमारा judiciary पर कोई फेथ नहीं रहा। जहां किसी और स्टेट में हो, तो हर रोज judiciary की चर्चा, हर रोज judiciary की activism, आज यहां क्या हो गया? एक एन्काउंटर के लिए IG Police जेल में, यहां चार सिख मरे, एक DCP भी जेल में नहीं है। आप हमें यह बता दीजिए कि हम कब तक इंतजार करते रहें? पीछे

देश की सरकार द्वारा यह कहा गया कि 25 साल हो गए, भूल जाओ। Jews को मारा गया 1943-44 में। मैंने पिछले महीने पढ़ा कि इजराइल वाले ढूँढ़-ढूँढ़कर ला रहे हैं 95 years old जनरल। 90 years old जर्मन के जनरल थे, जिन्होंने Jews को मारा, आज भी पकड़े जा रहे हैं। आज भी उनके खिलाफ ट्रायल हो रहा है। हमें कहते हैं कि 25 साल हो गए, भूल जाओ। भाईयों, सिख धर्म में एक बात तो क्लीयर है कि जो हम डेली प्रेयर करते हैं, अरदास करते हैं, वह हमारा हिस्टोरिकल रिकार्ड है। जब हम अरदास करते हैं, तो बोलते हैं कि हमारे साथ क्या-क्या जुल्म हुए हैं और कहां-कहां पर जुल्म किए गए हैं। यह उसी अरदास का हिस्सा है। हम तो बाई मेमोरी करते हैं, किताबें नहीं लिखते। यह हमारे दिल में बस गई कि हमारे 1984 में पहले दरबार साहब, फिर दिल्ली, जो कुछ हुआ, इसके लिए देश की सरकार ने हमारे साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया। हम तो इंसाफ की मांग करते हैं। पिछले हाउस में माननीय आडवाणी जी ने प्रपोजल रखी है कि एक पार्लियमेंट कमेटी बनाइए, जो इन सारे लैप्सेज को देखे। जब पुलिस ने केस ही नहीं लिखे, पुलिस ने एफ.आई.आर. ही दर्ज नहीं की तो कौन सी कोर्ट है, जो हमें इंसाफ देगी? सारी पार्टीज बैठी हैं, मैं सभी से विनती करता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी बनवाइए। इसके लिए सारा हाउस इकट्ठा हो। मैं एक बड़ी क्लियर बात कहता हूँ कि अगर यह समझो कि पच्चीस साल नहीं, सौ साल में चला जाएगा, तो सिखों के दिलों में यह बात घर कर गई है, यह नहीं जाएगी। आप हमारी इस विनती को सुनिए। हम देश के लिए सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम देश के लिए हर जगह मरने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप अब भी कहीं भेजते हो, तो हम जाते हैं। मैं आपसे यह इंसाफ मांगता हूँ। मैं इसी के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हम किसी individual के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हमें सभी दिल्ली वासियों ने बहुत मदद की। बड़ी-बड़ी स्टोरीज हैं कि पड़ोसियों ने हमारी क्या मदद की। आपके भी कई लोगों ने हमारी बहुत मदद की, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हमें बहुत individual help मिली, लेकिन जो गुंडे थे, वे कौन लाया? वहां ऑर्गेनाइज्ड गुंडे आए, केरोसिन कौन लाया, उनके पास सामान किसने दिया? मैं बहुत क्लीयर हूँ, वह जो सारा सामान देने वाले लोग थे, अभी भी टाइम है, आप इस बात की सीरियसनेस को लीजिए। यह कहकर कि दो साल हो गए, सज्जन कुमार के नाम की सी.बी.आई. ने गवर्नमेंट से परमिशन मांगी है और गवर्नमेंट दो साल से परमिशन नहीं दे रही है कि उसके खिलाफ मुकद्मा दायर किया जाए। हमें बड़ी हैरानगी है कि जिनके नाम थे, आपने उनको मंत्री बनाया। जिनके नाम थे, उनको टिकट दिया और टिकट कैसे वापस हुआ, मैं उसकी हिस्ट्री बताना नहीं चाहता हूँ। The Home Minister is witness to it as to why tickets were withdrawn against those so-called culprits, जिनको आपने कांग्रेस के टिकट दिए और वे शाम को ही वापस करने पड़े, क्योंकि ऐसा हादसा हुआ, जिसका मैं यहां पर जिम्मे नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप इसी हादसे से मानते हैं? क्या हम ऐसी बातें करें? नहीं। हम पीसफुल हैं, हम हर जगह अमन के साथ रहे हैं और अमन से ही रहना चाहते हैं। हम इंसाफ मांगते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे टाइम दिया। और बातें बाकी साथी बताएंगे, लेकिन मेरी आपसे फिर दरखास्त है कि यह इश्यू मरने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए कहीं आप यह सोचकर बैठ जाओ कि भूल जाएंगे, हम बिल्कुल नहीं भूलेंगे। This is above party liens. यह एक कौम का सवाल नहीं है, this issue concerns all peace-loving people in the world. यह humanitarian question है। इसको उस तरह लिया जाए, जिस तरह से मैंने कहा है। शुक्रिया।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदय, अन्याय, अत्याचार और नृशंस हत्याओं के बारे में जब भी इतिहास लिखा जाएगा, तो मेरे ख्याल से 1984 के इस घटनाक्रम का उसमें जरूर उल्लेख होगा। मैं अभी अपने विद्वान साथी सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी की बात को सुन रहा था तो मेरे रोंगटे खड़े हो रहे थे। मैं पीछे चला गया। मैं पहले बता दूँ कि मैं उस वक्त कांग्रेस का सदस्य था। मैं पार्लियामेंट में नहीं था और जो रीहैबिलीटेशन के लिए तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने जो पहली पांच सदस्यीय कमेटी बनाई थी, headed by Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, मैं उसके एक समाज सेवी के रूप में सदस्य था। उस दिल्ली कमेटी का मैन्डेट यह था कि जो riots के victims हैं, उनके relief & rehabilitation का क्या काम होगा। महोदय, उस वक्त भी उस कमेटी में काम करने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं था। उसके चेयरमैन गुरदयाल सिंह दिल्ली थे, उसके एक सदस्य एडीशनल कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी थे और एक सांसद तारिक अनवर जी, जो अभी हमारे संसद के सदस्य हैं, माइनोरिटी के सांसद हैं, थे। क्योंकि कोई सिख जीतकर नहीं आया था, इसलिए वे सदस्य थे, एच.वी. गोस्वामी, ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी होम उसके सचिव थे और मैं एक समाज सेवी के रूप में उसका सदस्य था। महोदय, सिवाय एस.बी. गोस्वामी, जो गृह मंत्रालय से जुड़े हुए थे, एक आईएएस ऑफिसर, पंजाबी ब्राह्मण थे और मैं स्वयं था। कोई भी उस समिति के लिए लोगों की गुहार सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं था। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि उस वक्त न तो रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, न तो कोई बैंक, न तो कोई पुलिस, relief and rehabilitation का मामला था, इसलिए हमें पुलिस से कम वास्ता पड़ा, पर बैंकों से और मंत्रालयों से ज्यादा वास्ता पड़ा था। पर मंशा अच्छी होने के बावजूद भी रिपोर्ट दी गई, रिपोर्ट पेश की गई, रिपोर्ट लागू नहीं हुई। अभी उन्होंने बताया कि 9 कमीशन बैठे हैं, दो मुद्दे जुड़े हुए हैं। एक है relief and rehabilitation का और दूसरा है न्याय का। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने न्याय के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के एक quote का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने बयान में कहा, "Nevertheless our Government will consult the Law Ministry to bring the guilty to book to the maximum extent possible wherever the Commission has named any specific individuals as needing further examination or specific cases needing re-opening and re-examination of the Government, the Government will take all possible steps to do so within the ambit of law. This is a solemn promise and a solemn commitment to this House." यह प्रधानमंत्री ने 2005 में सदन में कहा।

महोदय, अभी पिछले हफ्ते दो दिन, 7 और 8 दिसम्बर को तथा 9 और 10 दिसम्बर को हमारे विद्वान गृह मंत्री पी. चिदम्बरम साहब लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को quote करते हुए बार-बार कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस निष्क्रिय थी, पुलिस ने कुछ किया नहीं और ट्रेजरी बेंच की तरफ से टेबल थपथपाए जा रहे थे, प्रशंसा की

जा रही थी और मांग की जा रही थी कि कार्रवाई हो। मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि 1984 के दंगे होने के बाद जो जेनोसाइड हुआ, जो कत्लेआम हुआ, उसके बाद जो पहली जस्टिस रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन बैठी, उसमें क्या लिखा है। पेज नं. 5 सेक्शन 6 में लिखा है, "Representation of Victims-While dependents were being cross-examined, constant complaints used to be received of interference and harassment at all the three places, Delhi, Kanpur and Bokaro." - सबसे ज्यादा कत्लेआम इन तीन जगहों पर हुआ था, दिल्ली, कानपुर और बोकारो में। "Some of the victims stated that they were threatened by the local police, rioters of the locality as also others and were told not to appear before the Commission." यह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन, जिसको सरकार ने बिठाया, जिसका काम था कि इन तीन जगह जो कत्लेआम हुआ, जो दंगे हुए, जो फसाद हुए, जो लूट-मार हुई, उसका पता कर वे recommendation दें। Sir, Page 33, "There is abundant evidence before the Commission that the police on the whole did not behave properly and failed to act as a professional force." बोल्ड में लिखा है। "Phone number 100, which is meant for notifying for police assistance did not respond at all during that period." यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कह रही है। पेज 34, तत्कालीन पुलिस कमिश्नर टंडन कमिशन के सामने ऐपीयर हुए और वह क्या कहते हैं, "Evidently the SHOs were not feeding the district police control room from where the police control room was intended to be fed. It would be wrong to say that the police administration had collapsed during that period. However, there was failure in certain areas where local officers did not rise to the occasion. Areas from where killings had taken place on large scale were identified as Trilokpuri in P.S. Kalyanpuri, some other police stations in East Delhi such as Nandnagri; Palam Village in P.S. Delhi Cantt; Srinivaspuri; Mangolpuri.

यह पुलिस कमिश्नर कह रहे हैं। किन्तु पुलिस कमिश्नर के साथ उस वक्त District Magistrate of Delhi क्या कहते हैं, आगे वह भी सुनिए। यह भी रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में है। Shri R.S. Sethi, the then District Magistrate of Delhi and now Commissioner of Land, DDA, told the Commission, "My impression is that the senior police officers were anxious to maintain law and order at any cost. They were, however, not fed with appropriate and timely information by the police officers in the different areas in the field. I am prepared to substantiate this impression of mine by the facts." What are the facts? "For instance, in Trilokpuri killings were about 260." त्रिलोकपुरी में 260 लोग मारे गए। "The Commissioner of Police in the meeting called by the Lt. Governor on the basis of information collected by him, disclosed this figure to be between 20 and 30." जहां 260 लोग मारे गए, वहां पर पुलिस

कमिशन एलजी को रिपोर्ट कर रहा है कि 20 से 30 लोग मारे गए यानी यह एक छोटी सी घटना है कोई बड़ी घटना नहीं है। "Same was the situation in Palam Colony. As against actual deaths of 300, the police statement disclosed deaths of about 30-40 persons. I moved from house to house in Palam Colony along with Mr. Ashok Pradhan who was helping in relief operations. I saw charred dead bodies and otherwise also several dead bodies lying here and there. I saw the same situation in Trilokpuri area. My own impression is that the local police did not at all act effectively in controlling the situation."

फिर आगे वह कहते हैं, "In answering the question of the Commission as to whether it was a case of positive negligence or one of callousness or inattention, Shri Sethi stated: I do not think it is a case of open participation but, to my mind, it seems to be a case where under pressure they remained away from duty and ceased to be effective with a few exceptions."

क्या हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने यह सारी रिपोर्ट्स नहीं पढ़ीं या नहीं देखीं? और उसके बाद जो लास्ट कमिशन बैठा - नानावटी कमिशन, वह क्या कहता है। पेज नम्बर 179 पर जब नानावटी कमिशन 'Overall Consideration' की बात कहता है, उसके बाद पेज नम्बर 183 पर वह कहता है, "As appropriate actions were initiated against them." "However, the Commission would like to emphasise that as a result of not recording separate FIRs, not recording statements of witnesses as stated by them and not investigating the cases properly, it has now become difficult for the Commission to make any recommendation against many of the persons, who have been named by the witnesses as the persons who had indulged in violent acts against them or their family members or had facilitated the same." महोदय, पी. चिदम्बरम साहब देश के एक बहुत बड़े अधिवक्ता भी हैं। वह कानून की अच्छी पहचान रखते हैं। आप इसमें एक पतली गली का रास्ता ढूंढ सकते हैं कि Evidence Act में अगर कोई evidence उपलब्ध नहीं है तो क्या करेंगे?

आजकल एक नया गिरोह दिल्ली शहर में डाके डाल रहा है। अब क्योंकि आपने biometrics के records तैयार कर लिए हैं, जिससे finger prints से आप चोरों को पकड़ लेते हैं, इसलिए नया गिरोह क्या कर रहा है? वह घर को लूटता है और उसके बाद तेल डाल कर उस घर को आग लगा देता है ताकि finger prints भी मिट जाएं। पिछले कई हफ्तों से दिल्ली में ऐसी घटनाएं घट रही हैं। इसमें सबसे पहले क्या करते हैं? यह तो एक आम बात है। आप एक अधिवक्ता हैं। मैं भी एक छोटा-सा अधिवक्ता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि यदि कोई rape case हो, तो जहां पुलिस बचाना चाहती है वहां यह कोशिश होती है कि जो victim है, वह 48 घंटे तक हॉस्पिटल न पहुंच सके। दूसरा, उसको नहला-धुलाकर नए कपड़े पहनाकर भेज दिया जाता है, ताकि उसके कपड़ों में से भी कोई प्रमाण न मिल सके। परन्तु सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि प्रमाण को कैसे रोका जाए? 1984 में जब यह सब हुआ, 31 अक्टूबर से 3 नवम्बर तक जो तांडव होता रहा, तो जब District Magistrate of Delhi कह रहे हैं कि वह inactive थे, तब FIR

किसने लिखी? Complaint ली नहीं गई। कोई थाने पहुंच नहीं सका और जिन लोगों ने थाने में गुहार लगाई, उन लोगों से कहा गया कि देखो, तुम अपनी तलवार मत भाँजो, तुम्हारे पास अगर लाइसेंसी बंदूक भी है तो self defence में गोली मत चलाओ, तुम अपने असलहे और अपनी तलवारें थाने में जमा करा दो, हम तुम्हें सुरक्षित रखेंगे। तब उनके सारे असलहे थाने में जमा करा दिए गए और उसके बाद रात को सारे-का-सारा, कॉलोनी-की-कॉलोनी, साफ कर दी गई। प्रमाण कहां से मिलेगा? प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि मैं Legal Department से पूछूंगा। Legal Department कहेगा कि साहब, evidence नहीं है। Evidence क्या है? Evidence FIR है। नानावती कहता है कि FIR हुआ नहीं। न्याय कहां से देंगे? उसके लिए आपके पास क्या रास्ता है? क्या आपने house-to-house survey किया है? क्या आपने कभी Delhi Administration से, Kanpur Administration से या Bokaro Administration से यह पूछा कि भई, कितने FIR's file हुए थे? अगर FIRs file नहीं हुए और जब शांति-व्यवस्था बहाल हुई तब घर-घर जाकर या relief camps में जाकर या गुरुद्वारों में जो लोग रह रहे थे, उनसे FIR लिखवाते। क्या किसी से लिखवाया गया? क्या कोई affidavits लिए गए?

आप compensation की बात करते हैं। सिख कभी हाथ ऐसे नहीं करता। पूरी दुनिया में आपको सिख भिखारी कहीं नहीं मिलेगा। सिख आपके compensation का मोहताज नहीं है। सिख शान से जीना जानता है और सिर ऊंचा कर के सम्मान-योग्य होकर जीना चाहता है। वह अधिकार उसे चाहिए। उस अधिकार से उसको वंचित किया गया है, जब उसे न्याय नहीं दिया गया है। न्याय पाने का जो अधिकार पूरे भारत की जनता को है, उस न्याय के अधिकार से सिखों को वंचित रखा गया, गुस्सा इस बात का है, grievance यह है, दुख यह है और तकलीफ यह है। सिख ने कभी हाथ नहीं पसारा। सिख यूँ देता है या यूँ देता है। हम आज भी आपसे नहीं मांगते कि आप दो। आपकी कानूनन बाध्यता है। आपको जो करना है, वह करो, किन्तु हमें न्याय दो। हम न्याय की गुहार करते हैं।

अभी पिछले हफ्ते Chief Justice of India ने कहा कि जहां अन्याय हो और जहां न्याय देरी से मिले या अन्याय हो, तो वहां विद्रोह होता है। अब इसको लेकर कल अगर सिख विद्रोह करे या कोई और विद्रोह करे तो उसके लिए जिम्मेवार कौन होगा - मौके की हुकूमत, मौके की न्याय-प्रणाली, मौके की व्यवस्था? किन्तु, सजा किसको मिलेगी? सजा मिलेगी वर्तमान युग को, पाप किया किसी और ने और भोगेगा वर्तमान।

सर, इस न्याय की मांग के पीछे बहुत सारी चीजें हैं। जब Operation Blue Star हुआ, तो हमारे Golden Temple Complex में बहुत सारे museums हैं और बहुत सारी पाण्डुलिपियां हैं जो हमारे गुरु की हस्त-लिखित आदेश हैं, हुक्मनामे हैं...। और गुरु साहब से प्रमाणित चीजें हैं। वे सारी की सारी आर्मी उठा कर ले गयी कि पता नहीं शायद यह खालिस्तान बनाने का एक दस्तावेज है। वे ट्रंक भर-भर कर सारा दस्तावेज उठा कर ले गये। शिरोमणी गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी आपके सामने बार-बार यह गुहार लगाती है कि हमारे सारे के सारे दस्तावेज वापस कीजिए। उसमें ऐसी कोई भी चीज नहीं है जो भारतीय संविधान विरोधी है या भारत के किसी धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय की विरोधी है। वे हमारे धार्मिक ग्रन्थ हैं, जिनको हमारे गुरु साहेबान की छो प्राप्त है। वे सारे दस्तावेज हमें

वापस कीजिए। उन्हें हमने पहले हमलावर आये, उनसे बचाकर रखा और फिर ब्रिटिश आये, उनसे बचाकर रखा। वे भी बहुत सारी बहुमूल्य चीजें, जैसे हमारे गुरु साहब की कलगी ले गये, कृपाण ले गये और तीर-कमान ले गये। उन्होंने बाद में समय-समय पर उसको वापस किया। परन्तु, हमारे ये जो ग्रन्थ हैं, हमारी जो ये पाण्डुलिपियां हैं, जो हमारी विरासत है, जो हमारा इतिहास है, जिसको लेकर हम प्रेरित होते हैं, वे क्यों आपने सम्भाल कर रखा है? आप क्यों उसका अपमान कर रहे हैं? आप उन्हें क्यों नहीं वापस करते? आपने आज तक हमें यह seizure list नहीं दी कि आपने उस वक्त क्या-क्या seize किया? आपने उस वक्त अकाल तख्त के जत्थेदार या उस समय वहां पर जो भी ज्ञानी अथवा ग्रन्थी थे, उनसे सादे कागजों में दस्तखत करा लिये और ट्रंक भर-भर कर सामान ले गये। आप इसको वापस करें। अगर आप वाकई सिखों को उनका सम्मान लौटा देना चाहते हैं तो आप उसको लौटाएं। सिख by birth अपने लिबास को, अपनी uniform को प्यार करता है और वह उसे पहनकर रखना चाहता है। यही कारण है कि एक समय था जब भारत की आर्मी में सबसे ज्यादा सिखों की संख्या थी। आपने एक नया फार्मूला लाया। नया फार्मूला लाकर आप पॉपुलेशन के फार्मूले से वह संख्या कम करते गये और वह लिबास छीन लिया।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

सिख जन्मजात गुरुओं की प्रेरणा से एक संत भी है, एक सिपाही भी है, एक योद्धा भी है, एक सन्यासी भी और एक गृहस्थ भी है। वैसे आदमी को, वैसी कौम को इस तरह से प्रताड़ित करना - पहले हमारी वर्दी छीनी, उसके बाद हमारा ग्रन्थ छीना, उसके बाद हमारी इज्जत छीनी और आज जो हमारा न्याय का अधिकार है, वह भी आप छीन रहे हैं। फिर आप कहते हैं कि हम न्याय करते हैं। आप हमारे भाई हैं! यह गर्व की बात है कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह, जो सिख हैं, वे इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। मैं यह आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सिखों को न्याय नहीं देना चाहती, परन्तु इस न्याय-प्रणाली में अगर कहीं पर कोई कमजोरी है, कोई बाधा है, तो इस बाधा को हटाइए और ससम्मान वापस कीजिए।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले कनाडा की पार्लियामेंट में एक unanimous resolution पास करके उन्होंने गदरी बाबाओं के कामागातामारु जहाज को, जिसे उन्होंने permission नहीं दी थी और जिसके कारण कामागातामारु जहाज के सारे लोगों को यहां वापस आना पड़ा था और बजबज में ब्रिटिश एम्पायर के लोगों ने उनको धराशायी कर दिया और मार दिया, जिसका शहीद स्थान कोलकाता के पास बजबज में बना हुआ है। कनाडा की गवर्नमेंट ने पार्लियामेंट में सरेआम unanimously resolution पास करके गदरी बाबाओं से, बाता गुरदीप सिंह से और कामागातामारु के पैसंजरो से माफी मांगी कि हमने बहुत बड़ा अन्याय किया कि आपको हमने अपने sea shore पर लंगर डालने नहीं दिया जिससे वे मारे गये।

जापान आज second world war के बारे में लोगों से जाकर माफी मांग रहा है। अगर कहीं भी गलती हुई है तो जर्मनी भी माफी मांग रहा है। आप माफी मांगने के लिए दर-दर गये। हर लीडर ने, मैं किस-किस का नाम लूं, जिन्होंने बाबरी मस्जिद टूटने के लिए माफी न मांगी हो? आपने कभी खड़े होकर यह कहा कि सिखों के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ, उसके लिए हमें खेद है? उस वक्त हमारी जो संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी थी, उसको निभाने में हम असमर्थ ठहरे? लोगों की जान-माल की रक्षा करने की जो हमारी जिम्मेवारी थी, उसके लिए हम असमर्थ ठहरे?

1.00 p.m.

या जो लोग उनको न्याय देना चाहते थे, उनको न्याय देने से वंचित रखा। पर, वोट की राजनीति है और हमारी वोट संख्या बहुत कम है, हम पूरे भारत में 2% हैं। किन्तु, हमारी पहचान सारी दुनिया में है, लाखों में खड़ा एक सिख पहचाना जाता है और अपनी आवाज बुलंद कर सकता है। हमने अपने चरित्र के कारण अपनी पहचान बनाई है, हमने अपने लिबास के कारण पहचान बनाई, अपने धर्म के कारण पहचान बनाई, हमने अपने राष्ट्रीय चरित्र के नाम पर पहचान बनाई - देश पर मर-मिटने वालों का नाम सिख होता है, देश की आजादी और एकता की रक्षा करने के लिए मर-मिटने वाले शहीदों का नाम सिख होता है, लोगों के अधिकारों के लिए खुद जूझ मरने वालों का नाम सिख होता है। पर, उस सिख को न्याय दिलाने के लिए 25 वर्ष लग गए! अभी भी हम यह कहते हैं कि कमीशंस की रिपोर्ट आएगी। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि आपने क्या किया है, परन्तु मैं जहां जाता हूं, जिस गुरु पर्व में जाता हूं, जिस समावेश में जाता हूं, कुछ न कुछ परिवार आकर खड़े हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें न्याय नहीं मिला, क्योंकि हम FIR नहीं कर सके।

कुछ दिन पहले नार्थ एवेन्यु की आयुर्वेद शाखा की एक महिला डॉक्टर, जो केरल से आई हैं, मेरे पास आईं। आपको कभी मौका लगे तो आप जाकर उनसे पूछ लीजिएगा। मैंने उनको आयुर्वेदिक इलाज के लिए, मुझको खांसी हो रही थी, घर पर बुलाया। वे आईं, वे पहली बार कभी किसी सिख के घर गईं। अभी 6 महीने पुरानी बात है। वे कहने लगीं कि मैं सिखों से बड़ा डरती हूं। मैंने पूछा कि क्यों डरती हैं? उसने कहा कि मैं पहले दिन जब ड्यूटी ज्वाइन करने के लिए आई थी, मुझे 31 अक्टूबर को ड्यूटी ज्वाइन करनी थी, तो मैं जिस टैक्सी पर आ रही थी, उस टैक्सी का ड्राइवर सिख था और इंडिया गेट के पास लोगों ने हमला कर दिया और उस टैक्सी ड्राइवर को बाहर निकालकर सरेआम उसकी गर्दन अलग कर दी और उसकी गाड़ी में आग लगा दी। मैं किसी तरह से अपना सामान लेकर वहां से निकली और भागी। मैं कई दिनों तक सहमी रही कि मैं अपनी ड्यूटी ज्वाइन करूं या न करूं? मैं कहाँ आ गई, केरल से आकर मैं यहां कहां फंस गई! क्या उसकी FIR हुई होगी? मैं जानता हूं, नहीं हुई होगी। क्योंकि, आपके डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट 1985 में कह रहे हैं, 1984 के बाद 1985 में रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन के सामने अपीअर होकर कह रहे हैं। तो आप न्याय क्या देना चाहते हैं और प्रधानमंत्री की इस कमिटमेंट का हम क्या करेंगे? लॉ मिनिस्ट्री क्या कहेगी? लॉ मिनिस्ट्री कहेगी - The criminal jurisprudence depends on Evidence Act of India, and the Evidence Act depends not only merely on the evidence or witness, but also on the FIR. Where is the FIR? तब आप कहेंगे कि हम कुसूरवार हैं, हमने क्यों FIR फाइल नहीं की? क्या माहौल था, कोई लेने के लिए तैयार था। पुलिस को खुद FIR lodge करनी चाहिए थी। कितनी suo-moto FIR पुलिस ने lodge की हैं कि कितने कत्ल हुए? जहां कोई complainant नहीं मिलता, वहां क्या कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है और उस प्रोविजन को invoke नहीं किया जा सकता था? कितनी जगह आपने उस प्रोविजन को invoke किया? आपने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं, उस दिन जो नारे सुना रहे थे, मैं नारों को सुनाकर उन दुखती नसों को फिर से तकलीफ नहीं देना चाहता, उन दुखते जख्मों पर नमक नहीं छिड़कना चाहता। जो नारे उस वक्त लगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, now please conclude.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उन स्लोगन्स के ऊपर सारी बहसें हुई थीं। इन सारी चीजों को मदेनज़र रखते हुए मैं तो सिर्फ यही कहता हूँ, मैंने पुनः, फिर कहता हूँ कि सिख आपसे compensation नहीं मांग रहा। सिख, आपसे सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का हक मांग रहा है। सिर्फ एक सिख को राष्ट्र का प्रधानमंत्री बनाने से, आप लाखों सिखों को सम्मानपूर्वक जीवनदान नहीं दे सकते। वे सिख होने के दम पर नहीं, बल्कि अपनी काबलियत, अपनी ईमानदारी, अपने समर्पण के कारण प्रधानमंत्री बने हैं। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप न्याय दिलाइए और न्याय की बात कहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप न्याय दिलाएंगे। जब आप न्याय दिलाएंगे, तभी आज की यह बहस सार्थक समझी जायेगी, अन्यथा ये जख्म बार-बार उभरकर सामने आएंगे और आपको सताएंगे। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at six minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the chair.)

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA (Contd.)

(I) **The Jharkhand Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2009.**

(II) **The Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Jharkhand Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 2009.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 2009,"

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE - *contd.*

Progress of relief to the victims of 1984 riots and the
measures being taken to punish the guilty

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, 25 साल के बाद एक बहुत दुखद अध्याय पर इस सदन में एक संवेदनशील चर्चा हो रही है। 1984 के दंगों में जो कत्लेआम हुआ, जो बेगुनाह मारे गए, जिनके साथ जुल्म और तश्दुत हुआ, उनके प्रति इस सदन में 2005 में और इससे पहले भी यूपीए के नेतृत्व में प्रधान मंत्री ने स्पष्ट रूप से यह दोहराया कि सारे देश को, हमारे सामूहिक अहसासों को इन दंगों से, एक घात पहुंची है, एक जख्म हुआ है। यह जख्म आज भी नहीं भरे हैं। यह बात आज की इस डिबेट से साबित हुई है। इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ और अपनी बात को कहूँ, मैं नम्रता से सदन में सभी को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि यूपीए का नेतृत्व श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, डा. मनमोहन सिंह, सभी ने एक बार नहीं बल्कि कई बार जो दुख की भावना इस अध्याय के साथ जुड़ी है, उसके साथ अपने आपको जोड़ा है। भाई तरलोचन सिंह जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कुछ बातें दोहराईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की इस चर्चा का विषय है, 1984 के दंगों के पीड़ितों के साथ न्याय किया जाए, कई चीजें उसके साथ जोड़ना, मैं समझता हूँ, मुनासिब नहीं था। खैर, उन्होंने अपनी बात कही। आज देश को एक मलहम की जरूरत है। आज आगे रास्ता क्या है, यह देखने की जरूरत है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इतिहास में कुछ अध्याय ऐसे होते हैं, कुछ पन्ने ऐसे होते हैं, जिनको भुलाना आसान नहीं होता है। जो जख्म हैं, वह रहते हैं। मगर इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि बार-बार हम उन जख्मों को कुरेदें। आज हम आप, सबको दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर यह सोचना है, विचार करना है कि ऐसे दुखद अध्याय इस देश के अंदर फिर न दोहराए जाएं, वह हम कैसे सुनिश्चित करें। आज इस पर चर्चा जरूरी है। भाई अहलुवालिया जी ने न्याय की बात की। मैं अपने आपको उनके अहसास के साथ जोड़ता हूँ। देश के हर नागरिक को कानून के मुताबिक न्याय का अधिकार होना चाहिए, न केवल सिख भाइयों को, बल्कि सभी को न्याय का हक है। संविधान के तहत हक है। हमारे देश के अहसास के तहत हक है। अगर यह भावना किसी व्यक्ति विशेष में रह जाए या किसी समुदाय विशेष में रह जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश के सामने एक चुनौती है और हम सबको मिल कर उस चुनौती का मुकाबला करना होगा। जो सवाल उठाए गए हैं, उनके समाधान के लिए हमें क्या करना है, उसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना है। आज की जो चर्चा है, यह किसी तरह का कोई partisan रूप न ले, दलगत रूप न ले और ऐसा न हो, इसका हम सब प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए कुछ और बात कहने से पहले मैं बार-बार यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि हम सभी अपने आपको पीड़ित महसूस करते हैं। इस देश का एक भी नागरिक अगर अपने आपको न्याय से वंचित समझे या समझे कि उस पर अन्याय ढहाया गया है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के सभी सदस्य उस पर चिंतित होंगे और यह स्वाभाविक भी है, मगर यह कहना कि कुछ नहीं किया गया, न्याय नहीं हुआ या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या किसी सरकारी षडयंत्र के तहत यह जुल्म हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा अगर हम करें तो यह सच्चाई के साथ ट्रोह होगा और यह बात सच्चाई से परे है। यह बात जरूर है कि उन दिनों में इतनी बड़ी बात हो गई, एक ऐसी महान शख्सियत, जो देश की प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं थीं, बल्कि जिनको करोड़ों लोग अपनी माता का दर्जा देते थे, उनकी निर्मम हत्या हुई, जिससे भावनाएं भड़कीं और लोग गलत रास्ते पर चले। मैं इसके पक्ष में कोई

दलील नहीं दे रहा हूँ, मैं कोई defend नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मगर वह हुआ, जो नहीं होना चाहिए था। ऐसा आगे न हो और जखम कैसे भरे जाएं, हमें इस बात पर विचार करना है। आज ऐसी कई बातें कही गईं, जिनसे मैं समझता हूँ कि यह खतरा है कि जखम कहीं फिर से हरे न हो जाएं, इसलिए हम सबका यह दायित्व बनता है कि हम अपने को उस भावना से जोड़ें, जो मुझसे पहले वक्ताओं ने यहां रखी कि न्याय होना चाहिए, rehabilitation होना चाहिए, जिसका जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई होनी चाहिए। अपने आपको उस भावना के साथ जोड़ते हुए, इस डिबेट की, इस चर्चा की जो शैली है, हम उसको इस तरह से ढालें कि देश के लोग यह समझें कि पच्चीस साल के बाद आज लोग लाशों पर राजनीति नहीं कर रहे हैं और उपसभापति जी, यह जरूरी भी है।

महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कुछ आंकड़े दिए हैं। मैं उन आंकड़ों को दोहरा रहा हूँ, इसलिए नहीं कि वे डिबेट का मूल बिंदू बनें, मगर यह साबित करने के लिए कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट के बाद सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया है और बहुत कुछ आगे जो करना है, वह भी किया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि कुछ वक्ताओं ने कहा कि कुछ ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशनल फ्रेमवर्क बने कि अगर बदकिस्मती से कहीं ऐसे दंगे दोहराए जाएं, तो उन दंगों से जूझने के लिए, उस अन्याय से जूझने के लिए ऐसा फूलप्रूफ मेकेनिज्म बने ताकि दोबारा इस सदन को, हम सबको, इस देश को शर्मिन्दा न होना पड़े। 1984 में देश में जो हुआ, वह सिर्फ एक समुदाय विशेष पर नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश की आत्मा पर एक चोट थी। हमने हमेशा इस देश में सर्वधर्म समभाव की बात की है, धर्मों के आदर की बात की है, भावनाओं को समझने की बात की है, इसीलिए सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा का यह मुल्क आज भी कितनी tensions के बावजूद इकट्ठा है, एक है और वह सिर्फ इसलिए एक है क्योंकि सबकी भावनाएं एक-दूसरे के साथ जुड़ी हैं। उन्हीं भावनाओं का ख्याल रखते हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस डिबेट को हम एक रचनात्मक डिबेट की ओर लेकर जाएं।

महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, उनके मुताबिक 462 करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा दिया जा चुका है, 36,336 claims settle हो चुके हैं और 2627 claims अभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास pending हैं। जहां तक कानूनी कार्यवाही का सवाल है, हमें बताया गया है कि 2568 क्रिमिनल केस रजिस्टर किए गए, जिनमें से 346 केसों में conviction भी हुआ है और मुख्तलिफ सजाएं दी गई हैं। इस प्रकार कानूनी प्रक्रिया ने अपना काम किया है। हां, यह हो सकता है कि पूरी तरह न किया गया हो, यह हो सकता है कि कुछ गुनहगारों को अभी सजा न मिली हो, यह मुमकिन है, क्योंकि महोदय, मुझे अभी F.Lel Bailey याद आ गए। उपसभापति जी, आप भी पेशे से Chartered Accountant हैं और वकील भी हैं और F.Lel Bailey अमेरिका के बहुत बड़े Criminal Lawyer हुए। उन्होंने एक छोटी सी किताब लिखी थी, जो मैंने अपने कॉलेज के दिनों में पढ़ी थी। उसमें उन्होंने जो कहा, अहलुवालिया जी की बात के साथ जोड़कर मैं उसको दोहरा रहा हूँ। उसमें उन्होंने कहा - "As the wheels of justice grind on, the innocence of the accused becomes progressively less relevant." जो बेगुनाहगार है, कई बार वह गुनाहगार साबित हो जाता है, कई बार जो गुनाहगार है वह बेगुनाहगार साबित हो सकता है, कानून की यह कुछ खामियां जरूर हैं। इसीलिए आज सदन में इस बात की चर्चा करने की जरूरत है कि इन खामियों को, यह जो हमारी कमियां जुडिसियल प्रोसेस में, जिससे कभी-कभी गुनाहगार लोग कानून की गिरफ्त से बच जाते हैं, उनको कैसे हटाया जाए। मैं एक बात जरूर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। जब 2005 में इस सदन में चर्चा हुई, उस वक्त मुझे यह फख

हासिल हुआ कि मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह डिबेट ओपन करूँ। हमने उस वक्त भी यह कहा था कि यह नासूर-घाव जो देश की आत्मा पर है, इसको अब हमको भरना है। बहुत सी और चुनौतियाँ देश के सामने आ गईं। 25 साल के इतिहास को बार-बार दोहराकर हम उस सत्यता को और पुरखा नहीं कर सकते, जो सच्चाई है वह देश के सामने है, उससे कोई सरकार भाग नहीं सकती और न कोई भाग रही है। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदन में खुद आकर कहा कि हम शर्मसार हैं, देश शर्मसार है और अब मिलकर हमको ये घाव भरने हैं। इसीलिए जो रिलीफ पैकेज कुछ सूबों तक था, उसको बढ़ाकर बंगाल में, उत्तराखंड में और कई जगह तक एक्सटेंड किया गया, रिहेबिलिटेशन मुआवजे की रकम को बढ़ाया गया। आपने कहा कि हमने कुछ लीडरों को टिकट नहीं दिया। इसलिए नहीं कि किसी एक इंडीपेंडेंट से घबरा गए, मगर भावनाओं का सत्कार किया गया, भावनाओं का आदर किया गया, इसलिए जहां मैं 1984 के दंगों को किसी भी तरह डिफेंड नहीं कर रहा, वहां यह बात बहुत नम्रता के साथ जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर अब 25 साल के बाद राजनीति न हो, भावनाएं न भड़कें, देश वाले, देशवासी हमसे यह एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कभी घंटी बजने के बाद बोलने का पक्षधर नहीं, एक शेर से अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा, मुझे यकीन है कि आप इस शेर को शायद कबूल करें। मैं सियासत की बात कर रहा हूँ कि हमें मियार बदलने होंगे, हमारे जो सियासत के मियार हैं, वे बदलने होंगे, भावनाएं भड़कें नहीं, यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा। एक बहुत बड़े शायर ने कहा था, उनके शेर से अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

"नेक हुकमरान बहुत जल्द वह वक्त आएगा,

जब हमें जीस्त के अदबार परखने होंगे,

अपनी जिल्लत की कसम, आपकी इज्जत की कसम,

हमको ताजीम के मैयार बदलने होंगे।"

शुक्रिया

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदय, हमारे विद्वान मित्र अश्विनी जी ने जो बात रखी है, अगर वह भावना है उनकी और मैंने जो अपना दुख और तकलीफ पूरे सदन के सामने रखा, उसका भी एक शेर है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखें।

"जब चमन को लहू से रींचने की जरूरत पड़ी,

तो सबसे पहले गर्दन हमारी कटी,

अब जब गुलशन गुले गुलबाग हुआ,

तो लोग कहते हैं, यह गुलशन तुम्हारा नहीं।"

मैं सिर्फ तुम्हारा नहीं। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि लौटा दो मेरे वह दिन, जहां मैं इज्जत से जी सकूँ। सिख यही मांग रहा है, और कुछ नहीं मांग रहा है।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : सभी के फूलों से गुलदस्ता बनता है, सिर्फ एक से नहीं।"

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : हां, वह तो है, गुले गुलबाग हुआ न।

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने जो कहा है बहुत अच्छे मन से कहा है, मैं इसको मानता हूं। लेकिन मैं एक छोटी सी बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि सी.बी.आई. ने सज्जन कुमार जी का नाम दे दिया, सब कुछ कर दिया। लेकिन अभी तक मुकदमा चलाने की परमिशन क्यों नहीं मिल रही है? यहां गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। दूसरे, हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी को उनका बंगला आबंटन कर दिया गया है, उस बंगले में वह रह ही नहीं रहे हैं, बल्कि बरात के लिए उसको भाड़े पर दे रहे हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मेरा भी एक शेर है:

"करीब है यारो रोज़े महशर,
छिपेगा कुशतों का खून क्योंकर,
जब चुप रहेगी जुबाने खंजर,
लहू पुकारेगा आस्तीन का।"

جناب محمد امين (مغربی بنگال): سر، میرا بھی ایک شعر ہے:
قریب ہے یارو روز محشر، چھپے گا کشتوں کا خون کیوں کر،
جب چپ رہے گی زبان خنجر، لہو پکارے گا آستین کا
شکریہ

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आज हम 25 साल बाद इस गंभीर मुद्दे पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, जिससे पूरे देश की आत्मा झंझोड़ी गई है। पहले हमारे कुछ आदरणीय मैम्बरान ने अपने ख्यालात रखे और शेर भी बोले। मैं इस दुख के समय पर सबसे पहले उन हजारों लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि देता हूं, जिनका कत्लेआम हुआ, जिन हजारों बेगुनाहों का कत्लेआम हुआ है। मैं उसको कत्लेआम कहता हूं, वह दंगा नहीं था। हमारी जिन बहनों के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है, जो इस देश की धरती पर बेगुनाहों के खून की होली खेली गई, मैं अपने भाषण से पहले उन महान शहीदों को, जिनकी जान इस देश में एक षडयंत्र के तहत, एक कलेक्टिव कैम्पेन के तहत, एक प्लानिंग के तहत ली गई। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी ओर से तथा बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से उन्हें इस संसद में श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। मैं उन बहनों के साथ भी हमदर्दी प्रकट करता हूं, जिनकी इज्जत के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ मैं वो बात नहीं दोहराऊंगा। जो सदन में पहले हो चुकी है क्योंकि सदन का समय कीमती है। लेकिन इस देश की आजादी में, इस देश को बनाने में, इस देश में जब जब अब्दाली आता था, उस विदेशी से, इस देश की अबला की चुन्नी को बचाने के लिए अगर कोई मैदान में आया, तो वह इस देश का सिख था। जिन लोगों ने इस देश की अबला की इज्जत अब्दाली से बचाई, देश की आजादी के बाद, उनकी बहू-बेटियों की इज्जत के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ। इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक देश और देश के शासकों के लिए और क्या हो सकता है। ये कहते हैं कि जख्म भर जाएंगे, जख्म न कुरेदे जाएं। जख्म नहीं भर पाएंगे, जब तक इंसाफ नहीं होगा। मेरे भाइयों, बातों से जख्म भरने वाले नहीं हैं। इस कत्लेआम को 25 साल हो गए हैं। मेरे साथियों ने शेर सुनाए हैं, मैं भी सुना रहा हूं। यह दुख के समय का शेर है। "सोचा था बहार देखेंगे, हर कली पे, बुलबुल का प्यार देखेंगे। हमें क्या मालूम, आलम यह, इस गुलशन में अपनी ही मजार देखेंगे।" आपने यही किया है। आपको इसके लिए इतिहास कभी माफ नहीं करेगा। यह 84 का इंसिडेंट है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

हम थोड़ा-सा इतिहास की ओर जाना चाहेंगे। हम जिसे आजादी कहते हैं, अगर हम देखें तो आजादी के लिए शहीद भगतसिंह ने फांसी के रस्से को चूमा, आजादी के लिए शहीद उधम सिंह ने जलियांवाला बाग के वाकये का जनरल डायर से बदला लिया, लेकिन जब अंगरेज से पावर ट्रांसफर हुआ, जब अपने देश में सम्मान से रहने का वक्त आया तो तभी इस देश के गृह मंत्रालय ने एक सर्कुलर जारी किया। सर्कुलर में क्या मेशन किया? यह मेशन किया कि सिख एक जैरायमपेशा लोग हैं, इनके ऊपर नजर रखी जाए। आप कहते हैं कि जख्म भर दो। आप कहते थे कि आजादी के बाद सम्मान देंगे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद हर जिले में डी.एम. को एक पत्र भेजा गया कि सिख एक जैरायमपेशा लोग हैं, इनके ऊपर नजर रखी जाए। आपकी नीयत और आपकी दिशा का उस पत्र से पता चल गया था कि आप देश को किस ओर चलाना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद लैंग्वेज बेस्ड स्टेट की बात चली। पंजाबी जबान के आधार पर सूबा बनाने के लिए मोर्चे लगाने पड़े। हमें अफसोस है कि जब एक बार पंजाबी लैंग्वेज का सेंसेस हुआ, जनगणना हुई - आप अकेले ही 1984 के जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, हमारे कुछ भाई इधर ही बैठे हैं, मैं यह कहने से भी संकोच नहीं करता, 1961 में जब पंजाबी भाषा की जनगणना हुई तो पंजाब की धरती पर पंजाबी मां बोली से नाइंसाफी की मुहिम जनसंघ ने भी चलाई। वे बोलते पंजाबी थे, लेकिन पेपरों में हिंदी लिखाते थे। यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन इसमें शामिल है। आज हम जहां खड़े हैं, यहां तक जो बात पहुंची है, आजादी के बाद आपने क्या किया है, हम यह देख रहे हैं कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इस देश में आर.एस.एस. हिंदी, हिंदू और हिंदुस्तान कहती है। इस देश को हिंदुस्तान बनाने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी भी बड़े जी-जान से लगी रही है, What is the difference between the Congress and the BJP? The BJP stands for monopoly of Hindutva and the Congress Party stands for dominancy of Hindutva. इसलिए आजादी के बाद 62 ईयर्स जो टाइम बीता है, इसमें सिखों का कल्ले आम हुआ, दरबार साहिब के ऊपर हमला हुआ और यह कहा गया कि वहां आतंकवादी थे, इसलिए हमने हमला किया। मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि मस्जिद में कौन से आतंकवादी थे? आपने मस्जिद भी तोड़ी है, आप चर्चों को भी तोड़ते हैं। चर्च में कौन सा आतंकवादी है? यह एक नीति है। यह एक नीति है, जिसमें आर.एस.एस. ने धर्म परिवर्तन पर लिखा है कि जो व्यक्ति अभी-अभी धर्म परिवर्तन करता है, हिंदुओं को उसे मात्र एक व्यक्ति का घाटा नहीं मानना है, बल्कि एक शत्रु की बढ़ोत्तरी मानना है। यहां माइनोरिटी को शत्रु समझकर ट्रीट किया गया है। अफसोस इस बात का है कि जब सिख को जलाया जाता है, जब सिख बहू-बेटियों का अपमान होता है तो मुस्लिम चुप रहता है, जब मुस्लिम की बारी आती है तो सिख चुप रहता है और जब क्रिश्चियन जलता है तो सिख और मुस्लिम दोनों चुप रहते हैं। देश में ऐसी घटनाएं देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए बड़ा खतरा हैं। पच्चीस साल में अभी तक किसी को सजा न देना और अभी तक आपका यह कहना कि हम कम्पेनसेशन दे रहे हैं, उचित नहीं है। हमें सलाह दी जाती कि आप जख्म न कुरेदो, आप भूल जाओ। आप पच्चीस साल से कम्पेनसेशन की बात कहते हो और अब बोल रहे हो कि हमने माफी मांग ली है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने माफी मांग ली है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, जिनको जलाया गया, जिनको मारा गया, उनसे ही माफी मंगवा दी है। आपसे सूझवान और सयाना कौन हो सकता है? इतने समझदार कि जिनका कल्लेआम

हुआ, जिनको तेल डाल कर जलाया गया, जिनकी बहू-बेटियों के बच्चे मार दिए गए, उनमें से ही एक को खड़ा करके बोल दिया कि हम माफी मांगते हैं, हम शर्मसार हैं। शर्म तो उनको करनी चाहिए, जिस परिवार की वजह से हुआ है। माफी मांगने के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)... आज घंटी मत बजाइए, 25 साल बाद खड़े हुए हैं। 25 साल का समय आपने लगा दिया है।

आज जहां ज्यूडिशियरी पर भी सवाल उठे हैं और सरकार की तरफ से हमारे आदरणीय मैम्बर ने कहा कि हमारे कानून में खामियां हैं। कानून तो तब भी वही था, जब एक देश की प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हत्या के लिए जिम्मेदार दो लोगों को फांसी लगा दी गई। कानून में कोई खामी नहीं, खामी आपकी नीयत में है, खामी आपमें है। कानून तो वही है, जब आप फौज के जनरल के हत्यारे को 6 महीने में सजा दे देते हो और कानून तब भी वही है, जब मस्जिद तोड़ने वाले को 17 साल तक सजा न मिले और कानून तब भी वही है, जब सिखों को जलाने वाले को 25 साल तक कोई सजा न मिले। कानून में कोई कमी नहीं है, implement करने वालों में कमी है, हुक्मरान में कमी है।

हमारे आदरणीय मैम्बर अहलुवालिया जी ने कहा, कोई बात नहीं, चले गए, तो कहीं-न-कहीं तो सुनते ही होंगे, आपने जब ब्लू स्टार आपरेशन किया, तो आप वहां से हमारे ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज ले आए। आप हमारे उन ग्रन्थों को ले आए, जिनमें हमारी आस्था है। आप हमारे उन religious symbols को ले आए, जिनमें हमारी आस्था है। आप वापस करो। यह सिखों की आन और शान, जो आप संभाल कर बैठे हैं, पता नहीं, आप कैसे उनका अपमान कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए तो न्यायपालिका को पूछने की जरूरत नहीं, आप वापस करो। यह उन्होंने कहा, अच्छी बात की। लेकिन मैं उनसे भी पूछता हूं कि 6 साल आप सत्ता में रहे, आप बताओं कि आपने क्यों नहीं वापस किया, आपने सिखों का सम्मान क्यों न बहाल किया? आप 6 साल सत्ता में रहे और हमारे अकाली भाई, उनकी भी गलती रही है, मैं महसूस करता हूं। उनकी तरफ से भी गलती रही है। बिल्कुल न जाते एनडीए की सरकार में। हमने एक वोट से सरकार गिरा दी थी। आप कहते कि हम नहीं चाहते, हम मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल नहीं होंगे, support unconditional नहीं करेंगे, हम 1984 के कत्ले आम का न्याय चाहते हैं और अपना सम्मान वापस चाहते हैं, फिर हम support करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि उस वक्त भी इंसफ मिल सकता था। हमने वह मौका गंवा दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। समाप्त तो आपने कर दिया है। समाप्त तो आपकी कृपा से हो गए हैं, अब तो जो बच गए हैं, वही खड़े हैं। यह हंसने की बात नहीं है, रोने की बात है। आपने तो पूछा नहीं कि आप आतंकवादियों के समर्थक हैं या नहीं, आपने देखा कि पंजाब का नम्बर किस गाड़ी के ऊपर लिखा है, जला दो। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई शायद धर्म में ज्यादा विश्वास न रखते हों, उनके सिर पर पगड़ी थी, उनको भी जला दिया। इसलिए जो बच गए हैं, वही खड़े हैं, बाकी तो समाप्त हैं। हम आपको यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो ऐतिहासिक भूल हुई है, हमारे मित्रों से, आज झुकर बैठे हैं, हालांकि वे सिख cause के लिए लड़ने के लिए champion हैं, no doubt, अकाली भाई भी इंसफ में देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। परन्तु 6 साल में बीजेपी को समर्थन देना और केन्द्र सरकार में

शामिल रह करके भी इंसाफ हासिल न करवा पाना, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस समय भी इंसाफ हो सकता था, मगर नहीं हो पाया। बीजेपी ने यह काम नहीं किया। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस और बीजेपी की नीतियों में ज्यादा अंतर नहीं है। दोनों ही एक जैसे हैं, Natha Singh or Prem Singh both are the same thing.

डा. अम्बेडकर के समय पर एक ऐतिहासिक भूल हुई थी। डा. अम्बेडकर इस देश के 7 करोड़ * को सिख धर्म में शामिल करना चाहते थे। उस वक्त * की आबादी 7 करोड़ थी, आज तो 32 करोड़ हो गई है। डा. अम्बेडकर वही चाहते थे, जो गुरु नानक जी की "सरबत के भले" की आइडियोलॉजी है। जो "हिन्दु, तुर्क को राफजी इमाम साफी" और "मानस की जात सबै एकै पहचानबो" का एजेंडा है, जो "एक पिता, एकस के हम बारिक" का एजेंडा है और जो "भै काहू को देत न, नह भै मानत आन" का एजेंडा है। अम्बेडकर साहब कहते थे कि इस देश के अन्दर जो जाति के आधार पर लताड़े-पछाड़े लोग हैं, उनके लिए गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी कहते थे कि मैं इनको सम्मान दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : "इन गरीब सिक्खन को दू पातशाही, याद करे हमरी गुरयाई"। जिन गरीब सिक्खों को गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी सम्मान देना चाहते थे, डॉक्टर अम्बेडकर साहब उन गरीब सिक्खों को सिक्ख बनाना चाहते थे, लेकिन उस वक्त की सिक्ख लीडरशिप ने डा. अम्बेडकर साहब का enthusiastically welcome नहीं किया। अगर किया होता तो सिक्ख पूरे देश में मैजॉरिटी में होता और अगर वह मैजॉरिटी में होता तो 1984 में उनके सामूहिक कत्लेआम की किसी की भी हिम्मत न पड़ती।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मैं कंकलूड कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि सिक्ख लीडरशिप की ओर से यह एक ऐतिहासिक भूल हुई है। कांग्रेस ने तो आजादी के बाद से ही इसे जैरायमपेशा कहना शुरू कर दिया और जनसंघ ने पंजाबी बोल-बोल कर भी रिकॉर्ड में हिन्दी लिखवाया। बीजेपी ने भी छः साल में इंसाफ नहीं किया और आपसे तो उम्मीद है ही नहीं क्योंकि गुनहगार तो कभी इंसाफ देगा ही नहीं। हालांकि कर तो रहे हैं, लेकिन यह भी तो हो सकता है कि गुनहगार न्याय न करे। भाजपा की सरकार से उम्मीद थी, लेकिन उन्होंने भी नहीं किया।

इस बारे में हम आज कुछ suggestion देना चाहते हैं। अगर आप दिल से चाहते हैं कि हम इसको भूल जाएं, तो इसको proper diagnose कीजिए, इसका सही इलाज कीजिए, सही ट्रीटमेंट कीजिए। आप कंप्रेशन की बात तो कर रहे हैं कि इतने मामले सैटल हो गए और इतने रह गए हैं..., मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि वह रिकॉर्ड में है, हम तो सजा की बात कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में नौ कमेटियां और एक कमीशन है, जिन्होंने इस कत्लेआम की डिटेल दी है। आपके मंत्रिमंडल में एक सीनियर मੈम्बर का नाम हत्याओं में शामिल किया है। यहां मैं उनका नाम भी कोट नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि वह भी रिकॉर्ड में है। वह आपके मंत्रिमंडल में तो हो सकता है, लेकिन हम यह कहते हैं आपने ब्लैक लिस्ट भी तो बनाई है। कुछ लोगों ने विदेशों में पॉलिटिकल asylum ली थी, हो सकता है उसके पीछे economic reason हो, terrorism न हो। आप उसको भी रिव्यू करो। उनके भाई, बहन, मां...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति : अवतार सिंह जी, देखिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : मैं अपनी बात एक-दो मिनट में ही समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जब उनके भाई, बहन, माँ या किसी और रिश्ते-नातेदार की मौत हो जाती है, तो वे उनका मुँह तक नहीं देख पाते। अगर आप भूलने की बात करते हैं, तो उस पर भी विचार कीजिए और अपनी उस ब्लैक लिस्ट को भी रिव्यू कीजिए। जिनको हमने जलावतन कर रखा है, let us call these people, उनको उनके परिवार से मिलने का मौका दो। एक बात और है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, एक मिनट प्लीज़। मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हमारी सजेशन यह है कि दोषियों को सज़ा मिले और बिना किसी देरी के मिले। जिनका नुकसान हुआ है, उनको compensation मिले और उनके rehabilitation का इंतजाम हो। ऐसा कुछ अच्छा प्रबंध किया जाए कि जो पिछले 25 साल में नहीं हो सका।

आज हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, यह पूरी सिख कौम को, देश और दुनिया को यह assurance दें कि जो भूल इनसे पिछले 25 साल में हुई है, जो इन्होंने पिछले 25 साल में नहीं किया, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी करें। मैं आपसे यही उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि सिख कौम को आप इस देश में सम्मान से जीने का और उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका दें। खास तौर पर, जहां पब्लिक सैक्टर में माइनोंरिटी की रिप्रेजेंटेशन को एक प्लानिंग के तहत कम किया गया है, उनके अन्दर यह कॉन्फिडेंस बिल्ड करें कि आप इसी देश के वासी हैं और पब्लिक सैक्टर में उनकी नुमाइंदगी को इन्क्रीज़ करें। आपसे यही उम्मीद रखते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक ऐतिहासिक दुर्घटना, जो 24-25 साल पहले हुई थी, उस पर बोलने का समय दिया है।

अभी मेरे भाई अश्विनी जी ने कहा कि आप इन दंगों को भूल जाइए। पहली बात तो यह कि ये दंगे नहीं थे, यह massacre नहीं था, बल्कि सिख कौम के साथ जेनोसाइड था, सिख कौम की नस्लकशी थी। हमसे 24 साल के बाद कहते हैं कि भूल जाओ। वर्ल्ड वॉर का एक वाक्या है। यहूदियों के साथ हिटलर ने जेनोसाइड किया था। मैं भाई अश्विनी जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यहूदियों के साथ जो हुआ, क्या उसे इजराइल वाले भूल गए हैं? हमें, एक बहादुर कौम को, अपनी बहादुरी और जो पीछे बड़े कारनामे किए, वह कहने का भी हक नहीं। 24-25 साल हुए, एक दुर्घटना एक सोवी समझी स्कीम के तहत हुई। अगर दरबार साहब को खाली कराना था, कुछ लोगों पर एतराज था और उनको पकड़ना था, तो उसके और भी बहुत-से तरीके हैं। वहां की बिजली काट दो, एक गैस होती है, वह अंदर फँक दो तो लोग अपने आप बाहर आ जाते हैं। परन्तु यह इतिहास है कि हरमंदिर साहब अकाल तख्त को जिसने भी गिराया, वह छः महीने या साल में परमात्मा को प्यारा हो गया। अहमद शाह अब्दाली, जो एक बड़ा लुटेरा

था, जिसने हिन्दुस्तान पर बड़े-बड़े जुल्म किए, उसने दरबार साहब के नीचे सुरंग निकाल कर उसे बारूद से भर दिया। उसने दरबार साहब को उड़ा दिया। तब वह खुद बड़ी दूर खड़ा था, लेकिन एक कंकड़ उसकी नाक पर लगी और उससे ऐसा जख्म हो गया कि वह ठीक न हुआ और अब्दाली जी परमात्मा को प्यारे हो गए। यह हमारा मक्का-मदीना है। उसकी नाँव का पत्थर हजरत मियां मीर जी, जो मुस्लिम कौम के एक बहुत बड़े संत थे, ने रखी। हमारे गुरुओं ने हरमंदिर साहब के चार दरवाजे रखे कि सब धर्मों के लोग यहां आ सकते हैं। मन्दिर और मस्जिद में रुकावटें हैं, वहां कोई नहीं जा सकता, परन्तु हमारा हरमंदिर साहब एक ऐसा स्थान है, जहां कोई भी चला जाए, वहां पर उसको शरण मिलती है, लंगर मिलता है। उसे तोपों के द्वारा गिरा दिया गया। इससे सिखों के दिमाग पर चोट लगी। उन्होंने मैडम इंदिरा गांधी जी का कत्ल कर दिया।

महात्मा गांधी, Father of the Nation थे। श्री राजीव गांधी, जो इंडिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर रह चुके थे, आगे बढ़ने वाले थे, एलटीटीई वालों ने उनका कत्ल कर दिया। किसी एलटीटीई वाले को, जो तमिल बोलते हैं, किसी को कुछ नहीं कहा गया। हमें एक सोची-समझी स्कीम के तहत कि यह एक minority कौम है, इनको लताड़ दो और प्रोपेगैंडा करो और इलेक्शन जीत लो। इलेक्शन जीतने का यह सारा षडयंत्र था। दिल्ली में जो कुछ भी हुआ, शैतान भी उसको देख कर शर्मसार हो जाता है। कहते हैं कि अपनी कौम की बात न करो। दो परसेंट है, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, दो परसेन्ट।

जो सेवा हम निभा रहे हैं, उसका मुकाबला नहीं किया जाता। पहले फौज में हमारी बहुत ज्यादा भर्ती थी, वह भी कम कर दी। आबादी के लिहाज से कर दी। वह भी हमने पूरा किया। मैं अंडमान-निकोबार की सेल्युलर जेल गया हूँ, जिसके बारे में कहते हैं कि वहां जो 2646 लोग काले पानी की सज़ा में गये, उनमें 80 परसेंट सिख थे। 121 लोगों को फांसी लगी, उनमें 78 परसेंट सिख थे। यह सेल्युलर जेल की दीवारों पर लिखा हुआ है। यही नहीं, करतार सिंह, ऊधम सिंह और भगत सिंह, कामागाटामारू के गदरी बाबा, आदि सब सिख थे। कहते हैं, सिखों की बात न करो। महाराजा रणजीत सिंह जी का राज जब चला गया, अंग्रेजों के साथ लड़ाई हुई, हमारी कौम जरनैलों के बगैर लड़ी और जीत गई।

A Muslim Historian had said :-

"Shah Mohammad is saying that after achieving victory still they were defeated".

The Government should recognize the valour of the Khalsa.

Not only this these looters took the doors of the Somnath Temple to Afganistan, which were brought back by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Afganistan, which could not be conquered by powers like U.S.A and U.S.S.R, was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh during his rein.

श्री उपसभापति : इस Calling Attention का subject है. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : यही है, हमारी बिरादरी से तो है न ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, लेकिन इस Calling Attention का subject है, 'Relief to Victims and Punishment to the Guilty'. ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, अगर आप इसी पर बोलें, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : हम इसी पर बोलेंगे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : तारीख पर जाने की अपेक्षा हम इस पर ज्यादा जोर दें।

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा : मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर बहुत लायक हैं और सारी दुनिया मानती है, पर जो फिगर इन्होंने दी है, 364 persons were convicted, 27 persons were acquitted on appeal, 41 persons were given life imprisonment, 1 person was given imprisonment for a period of about 10 years and two persons were given imprisonment for 5 and 10 years. 5-10 हजार लोगों का कत्ल कर दो पर एक भी फांसी पर न लटके, फिर कहते हैं कि हमने इंसाफ कर दिया। यह बता रहे हैं कि इन्होंने 462 करोड़ रुपये compensation दे दिया। 462 करोड़ रुपये तो कइयों के मुम्बई में कोठियों का ही मूल्य होगा। यह हमें कहां का इंसाफ दिया गया है, यह हम नहीं मानते। दिल्ली में मंजीत कौर के परिवार के 21 लोग मारे गये। मालिन कौर के घर शादी थी, नौ मर्द मार दिए गए। मैं आपको कुछ उदाहरण देता हूँ। सिख अपने आपको defend भी नहीं कर सकते। महावीर चक्र हासिल करने वाला एम.एस. तलवार, उस पर जब हमला हुआ, उसके घर को जब लोग जलाने लगे तो उसने अपने रिवाल्वर से फायर किया। कुछ ही मिनट में पुलिस आ जाती है, कुछ ही मिनट में कमिश्नर, टंडन साहब आ जाते हैं और कुछ मिनटों में पांच ट्रक भरे हुए आ जाते हैं, उस घर को आग लगा देते हैं और उस महावीर चक्र विजेता को पकड़कर ले जाते हैं, दो हफ्ते उसको जेल में रखते हैं।

Sukhdev Singh 80 years of age died and his son Sohan Singh was also killed. No compensation was given.

Chairman Sir, we belong to that race whose founder Guru Nanak had asked for the welfare of world. After witnessing the attack of Babar he said:-

"Bringing the marriage party of Sin, Babar has invaded from Kabul, demanding our land as wedding gift".

"Hauing Terrified Huraasaan Babar terrified Hindustan".

God had called him and our Founder asked for welfare of all. First God created the light; then, by his creative power, he made all the mortal beings. From the one light, the entire universe welled up, so who is good, and who is bad?

"O Almighty God, kindly shower your blessings on the entire Humanity". I finish my speech. Wahe Guru ji ka Khalsa Wahe Guru ji ki Fateh.

Many people were burnt alive, their bodies could not be identified. No expenditure/compensation was given to them, no F.I.R was filed.

Mr. Partap Singh, 80 years of age, passed away in the year 2008 and he did not get compensation for 25 years for the death of his son Satnam Singh.

No Compensation was given to Mr. Hardayal Singh 91 years old for the death of his son Arjan Singh.

No compensation was given to Mr. Karam Singh, who died in the age of 79 years, for the death of his son Kulwant Singh.

3.00 P.M.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आज इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जरिए एक बहुत ही दुःखद और गंभीर मुद्दे पर चर्चा हो रही है। दो कमीशन भी इस संबंध में बने - रंगनाथ कमीशन और नानावती कमीशन, इनके अलावा और भी कमीशन बनाए गए और इन कमीशनों की रिपोर्टों का जिस तरह का हाल हुआ है, उससे इनकी विश्वसनीयता पूरी तरह से खत्म हो गई है। एक कमीशन पर हम पिछले दिनों चर्चा कर ही चुके हैं। सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी के ध्यानाकर्षक प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कहा है, उसको हम पढ़ रहे थे। एक जगह इसमें कहा गया है कि जिन अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया, किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई - दोषमुक्त, दोषमुक्त, छोड़ा गया, दोषमुक्त, दोषमुक्त और एक रिटायर्ड अधिकारी की 50 प्रतिशत पेंशन कम कर दी गई, वह स्टे ले आया। 62 या 69 मामलों में nobody was penalized. कुछ जो बड़े लोग थे, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, वे दंगा कराने में आगे थे। जब यहां इस तरह की घटनाओं का जिक्र होगा, तो पुराने घाव तो उद्यड़कर सामने आएंगे। हमारे इस हाऊस के एक सदस्य हैं, उनके पिताजी - बाबू बनारसीदास, राज्य सभा के सदस्य थे, उनका एक मित्र IAS की कोचिंग के लिए यहां आया हुआ था, अखिलेश दास जी उसको हवाई अड्डे पर छोड़ने जा रहे थे, वह लड़का सिख था, उसको हवाई अड्डे के बाहर ही गाड़ी से निकालकर मार दिया गया, वह बेचारा IAS की कोचिंग करने आया हुआ था। राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड़ पर श्री राम विलास पासवान के घर पर मुलायम सिंह, कर्पूरी ठाकुर, राम विलास पासवान थे, बाहर एक सिख टैक्सी ड्राइवर को भीड़ मार रही थी, जैसे ही ये निकले, इन्होंने पूछा कि क्या कर रहे हो, भीड़ ने ड्राइवर को तो मार ही दिया, इनके ऊपर भी हमला कर दिया और ये जान बचाकर किसी तरह से कूदकर पीछे भागे, इसके बाद भीड़ ने इनके घर में आग लगा दी। ऐसी एकाध घटना नहीं है, केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं है, इटावा में हमारे कई लोगों को नुकसान हुआ, उसमें से 2 मेरे स्टूडेंट्स थे। आप जानते हैं कि टीचर और स्टूडेंट का रिश्ता बहुत ही इमोशनल होता है। मेरे स्टूडेंट्स की सारी दुकानों को लूट लिया गया और वे बाद में पंजाब चले गये। आप कंपनसेशन की बात करते हैं, 36,000 केसेज में 462 करोड़ रुपए का कंपनसेशन दिया गया, आप हिसाब लगा लीजिए, 1,300 रुपए प्रति केस बनता है। इन 36,000 केसेज को आपने 462 करोड़ रुपये में सैटल किया है, उनमें से भी कई केसेज 24-25 साल बाद भी pending हैं।

उपसभापति जी, पूरे देश के लिए यह फख की बात है कि सिख कौम, एक बहुत ही बहादुर कौम है। देश की आजादी की लड़ाई से लेकर देश की आर्मी और अन्य सर्विसेज में इनका जो योगदान है, वह matchless है, उसकी कोई तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है। जो बहादुर कौम होती हैं, वे जल्दी ही किसी चीज़ को नहीं भूलती हैं। करीब 1,400 साल पहले करबला में जो हुआ, उसको आज तक मुसलमान नहीं भूले और न ही भूलेंगे, ते 24-25 साल पहले सिखों के साथ जो हुआ है, क्या वह बहादुर कौम उसे इतनी जल्दी भूल जाएगी? इस कंपनसेशन से और आधे-अधूरे मन से किए गए कार्यों से यह नहीं हो सकता है। आपने एक अच्छी बात यह की है कि इतने दिनों के बाद ही सही, एक सिख को प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया और उन्होंने हरमिंदर साहब में जाकर माफी मांग ली। अगर आप कभी किसी मुसलमान को प्रधानमंत्री बना दें, तो हो सकता है कि बाबरी मस्जिद के लिए वे भी देश के सामने माफी मांग लें।

यह कर सकते हैं आप, करें तो अच्छा है। लेकिन एक बहादुर कौम को डिमॉर्लाइज कर दिया हमेशा के लिए। मुझे याद है कि जब मैं छोटा था तो सरदार लोग गांवों में जाते थे और वहां अपना कपड़ा वगैरह दे आते थे और कहते थे कि फसल पर पैसा लेने आएंगे। अकेला एक आदमी जाता था और रजिस्टर पर नाम लिखा होता था कि पैसा दे जाओ, तो सब पैसा दे आते थे। कभी वह हजार आदमी के बीच में भी अकेला जाता था और डरता नहीं था। लेकिन 1984 के बाद, 84 का यह जो "दंगा" शब्द है, इस पर तो हमें सीरीयस एतराज है। 1984 में जिस तरह से सरदारों के ऊपर, पूरी कौम के ऊपर हमला हुआ, उसके बाद यह पूरी कौम जो शानदार कौम थी, वह डिमॉर्लाइज हुई सारे देश में, इससे देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, हमारे राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य थे, यहां दो-बार रहे। जब कानपुर में सिखों को मारा जा रहा था तो उनके परिवार के लोगों ने राइफल लेकर उन्हें बचाने का काम किया। राष्ट्रपति जी ने उनको शौर्य चक्र प्रदान किया तथा बाद में उन्हें राज्य सभा के लिए भी नॉमिनेट किया गया। दो बार वह पहले राज्य सभा में हमारे दल से मेंबर रहे - चौधरी हर मोहन सिंह जी। इटावा में हमारे एक एम.एल.सी. जो बाद में हमारे मिनिस्टर बने, 200 सिखों, ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर को बचाने के लिए उनको दो दिन गोली चलानी पड़ी लोगों को रोकने के लिए और इस प्रकार उन्हें बचाने का काम किया। उस समय मैं अपने घर में बैठा हुआ था, मुझे पता नहीं था कि यह हो गया, क्योंकि मेरा घर शहर से बाहर है। मेरे बच्चे ने बाहर से आकर मुझसे कहा कि - पापा, बगल में सरदार अंकल रहते हैं, उनका गैस सिलेंडर और कुछ सामान लेकर लोग जा रहे हैं। तो मैंने बाहर निकलकर पूछा कि क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि बाहर सरदारों की लूट हो रही है। तो वह वहां से जा रहा था। एक डंडा पड़ा हुआ था, क्योंकि हम लोगों के यहां तो लाठी डंडे पड़े ही रहते हैं, तो मैंने उसकी पीठ पर जब डंडा दिया तथा पूछा कि यह कहां से ला रहा है? मैंने जब वापिस उनके घर पर रखवाया तो देखा कि तब तक सारा घर लुट चुका था। यह एक तरह सक नहीं हुआ है, लोगों को अपनी ढाढ़ी तक कटवानी पड़ी कि हमें जान से न मार दिया जाए और हम देखने में सरदार मालूम न पड़ें। यह सारे देश में हुआ, पूरी कौम को डिमॉर्लाइज किया गया और पर किसी आदमी को दण्ड न मिले, किसी इंपोर्टेंट आदमी को दण्ड न मिले, जो इसको इनीसिएट करे, उनको दण्ड न मिले? गांधी जी की हत्या हुई थी। नेतृत्व इतना काबिल था कि कहीं एक भी दंगा नहीं हुआ, सब रोक लिया गया, तत्काल रोक लिया गया। इसलिए रोक लिया गया कि तुरन्त सरदार पटेल ने कहा कि रेडियो पर कहा जाए कि मारने वाला हिन्दू है, कहीं लोगों के दिमाग में न आ जाए कि मुसलमान ने मारा है। तब कोई दंगा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन यहां यह कहा जाए कि अगर बड़ा पेड़ गिरेगा तो धरती हिलेगी। तो इससे दंगा नहीं होगा? कोई रेस्पांसिबिलिटी नहीं, किसी का कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं, किसी को बचाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रपति अपना मुंह नहीं खोल सकता था, अपमानित होना पड़ा, यह सारी दुनिया जानती है। इसलिए कि वह सिख था। यह स्थिति हुई। इसलिए इतनी देर से ही सही, आप लोगों ने जो इस पर चर्चा की, अब भी वक्त है। एक-एक घर में बीस-बीस महिलाएं विधवा हो गईं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब ऐसा हो जाएगा तो पंजाब में जो बाद में हुआ था तो वह रिएक्शन नहीं था? Roads of revolution ऐसे ही होते हैं, जब बहुत अत्याचार होता है, बहुत अन्याय होता है। लोगों को कोई भरोसा नहीं होता है तब आदमी दूसरा रास्ता अख्तियार करता है और हथियार उठाने का काम

करता है। पंजाब में इतने दिनों तक अशांति रही। क्यों अशांति रही? जिनके घर में बेगुनाह मारे जाएं, वे लड़कियां जिनकी शादी कल हुई हो, विधवा हो जाएं, तो उनकी जो औलाद होगी और देखेगी तो क्या करेगी? जब निराश होकर फ्रस्टेशन में आ जाता है तो एक स्थिति होती है, उस स्थिति के बाद वह वापिस नहीं लौट पाता है। तो ये सारी स्थितियां हुईं। जो बातें और जिस कम्पेंसेशन की आप बात कर रहे हैं, ये इनसफिसिएंट हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप हिसाब लगाइए कि जैसे ही मैंने यह पढ़ा 462 करोड़ रुपए और छत्तीस हजार केसेज सैटिल हुए, तो हिसाब लगाया तो तेरह सौ रुपए से कम पड़ा एक केस में। इतनी जानें चली जाएं और कम्पेंसेशन On an average, Rs. 1300/- per head मिले, तो आप समझ लीजिए कि कितनी खराब हालत है। यह क्या, है, क्या मिला, क्या दिया है। यदि कोई आदमी एक्सीडेंट में मर जाता है, तो एक लाख रुपया, पांच लाख रुपया, दस लाख रुपया मिल जाता है। यदि हत्याएं हो जाएं, लोग बेघर हो जाएं, उनके घर जला दिए जाएं, मकान लूट लिए जाएं, सारी सम्पत्ति लूट ली जाए, सारा बिजनेस खत्म कर दिया जाए, उसके बाद इतना कम compensation दिया जाए, तो इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह केवल eyewash नहीं होना चाहिए। आज जो स्थिति है, मैं इसमें माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो pending cases हैं, उनमें इतना टाइम क्यों लग रहा है? अगर इनके लिए भी कमेटी बना दी जाए, तो फिर इसमें 25 साल लग जाएंगे। विलम्ब करने वालों के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। जो लोग यह बहाना ढूंढते हैं कि यह कागज नहीं है, वह कागज नहीं है और यह verification नहीं हो पाया, इसलिए नहीं हो पा रहा है। उसके पास इतनी प्रॉपर्टी नहीं थी, जब उसका सब कुछ जल गया है, तो वह क्या बता पाएगा कि उसके पास इतनी प्रॉपर्टी थी? इन सारे जख्मों को ठीक करने के लिए अभी भी वक्त है कि आप फिर से पुनः विचार करें कि जो इनको मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है, वह सही दिया जा रहा है या नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जो उनके बच्चे बेघर हुए हैं, उनको रोजी-रोटी देने का काम कीजिए। उनको नौकरियां देने का काम कीजिए। अगर वे लोन लेना चाहते हैं, कर्ज लेना चाहते हैं, तो उनके बैंकों से कम ब्याज पर लोन देने का काम कीजिए, ताकि वे फिर से establish हो सकें। यह तो ऐसी कौम है जो यहां पर बाहर से आई और यहां पर आकर इन लोगों ने अपने को शैटल कर लिया है। वे सब कुछ कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि उनकी थोड़ी मदद हो जाए। आप वह मदद करने का काम कीजिए। आपने घंटी नहीं बजाई, इसलिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर आज हम लोग, 1984 के उस नर संहार के बारे में relief compensation और सजा के संबंध में Calling Attention Motion पर बोल रहे हैं। सर, मुझे याद है 1984 में हम लोग दिल्ली में थे और हमारी आंखों के सामने घटनाएं घट रही थीं। इसी तीन मूर्ति भवन में जब इंदिरा जी का शव वहां पर था और सब लोग वहां जा रहे थे। जब हमारे General Secretary Harkishan Singh Surjeet उस high security area के तीन मूर्ति में पहुंचे, तब उनको तुरंत मैसेज आया कि आप यहां से चले जाइए। यदि आप यहां पर आएंगे, तो न जाने आपके साथ क्या होगा। फिर हम लोग उनको South Avenue की गलियों में किसी तरह से ले गए। मैं इस हाउस के सामने इस घटना को इसलिए दोहरा रही हूँ कि अगर तीन मूर्ति के उस security area में एक security officer इस प्रकार का संदेश भेज सकता है, तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि उन दिनों में जो गरीब सिख फैमिलीज थीं, जो हजारों की तादाद में रि-सेटलमेंट कॉलोनीज, मजदूर फैक्ट्रीज में जो काम करने के लिए गए थे,

उनकी क्या हालत हुई होगी। सर, हम लोग जानते हैं और हम लोगों ने वहां कैम्पस में काम किया। जब हमारे मित्र अश्वनी जी कहते हैं कि यह पुरानी बात हो गई है, आगे के बारे में सोचो। हम यह सोचते हैं कि हम जरूर आगे की सोचते और उनको भी कहते कि आगे का सोचो अगर कोई क्लोजर होता। हमने जिन विधवाओं और बच्चों को देखा और आज भी तिलक विहार में एक Widows' Camp है। हम लोग वहां जाते हैं। अगर वहां जाकर कोई उनकी स्थिति देखे, तो वह कैसे closure करे? उनके बच्चों के हत्यारे, उनके लड़कों के हत्यारे जिंदा घूम रहे हैं, promotions ले रहे हैं, फिर closure कैसे होगा? अगर आप पूरी दुनिया के इतिहास को देखें, वर्ल्ड वार के बाद, racisms के खिलाफ, साऊथ अफ्रीका के संघर्षवत सब जगह truth and reconciliation, punishment and accountability की बात रही है। हमारे देश में आजादी कल लड़ाई में हर कौम के भाई और बहनों ने अपनी कुर्बानी देकर इस देश को आजाद कराया। लेकिन अगर माइनोरिटी होने के नाते आज गुजरात हो सकता है और 1984 के उस नरसंहार के बाद भी आज तक सजा नहीं होती है तो क्लोजर कैसे हो सकता है? न्याय का क्या अर्थ है? यह जो स्टेटमेंट, हमारे ऑनरेबल गृह मंत्री जी ने दी, मैं सिर्फ एक शब्द में कह सकती हूँ कि इसमें उस सरकार की विफलता, उसकी उस न्याय प्रक्रिया के प्रति कंटेम्प्ट बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नजर आता है। पूरे देश में जो रजिस्टर्ड हैं, सात हजार से ज्यादा मारे गए, दिल्ली के अंदर, जो स्वीकृत हैं, कुल मिलाकर तीन हजार से अधिक मारे गए। 72 पुलिस ऑफिसर्स आइडेंटिफाई हो चुके हैं, कांग्रेस के लीडर्स और वर्कर्स आइडेंटिफाई हो चुके हैं, लेकिन कितनों को सजा मिली? वे 71 पुलिस ऑफिसर्स, उनमें 41 की तो immediate dismissal की बात थी, उनमें से एक का भी dismissal नहीं हुआ। इसके अलावा उनकी प्रमोशन्स हुईं। जो विधवाएं वहां हैं, कल्याणपुरी में, त्रिलोकपुरी में, नन्द नगरी में, जहांगीर पुरी में, क्या हुआ, उन्होंने वह देखा है। वे दिख रहे हैं कि पुलिस ऑफिसर्स, सिर्फ connivance नहीं, यह मत सोचिए कि वे केवल मूक दर्शक थे, उन्होंने उनका साथ दिया। उन्होंने वायलेंस करने वालों का साथ दिया, उन्हें भड़काया, लेकिन उन्हें आज तक सजा नहीं दी गई। मेरा पहला सवाल गृह मंत्री जी के सामने है कि आप हाउस को यह बताइए कि जिन 71 पुलिस आफिसर्स के नाम दिए गए हैं, कोर्ट्स में एविडेंस न होने के कारण कुछ को exonerate किया है - अश्विनी जी, कानून की नहीं, आपके प्रशासन की कमी के कारण, आपकी पोलिटिकल विल की एबसेंस के कारण यह सब हुआ है। वे जो 72 केसेज हैं, जो कुसुमलता मित्तल आयोग के हैं, उसके बारे में आप क्या जवाब देंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी के पास सीबीआई की रीइन्वेस्टिगेशन की सिफारिश कब आई? रीइन्वेस्टिगेशन किए हुए चार साल हो गए हैं, हम अपने देश में इस प्रकार के रिकॉर्ड्स कायम कर रहे हैं। होम मंत्री जी के पास केस कब आया और होम मंत्री जी के इस केस के बारे में वे क्या सिफारिश देंगे? हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि आप कितने समय के अंदर देंगे? सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम दलगत नीति से ऊपर उठना चाहते हैं। मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि दलगत नीति से हम तभी उठ सकते हैं कि जिस दल के नेताओं ने यह अपराध किया है, उस दल का नेतृत्व करने वाले उनको खुद सख्त से

सख्त सजा दें। तब हम कह सकते हैं कि हां, हम दलगत नीति से ऊपर उठ सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर उस दल के नेतृत्व उनकी रक्षा करेंगे, उनको प्रमोशन्स देंगे, उनको सहारा देंगे तो मेरे प्रिय साथियों, हम उस दलगत नीति से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते हैं। हमने देखा, हमारे साथी ने भी कहा कि देश भर में ऐसे वॉयलेंस करवाने के प्रयास किए गए। कोलकाता के अंदर एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमारे सिख भाई-बहन रहते हैं। उस समय श्री ज्योति बसु मुख्यमंत्री थे। उन्होंने सबसे बड़े गुरुद्वारे में चुनौती के साथ जाकर कहा कि यहां पर हम हैं, हमारी लेफ्ट फ्रंट है, अगर किसी की भी हिम्मत होती है कि किसी सिख के ऊपर हाथ उठाए तो हमारी सरकार के सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि गोलियां चलाए और इसीलिए कुछ नहीं हुआ। There was absence of political will 25 years ago and I am very sorry to say that there is total absence of political will to mete out punishment to the criminals. If the criminals are punished, yes, our wounds can be healed. But if the criminals go free, our wounds can never be healed. That is the reality. Whichever minority the victims belong to or whichever area they belong to, this is the reality and this is the thing that the Government have to understand.

The second point is regarding compensation in the statement. मैं अहलुवालिया जी की इस भावना के साथ सहमत हूं कि कोई victim झोली फैला कर मांग नहीं करता कि हाय रे हाय, हम मर गए, हमें दो। मैं जब compensation की बात करती हूं, तो मैं भीख के रूप में नहीं, मैं मांग के अधिकार के रूप में, अधिकार और हक के रूप में बात करती हूं। मैं जानती हूं कि जो अधिकतर victims हुए हैं, उनमें हर वर्ग के थे, लेकिन, सर, अधिकतर victims सबसे गरीब मजदूर वर्ग के थे, निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के थे, छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार थे। आज जब आप compensation की लिस्ट हमें पकड़वा कर कहते हैं, आपने कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा uniform compensation, सर, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, नानावती कमीशन के बाद जो cash compensation दिल्ली में दिया गया, वह 7 लाख रुपए है, लेकिन दिल्ली के बाहर अब भी यह केवल 3.5 लाख रुपए है। अगर यह बात, जो मैं कह रही हूं, सच है, तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी uniform compensation package के रूप में वह compensation बढ़ाएंगे।

दूसरी बात, जो compensation की आती है, वह रोजगार की है। चूंकि मैं उन परिवारों को जानती हूं, उस समय वह औरत अनपढ़ थी, उसके बच्चे छोटे थे, उसकी पढ़ाई के मुताबिक उसको नौकरी दी गई, कहीं peon की या कहीं पानी पिलाने की या कहीं माली की, लेकिन उसका पति कांट्रैक्टर था या सुपरवाइजर था, जब उसकी हत्या हुई, उसका सामाजिक स्तर ऊंचा था। चूंकि वह औरत अनपढ़ थी, उसको सबसे lowest pay scale में नौकरी दी गई। आज उसके बच्चे बड़े हो गए। उस औरत ने अपने स्वार्थ को एक तरफ करके कुर्बानी देकर अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाया, उनको बड़ा किया। आज वे बच्चे पढ़े-लिखे हैं। सर, मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम हर विधवा की आंख के आंसू मिटायेंगे, क्या आप उस आंख के आंसू, उसके लड़के या लड़की को सही

नौकरी देकर, मिटाने का काम करेंगे? सर, मैं जानती हूँ कि उस सिख violence के बाद वह परिवार आज कर्ज में डूब रहा है। सर, मेरे पास पूरी लिस्ट है। अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो हम आपको house to house survey करवा कर लिस्ट दे देंगे कि पिछले 15 साल से किस रूप में वे कर्ज में डूबे हैं। क्या आप उनको नौकरी देंगे और क्या उन तमाम परिवारों को उस कर्ज से मुक्त करवाएंगे, मैं मुआवजे के सवाल पर यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ?

सर, हमारे देश के अन्दर missing person के लिए जो कानून हैं, वह उस विधवा के लिए, उसके दुख और ख़म पर और नमक छिड़कने वाला काम करता है, क्योंकि जब तक सात साल नहीं बीतते हैं, तब तक missing person को missing person नहीं माना जाता है। वह विधवा और उसके बच्चे सात साल से कैसे रह रहे थे, आप सोच सकते हैं। सर, हमारे पास missing persons की एक लिस्ट है, मैं आपकी इजाजत से गृह मंत्री जी को दे दूंगी। वे क्यों missing हैं? सड़क पर उनको जलाया गया, उनका कुछ भी नहीं मिला, राख भी नहीं मिली, लेकिन missing person के रूप में आज भी ऐसे cases हैं, जहाँ आज भी missing person का मुआवज़ा उनको नहीं मिला है। मैं ठोस लिस्ट दे रही हूँ। सर, मैं इस सदन में एच.एस. फुल्कर, मनोज बिट्टा जैसे उन साथियों को congratulate करना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने इसे भूला नहीं और हर चीज़ को document करके हमें मदद दी कि हम गृह मंत्री जी को ठोस लिस्ट दें। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करती हूँ कि आज तक missing persons का जो मुआवज़ा नहीं मिला है, उनको आप पूरा मुआवज़ा देंगे या नहीं, आप कृपया हमें यह भी बताएंगे।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहती हूँ। जो घर जलाए गए, मेरे पास वह लिस्ट है। सबसे अधिक आम तौर पर 2 हजार रुपए damaged और 10 हजार रुपए, जो पूरी तरह damaged हो गए, उनके लिए दिए गए। अब आप बताइए कि वे उसमें क्या बना सकते थे? उसके लिए भी मैं कहती हूँ कि एक house to house survey करवा कर जो उन घरों की जरूरतें हैं, आज महंगाई कितनी बढ़ रही है, वे किस रूप में रह रहे हैं, हमने देखा है, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करती हूँ कि अगर आप भी सरकार को आदेश दें कि house to house survey करवा कर, उनकी हकीकत को समझ कर, जो आज की compensation की जरूरत है, वह देने का काम करें, तभी वह होगा। मेरा जो आखिरी प्वाइंट है, वह यह है कि सब कुछ पॉलिटिक्स के ऊपर निर्भर है। हम देश की धर्म निरपेक्षता की बात करते हैं और अपने कॉस्टीट्यूशन की धर्म निरपेक्षता के बारे में बड़े गर्व से बोलते हैं। एक हफ्ता पहले हम लोगों ने लिब्रहान कमीशन के बारे में डिसकस किया था, जिन्हें 20 साल से न्याय नहीं मिला। 1984 के दंगों को भी 25 साल हो गए... सॉरी सर, यह दंगे शब्द नहीं होना चाहिए और यही मेरा प्वाइंट भी है। 25 साल हो गए इस वॉयलेंस के, लेकिन आज तक किसी को कोई सही सजा नहीं मिली है।

सर, इस तरह हमारे देश की व्यवस्था पर ही एक प्रश्न चिह्न उठ जाता है। अगर हम देश को यह मैसेज देंगे कि वह मेरे पॉलिटिकल पार्टी की लीडर है, तो मैं सत्ता का इस्तेमाल करके उनको बचाऊंगी। अगर यह हमारी पॉलिटिक्स है, तो निश्चित रूप से जो भी लोग इस देश को तोड़ने का काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको मदद पहुंचेगी। इसलिए एक मिसाल बना कर आपको यह काम जरूर करना है।

मैं आपसे एक रिव्यू करती हूँ, जो आपने इंग्लिश में शब्द इस्तेमाल किया - riot जिसका हिन्दी अनुवाद है - दंगा, यह दंगा शब्द बिल्कुल गलत है। जो लोग इसके शिकार हुए हैं, जिनके हाथ बांध दिए गए और जिनके

ऊपर हमला हुआ, क्या आप उनके लिए यह कहेंगे कि उन्होंने दंगा करवाया। दंगा का मतलब है, दोनों तरफ से हुआ हमला। हिन्दी के इस शब्द का आम तौर पर इसी चीज़ के लिए उपयोग होता है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे रिव्यू करती हूँ कि इसके लिए इंग्लिश में यह जो शब्द riot आपने इस्तेमाल किया है, इसको हटा कर आप वॉयलेंस शब्द का इस्तेमाल कीजिए अथवा जेनोसाइड शब्द का इस्तेमाल कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य : सर, हम भी इस बात में वृंदा जी का समर्थन करते हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : हकीकत यह है कि वह स्टेट स्पांसर्ड भी था, लेकिन उसके लिए अगर आप State Sponsored शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं, क्योंकि उस शब्द का इस्तेमाल करने में आपकी कुछ पॉलिटिकल प्रॉब्लम्स भी हो सकती हैं। इसलिए आप 'Violence' or 'Genocide against Sikhs' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करने का काम करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohammad Shafi. Not present. Shri Naresh Gujral. Mr. Gujral, you have five minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I don't think I will stick to that because it is unfair. I have been repeatedly saying since yesterday...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has three Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: On the Liberhan Commission Report, we debated for two days...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get emotional ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I will try to be brief, but I will take my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot take your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Then, you will have to summon the Marshals to throw me out...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek for some time more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Gujral, you are an important Member. But the way you are talking is not correct. Please rectify.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): It is out of frustration and pent-up anger.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, twenty five years have lapsed since this city witnessed the horrendous massacre of thousands of innocent Sikhs. This was done, in broad daylight, by organised mobs led by persons of a certain political party, including its leaders and Members of Parliament. The police refused to intervene. Sir, I would quote my friend, Dr. Abhishek Singhvi, "The protectors became the predators." In these 25 years, almost ten Commissions have sat, and they have named many culprits. But, I say, with deep anguish, not one leader, who was responsible, has been punished. All the police officers, who were named by various Commissions, got their promotions despite the fact that they were named for dereliction of duty. Sir, these were not

communal riots. Many Hindus, many Muslims and many Christians risked their lives and property to give shelter to the families of the poor Sikhs, who were being murdered by these goons. Sir, I was a witness to these brutal killings. In Maharani Bagh and Friends Colony, upmarket South Delhi colonies, homes of every Sikh were targeted and burnt down. These goons did not have to look at number or name-plates outside these houses. They came armed with lists, just like the Nazis. My family was, luckily, able to save one such family, the Dhingras, whose house was being attacked and we were able to save their young children just in the nick of time. This family stayed with us for six months and I could never face their young children who would ask me innocently, "Uncle, why did this happen to us? What wrong did we do? Why were we punished?" and so on. I did not have the heart to tell them, "You were the lucky ones".

Sir, on the 1st of December, 1984, Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, Lt. Gen. Aurora and my father, Shri I.K. Gujral, went twice to the then Home Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao. They literally begged him to call out the Army as a genocide was going on in the city, not that he did not know, but all their appeals fell on deaf ears while the Army waited 20 kilometres outside because there were no orders.

Sir, that night, Gen. Aurora, the victor of the Bangladesh War, the great hero, had to take shelter in our home, and I will never forget the tears in his eyes when he said to my father in a very soft voice, "I would have never imagined, even in my widest dreams, that a day would come when I would have to take refuge in your home. Had I been in mine, I would have been massacred and, that too, in the heart of New Delhi".

Sir, the seven thousand people killed were real people like you and me, men of flesh and blood. They had their families too. Some women saw their husbands and sons burnt alive before their very eyes, with burning tyres put around their necks; others had their entire families massacred in their very homes in front of their children.

Sir, we are all proud of our secular credentials. But what kind of selective secularism is this? Seven thousand innocent people were massacred on the streets of New Delhi, yet, not one leader who was responsible is punished, even after 25 years. Do we not care because this community is only two per cent of our population?

Sir, I will repeat what my colleague, Mrs. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, said in the Lok Sabha about the sacrifices made by the brave Sikhs. Out of 2125 Indians killed by the British, 73 per cent were Sikhs. Out of 2646 sent to Kalapani, 80 per cent were Sikhs. Out of 121 Indians executed by the

British, 78 per cent were Sikhs. Sir, in reply to Mrs. Badal, the hon. Finance Minister said, and I quote, "Let us take a vow that this does not happen again" and he promised to speak to the Prime Minister to resolve this issue immediately. Sir, this was ten days ago. Regrettably, or, rather, as expected, nothing has been done. The CBI is still kept on hold. Was it mere rhetoric on his part?

I would appeal to my friends across the Treasury Benches, the high priests of secularism, that they take a vow here and now that they will force their Home Minister to give permission to the CBI within three days, that all those named in the Nanavati Report are given punishment and that CBI presses chargesheets against them. It is your duty to re-assure all the minorities, regardless of their numbers, that India belongs to us all, irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Sir, for two days, the House debated the Liberhan Commission Report. I have seen my friends across the Treasury Benches competing with each other, in the name of secularism, to demand immediate action against those who were named in that Report. Regrettably, they did so not because of any secular conviction. They only shed crocodile tears. Their heart bleeds for the Muslims simply because this minority community has the numbers. They are a large vote bank. I ask you, Sir, with what moral authority do these defenders of faith even open their mouths when their own Government has systematically and methodically denied justice to another minority community by throttling the justice system and leaving a sickening trail all the way? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we all associate with it and demand that within three days the Home Minister should give the permission ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, हम इनकी बात से अपने आपको एसोसिएट करते हैं और यह मांग करते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी इसके लिए तीन दिनों के अंदर परमिशन दें।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इनकी बात से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Sir, I also associate myself with this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Baishya. You have five minutes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, today, I am standing here to speak on the issue which, according to me, was the worst communal violence in our country after India became independent. Sir, in the months of November and December in 1984, more than 7000 Sikhs were killed in our country. Thousands of people became homeless. Their homes were burnt by the mob. Sir, many women were brutally assaulted. Sir, I am very sorry to use this sentence here. Many

women were not only assaulted but also raped by their own Indian people in 1984. Sir, 25 years have passed. Twenty five years means silver jubilee years. And the Sikh community of our country is crying for justice till today! This communal violence was worse than the Jallianwala Bagh. The difference was, Sir, the Jallianwala Bagh happened under the British Rule and this massacre happened after India got Independence; the difference was, in Jallianwala Bagh the Indian freedom fighters were killed by the British soldiers, but in India, in the year 1984, Indian people were killed by Indian people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, this is a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to me. First, listen, and then react. Do not react immediately. It is a Calling Attention on Relief and Punishment to the Guilty. Please speak on that.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am coming to that. But, before that, I was trying to narrate this thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a Calling Attention. See, because of the subject, I am allowing more time. But, you have to only seek clarifications. But, now, you are going all over.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am annoying you, Sir. So, I should stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak on the subject.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, I am coming to the main subject. Before that, I wanted to narrate this story. The Sikh community has great contribution towards the socio-economic development of our country. They have great contribution towards the Green Revolution of our country. How can you forget, Sir, the contribution of Sikhs to our national movement? How can you forget the contribution of Sikhs towards socio-economic development of our country? Sir, I am very proud in saying one thing here. I am from Assam. When there were attacks on the Sikh community in certain parts of our country, not a single incident occurred in Assam.

Sir, I am coming to the point. In the last 25 years, one community is crying for justice and they are not getting it. So, our demand is — I totally agree with my colleague, Shri Naresh Gujral, who said that the Government should hand it over to the CBI within 72 hours and that the guilty should be punished without any fail.

Secondly, regarding rehabilitation of the victims of this violence, Smt. Brinda Karat rightly said that by offering Rs.2,000 or Rs.10,000, they will not get anything. My suggestion is that the

Government of India should come forward to establish each and every victim of the 1984 riots. The Home Minister is here. I hope, the Government of India, today itself, would announce a special package for those who were victims in the violence of 1984. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my party shares the anguish and agony expressed by previous speakers. What happened in 1984 was not just a riot, as pointed out by my previous speakers. It was a cold-blooded killing of several thousands of Indians who are Sikhs. It was not a clash between two communities. It was an organised massacre against a section of the people. If it were a communal clash, we know, the Sikh people had been protected by several Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and all religious groups in our country, at the people-level, are good; they love each other; that is the strength of this great nation, that is the strength of India.

Sir, what happened in 1984 was a murder of some people. Several thousands of Sikhs were targeted. Sir, a criminal can be a Hindu, a criminal can be a Muslim, a criminal can be a Sikh or Christian. But, no religion becomes criminal. Nobody can say that one particular religion is a criminal religion. In this case, nobody should have targeted Sikh religion for committing certain crimes which is unpardonable. This has to be condemned. The tears shed by any mother, whether she is a Hindu mother or a Muslim mother or Sikh mother, the tears are the same. The honour of any woman, whether she is Hindu or Muslim or Sikh, is the same. They are our people. How these people can be targeted for very calculated, cold-blooded murder and killing? That is what saddens me and saddens everybody, and the nation's soul is shaken. Having said this, now what is the problem? This statement lacks the strong political commitment or the administrative will to provide justice to the affected people, because there is a strong impression—which the Home Minister should take note of — the guilty are yet to be punished. The impression is that the Government is protecting the guilty. That is why there is a sense of frustration growing among the affected people. Some previous speakers made a point when Mahatma Gandhi was killed; he was killed by a Maharashtrian. How many Maharashtrians were killed? When Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, he was assassinated by some Tamils. How many Tamils were killed? Why such a feeling grows? This is what the Government should take note of. This is what the Home Minister should take note of. Do not allow the sense of frustration to grow; do not allow the sense of alienation to grow; strive to strengthen the sense of belonging. They should feel that they are Indians and they are not discriminated. Here, they think, they are being discriminated. When Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, no Tamils were killed. When Mahatma Gandhi was killed no Maharashtrian was killed but why in this case Sikhs were killed. That is the strong frustration growing and why the Government should allow such a frustration to grow,

such an alienation to grow. The Government has the responsibility to strengthen the sense of belonging that our Sikh people should feel and rightly so they claim. Their history is the history of sacrifices, not only ordinary sacrifices, but it is the history of supreme sacrifices. If that is so, the Government should see that they have that sense of belonging to the nation. Here I demand, Sir, the Government should take immediate steps for providing relief to the affected people and again the point is regarding action against the political leaders and that is where the whole contention remains. The Government appears to be protecting the guilty which nobody can tolerate and that is where the CBI, the most prestigious investigative agency, if at all it functions independently, should be allowed to proceed with investigation, reinvestigation. And the Government should ensure that and the Government should give a promise, an assurance to the nation that this Government will act, this Government is committed to provide justice to the affected people. Thank you.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति जी, राजा जी तो शेर नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, मैं एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ-

"हमने चमन को सींचा एकाध पत्ते टूट गए होंगे,

तो इल्जाम लगता है बेवफाई का।

जिन्होंने चमन को रौंद डाला,

वादा करते रहनुमाई का।"

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यहां अश्विनी कुमार जी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने जिन भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया, मैं उनके साथ हूँ। कोई भी आदमी जो इस देश का भला चाहता है, वह नहीं चाहेगा कि ये सिखों के दिल पर जो जख्म लगे हैं, वे जख्म हरे हों, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जख्म कैसे भरे जाएं, इनका इलाज क्या है? अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, इसमें इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि - "The Commission also made specific recommendations against some police personnel for their failure to perform their duty." इसी में Action against Delhi Police personnel वाला जो पैरा है, उसमें वे कह रहे हैं कि - "The Government is taking all possible steps within the ambit of law in consultation with the Ministry of Law to bring the guilty to book, wherever Nanavati Commission has named any specific individual(s)"

उपसभापति जी, वर्ष 2005 में नानावती कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सरकार को सौंपी गई और आज जो वक्तव्य गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया है, उसमें एक भी उदाहरण उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं दिया है जिसमें कि किसी पुलिस अफसर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई हो। सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी ने बताया कि जिन इलाकों में सबसे ज्यादा सिख मारे गए, उन इलाकों के जो पुलिस ऑफिसर थे, उनको प्रमोशन दिया गया, यही रिपोर्ट लेकर गृह मंत्रीजी इस सदन में आए हैं और हमारे साथी श्री अश्विनी कुमार जी यह कह रहे हैं कि इस घाव को हरा न किया जाए। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जिन

परिवारों के लोग मारे गए हैं, जिनके घर उजाड़े गए हैं, जब उनकी आंखों के सामने से उनके परिवार के लोगों की हत्या करने वाले लोग गुजरते होंगे, तो उनके दिल के घाव कैसे सूखेंगे, वे तो बार-बार हरे होंगे। बल्कि, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जो ट्रेजरी बैंक है, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी है, वह सिखों के जख्म पर नमक छिड़कने का काम करती है। आपने दो ऐसे लोगों को लोक सभा के चुनाव में टिकट दिया, जिनके नाम *prominently* इस दंगे में आए थे, यह तो कहिए कि सिख लोग सड़क पर निकल आए, उन्होंने इसका जमकर विरोध किया, उसके बाद जाकर आपने उनका टिकट वापस लिया और उनमें एक आदमी को हमारे राज्य में आपने अपनी पार्टी का प्रभारी बनाकर भेजा है। आप खुद इन जख्मों को हरा कर रहे हैं, आप खुद यह साबित कर रहे हैं कि आपको सेक्यूलरिज्म पर यकीन नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में जो माइनोंरिटीज हैं, जो अकलियत के लोग हैं, राजनीति की बिसात पर मोहरे के समान उनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जरा पीछे जाएं, जो मैडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हत्या हुई, वह हत्या कैसे हुई, उसके पहले आपने भस्मासुर पैदा किया। हमें याद है कि खुशवंत सिंह जी का मैंने लेख पढ़ा था, जिस भस्मासुर को पैदा किया गया था पंजाब में, पहली दफे वह गिरफ्तार हुआ था। उसकी गिरफ्तारी के समय जो पूछताछ पुलिस ने की थी, उसको टेप किया गया था। उस टेप को खुशवंत सिंह जी ने सुना था। उन्होंने कहा कि एक जो साधारण अपराधी होता है वह जिस दंग से पुलिस को फेस करता है, उस तरह से वह जो भस्मासुर था, उसका उस तरह का जवाब था और आपने उसे हीरो बना दिया। हीरो बनाने के बाद गोल्डन टेम्पल पर जो कांड हुआ, बंदूक का घोड़ा तो वहीं दब गया था गोल्डन टेम्पल पर, आपने वहां टैंक भेजा, उसी समय बंदूक का घोड़ा दब गया था। हमको याद है कि अहलुवालिया जी, अभी यहां नहीं हैं, इनसे मेरी पहली मुलाकात पटना में हुई थी। जिस समय गोल्डन टेम्पल पर हमला हुआ था उसी समय हम लोग डर गए थे कि इसका नतीजा देश के लिए बुरा होने वाला है। हम जिस पोलिटिकल संगठन में काम कर रहे थे, हम लोगों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस कार्यवाही के खिलाफ फोल्डर छापा और हम लोगों ने मोहल्ले-मोहल्ले में, शहर-शहर में गांव-गांव में नुककड़ सभा और पब्लिक मीटिंग करके उस घटना का विरोध करना शुरू किया। उसी समय अहलुवालिया जी को मेरा फोल्डर मिला जिसमें लिखा हुआ था कि बोरिंग रोड़ चौराहे पर इस तरह से हम लोगों की जमात सभा कर रही है। तो इन्होंने हमको खबर भेजी। एक आदमी आया, उसने कहा कि एक सरदार जी आपसे मिलना चाहते हैं। हमको लगा कि कोई डरा हुआ सरदार का परिवार होगा, क्योंकि देश का जो माहौल है वह सरदारों के खिलाफ है। हम गए उनसे मिलने। इनसे मेरी पहली मुलाकात उसी समय हुई थी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरी आंखों के सामने की घटना है। साबिर साहब और राजनीति प्रसाद जी पटना के रहने वाले हैं। जिस दिन मैडम गांधी जी की हत्या हुई, उसके दूसरे दिन हम लोग पटना के डाक बंगला चौराहा पर खड़े थे। उसी समय एक सरदार जी स्टेशन की तरफ से डाक बंगला चौराहा आ रहे थे। एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लोगों ने उस सरदार को पकड़ा। हम लोगों ने किसी तरह से उसको छुड़वाया तथा एक आदमी की मोटर साइकिल पर बैठाकर उसको वहां से भेजा। उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों को पता नहीं, हम लोग कब परिपक्व होंगे, देश के हित के बारे में हम लोग कब सोचेंगे? 2001 के सेंसेक्स के हिसाब से सिखों की आबादी 1.9 परसेंट है।

दो करोड़ से भी कम आबादी है। कभी हम सिखों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, कभी हम वोट बैंक के लिए मुसलमानों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, भले ही अश्विनी कुमार जी कहते होंगे कि देश में एकता की जरूरत है। हम भी महसूस करते हैं कि देश में एकता की जरूरत है। लेकिन सतह के नीचे आज देश एक नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी, यहां बैठे हैं, बहुत काम कर रहे हैं, देश को चलाने के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह विषय नहीं है कॉलिंग अटेंशन का।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : लेकिन हम आपको कहना चाहते हैं कि अंदर से यह देश एक नहीं होगा, तब तक आप लाख सिर पटक लीजिएगा, आप देश की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। देश के मॉयनोरिटीज़ का मन फटा हुआ है। उसको आप जोड़ने का काम कीजिए। उनको अहसास हो रहा है कि उनको इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी दिल्ली में एक सम्मेलन हुआ कि भारत में मुसलमान होने का मतलब तथा उसमें एक से एक नज़ीर पेश किए गए और बताया गया कि किस तरह से मॉयनोरिटीज़ के साथ इस देश में जुल्म हो रहा है। इस मामले में आपका जो रिकार्ड है वह रिकार्ड साफ नहीं है। इसलिए हम अंत में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करेंगे कि स्पष्ट तौर पर जवाब दें कि नानावती कमीशन में जिन पुलिस ऑफिसर्स को दागी घोषित किया गया है, उनको वे क्या सजा देने जा रहे हैं और कम्पेंसेशन के मामले में वृंदा कारत जी ने जो एक प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके बारे में भी हम चाहेंगे कि ठोस और साफ-साफ जवाब दें, जिससे देश की एकता मजबूत होगी। इसी के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राजनीति प्रसाद। देखिए, यह कोई घटना के ऊपर नहीं है, यह रिलीफ एंड कम्पेंसेशन के ऊपर है। मैं मेंबर्स से गुजारिश करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर ही बात करें।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, यह सही है कि आपने कहा कि जो विषय है उस पर बोलना चाहिए। लेकिन यह सब लागू हमारे ऊपर ही नहीं होगा, बाकी लोगों पर भी होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : सब पर होगा। चेंयर सबसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रही है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : कई लोगों ने शेर कहा है, मैं भी एक शेर कह देता हूं।

"बढ़ गई है पीर पर्वत सी, पिघलनी चाहिए,

इस हिमालय से कोई गंगा निकलनी चाहिए, नई गंगा निकलनी चाहिए,

मेरे सीने में न सही, तेरे सीने में हो कहीं भी आग,

लेकिन आग जलनी चाहिए।"

सर, 25 साल के बाद भी आग जल रही है, एक जख्म जो गहरा गया है उसका। मैं तरलोचन सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। कई लोगों ने कहा कि अब इसको खत्म करना चाहिए। हमारे मित्र जाबिर हुसेन साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जितनी बार चर्चा हुई है, यह चर्चा अब और कितनी होगी। सर, चर्चा तो होगी ही। जो दिल में जख्म लगा है, वह मिटने वाला नहीं है। आप इसको मिटाने का काम कब करेंगे? कब आप इस पर मरहम पट्टी ठीक से करेंगे? अगर आप मरहम-पट्टी ठीक से नहीं करेंगे, तो यह जख्म मिटने वाला नहीं है।

सर, इस देश में सरदारों का इतिहास रहा है, भगत सिंह का इतिहास रहा है। यहां पर सरदार भगत सिंह ने शहादत दी है। लेकिन 31 अक्टूबर, 1984 को हम लोगों ने क्या किया? हमने कौन सा काम किया? दुनिया में सरदार कौम साहसी कौम मानी जाती है। हमने उस कौम के साथ कितना बड़ा अन्याय किया और कितनी बदसलूकी की। सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी ठीक कहते हैं कि कानून में rioters का मतलब होता है - दोनों ओर से लड़ाई। लेकिन सर, यह लड़ाई नहीं थी, यह तो जेनोसाइड थी। मैं स्वयं इस बात का गवाह हूं। शिवानन्द तिवारी जी ने ठीक ही कहा है, उस सरदार को बचाने के लिए हम लोग भी गए थे, जिसको देखकर एक खास पार्टी के लोगों ने हमला किया था।

हमारे मोहल्ले में एक सरदार बहुत दिनों से दुकान करता था। वह पंजाब तो कभी गया ही नहीं था, वह तो बिहार का सरदार था। उस खास पार्टी का नाम यहां पर किसी ने भी नहीं लिया है, इसलिए मैं भी नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन उस खास पार्टी के लोग गुट बनाकर, दुकान का दरवाजा तोड़कर अंदर घुस गए। सर, आपको घंटी बजाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, मैं सिर्फ एक नाम और लेना चाहता हूं।

हमारे एक सरदार मित्र हैं और मैं उनका नाम लेना चाहता हूं, उनका नाम अजीत सिंह अरोड़ा है। हम लोग मुंगेर में रहते थे और वे हमारे साथ मुंगेर से पटना आए। जब वह घटना घटी, तो वे घर में बंद हो गए। उन्होंने एक ही शब्द कहा कि मैंने तो कभी पंजाब देखा ही नहीं है, कभी मैं लुधियाना गया ही नहीं हूं, लेकिन आज मजबूर होकर हमको वहां जाना पड़ रहा है।

सर, यह सरदारों का मामला नहीं था, यह एक सियासी पार्टी का मामला था। यह इतना गंभीर मामला था कि अगर आपने इसको कंपसेट नहीं किया, मरहम पट्टी नहीं की, दोषियों को सज़ा नहीं दी, तो यह आग कभी बुझने वाली नहीं है। यह आग जलती रहेगी। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर मैं प्रेज़ीडेंट के खिलाफ काला झंडा लेकर खड़ा हो जाऊं, तो हमको लोग गिरफ्तार कर लेंगे, सज़ा दे देंगे और हमको जेल में बंद कर देंगे। लेकिन, सर, 21 अक्टूबर को 5 बज कर कुछ मिनट पर ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी, जो उस समय के प्रेज़ीडेंट थे, वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को AIIMS देखने के लिए गए, क्योंकि उन पर हमला हुआ था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन लोगों पर, जिन्होंने उन पर हमला किया, उन पर कार्यवाही की गई? कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उन पर अगर आप कोई ध्यान नहीं देंगे और उनको आगे बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे, तो वह गलत होगा। हमारे शिवानन्द तिवारी जी ने ठीक कहा कि एक आदमी को मारने के लिए, मारने वाले ने समूह में आ करके, पूरा जलूस बना करके मारा और आग लगाने वाले आदमी, मारने वाले आदमी, कत्ल करने वाले आदमी को IPC के Section 109 में abetment कहते हैं। यह सब करने वाले आदमी को आपने बिहार भेज दिया और कहा कि आप जा करके उनका बड़ा इंतजाम करो। यहां मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि नाम लेने के लिए आपने मना किया है।

सर, अगर हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा कि बाबरी मस्जिद को गिराने वाले बीजेपी के लोग हैं, अगर यह आएगा तो हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह भी लिखा जाएगा कि सरदार कौम, जो बहादुर कौम है

...(व्यवधान)... रुकिए-रुकिए, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अगर इतिहास लिखा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छा-अच्छा, मैं वापस ले रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... रुकिए-रुकिए ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... अरे, आप यह खुद बोले हैं, इसमें हमें क्या करना है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अगर यह इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने वापस ले लिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : कांग्रेस ने क्या किया ...(व्यवधान)... आप बीजेपी का नाम लेते हो ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनका ...(व्यवधान)... आप बीजेपी का नाम लेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : बाबरी मस्जिद को गिराने वाले ...(व्यवधान)... ये लोग थे ...(व्यवधान)... जब इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... बहादुर कौम को डीमोरलाइज करने वाले ...(व्यवधान)... सरदार को डीमोरलाइज करने वाले ...(व्यवधान)... इस पार्टी के लोग भी थे, उसको छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने कहा था ...(व्यवधान)... राजीव गांधी जी मर गए, स्वर्गीय हो गए, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था कि जब बड़ा पेड़ गिरेगा तो धरती हिलेगी। सरदार, जो बहादुर कौम थी, उसको जख्म हो गया। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन दोषियों के लिए दस कमीशन बनें, मैं कमीशन पर विश्वास नहीं करता, आपने कमीशन बनाया है और उस पर करोड़ों रुपए भी खर्च किए हैं... सर, एक मिनट, घंटी मत बजाइए।

श्री उपसभापति : बज गई है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, अगर कमीशन के ऊपर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई तो फिर इस कमीशन का कुछ मतलब नहीं होगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे सरदार लोग, जो विक्टिम हुए हैं, वृंदा कारत जी ने कहा कि अभी भी एक विधवा आश्रम है, हमने उसको देखा है, अगर उन लोगों को कम्पेनसेशन नहीं मिला, अगर उन लोगों को राहत नहीं मिली, उन लोगों की मरहम-पट्टी नहीं हुई तो आने वाले समय में इतिहास हम लोगों को और आपको भी माफ नहीं करेगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री मंगल किसन, सिर्फ पांच मिनट में बोलिए।

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन महोदय, 1984 में जो देश में हुआ, वह देश के लिए सबसे ज्यादा दुख की बात है। इस घटना की इंक्वायरी करने के लिए सरकार ने इस कमीशन बिठाए और दस कमीशन की जो फाइंडिंग्स हैं, उन्होंने सरकार को जो रिपोर्ट दी हैं, उसके मुताबिक भारत सरकार को शीघ्रताशीघ्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस फाइंडिंग में जिन लोगों के नाम हैं, 1984 के दंगों में दस हजार से अधिक सिखों को मारने के दोषी हैं, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

वे लोग नहीं पकड़े गए हैं तो देर से ही सही, कम से कम सरकार उनको अब पकड़कर उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की व्यवस्था करे। जो परिवार उजड़ गए हैं, उनका रीसैटलमेंट और रीहैबिलीटेशन करने के लिए आज के रेट से, जिससे कि, उनका परिवार फिर से पहले जैसा चल सके, उस हिसाब के मुताबिक प्रेजेंट रेट पर

4.00 P.M.

कम्पेन्सेशन देने की सरकार व्यवस्था करे। इसके बाद सरकार जो मैटीरियल्स स्वर्ण मंदिर से सीज़ करके लाई है, सेंटिमेंटल दृष्टिकोण से उन सभी मैटीरियल्स को स्वर्ण मंदिर संस्था या गुरुद्वारे को समर्पित करने के लिए सरकार को शीघ्रताशीघ्र विचार करना चाहिए। जो लोग सरकार में बैठते हैं, जब वे लोग सामने वाले आदमी की ताकत को देखते हैं और जब कानून कार्रवाई करते हैं तो इससे देश में जो माइनोरिटीज़ हैं, उनके मन में दुख होता है, इसीलिए सरकार के द्वारा भेदभाव छोड़कर जो भी दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए संविधान के मुताबिक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

श्री वरिन्दर सिंह बाजवा : सर, हिन्दुस्तान में सिखों की आबादी दो परसेंट है, पर उनकी कुर्बानियों से इतिहास भरा पड़ा है। सिख गुरुओं से लेकर आज तक बहुत बड़ी कुर्बानियां देश की खातिर दी गईं। गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी ने देश की खातिर अपना सारा परिवार वार दिया। गुरु तेगबहादुर जी ने जहां अपना शीश दिया, यह चांदनी चौक दिल्ली में ही है और इसे हम कहते हैं गुरु तेगबहादुर हिन्द की चादर। उसके बाद महाराणा रणजीत सिंह आए। उन्होंने देश को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए बहुत जद्दोजेहद की और उनके राज को secular राज कहते हैं, जिसमें हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान, सब भाई-भाई की तरह रहते थे, यह सब लोग जानते हैं। उन्होंने अफगानों के साथ, जिनके साथ आज अमेरिका भी लड़ाई लड़ रहा है, सबके हाथ खड़े हो गए, उस वक्त हरि सिंह नरवाल के जरनैल थे। वहां की जो अफगानी औरतें थीं, वे बच्चे को सुलाती थीं, तो वे कहती थीं कि बेटा, जो सा, नलुआ आ रहा है। उन्होंने बहादुरी के साथ देश की रक्षा की। उसके बाद आजादी की जद्दोजेहद में सिखों ने बहुत बड़ी कुर्बानी दी है। इसके बारे में मेरे सारे भाईयों ने जिक्र किया है और लोक सभा में भी हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी ने कहा, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। किस-किस की बात करूं, 80 परसेंट कुर्बानियां, अगर फांसी हुई, तो 78 परसेंट सिख थे, काला पानी की बात की है, किस-किस जगह की बात करें, बहुत बड़ी कुर्बानी देश की खातिर दी है। यह तो देश की एकता-अखण्डता की बात है, उसके बाद देश आजाद हुआ। देश की आजादी के बाद देश को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए, देश की आजादी को कायम रखने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पर जितने भी हमले हुए, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान ने किया, चाहे चीन ने किया, सिखों ने खास कर और पंजाबी भाइयों ने भी डट कर साथ दिया। फौज में भी और हमारे किसान भी, जो बार्डर पर रहा करते थे, उन्होंने पूरी फौज की मदद की और बिल्कुल बिना डर के उन हमलों को डट कर मुकाबला किया। उसके बाद वहां के जो ट्रक ड्राइवर थे, वे भी फौज के लिए सामान ढोते थे और वहां की जो हमारी बेटियां-बहनें थीं, वे रखरी बांधती थीं, जब फौजी लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए जाते थे। पंजाबियों ने इतनी बहादुरी से डट कर आजादी के लिए जद्दोजेहद की। यह तो देश की एकता-अखण्डता की बात है।

जब देश को अनाज की जरूरत पड़ी, तो पंजाबियों ने, खास कर सिखों ने भण्डार भर दिए। हमारे किसानों ने इतनी मेहनत की कि पंजाब अकेला ही 50-60 प्रतिशत, चाहे गेहूं हो, चाहे चावल हो, केन्द्रीय भण्डार में देता रहा। उसके अलावा देश के बाकी इलाके, यूपी का तराई का इलाका, राजस्थान का गंगानगर, बीकानेर, सारे खेती के लिए आबाद किए, वह सिखों की बहुत बड़ी देन है। आज वहां गुलजार है, बहुत बढ़िया खेत हैं और बड़ी खुशहाली है। मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरी जगह जाकर भी उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत की और देश के लिए अनाज की जो कमी थी, उसको पूरा किया।

अफसोस की बात यह है कि जो 1984 के जेनोसाइड की बात की गई, मैं बिल्कुल यह मानता हूँ कि दो कम्युनिटीज़ में कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। हिन्दू वीरों ने सिख वीरों की मदद की। दिल्ली में भी बचाया और दूसरी जगह भी बचाया। यही कारण है कि जब इन हालातों के बाद पंजाब में टेरोरिज्म बढ़ गया, पंजाब में किसी भी जगह हिन्दू-सिख का झगड़ा नहीं हुआ। पंजाब में सिख मेजोरिटी में थे, पर किसी हिन्दू का बाल बांका नहीं किया गया, इस तरह का रिलेशन था। सिख ऐसा नहीं करता है। पर अफसोस है कि यह जो जेनोसाइड हुआ है, उसके बाद वे कल्ट्रिट बाहर हैं। वैसे यह भी कमाल की बात है कि 25 साल हो गए और 25 साल के बाद आज डिबेट है। इससे पहले का तो मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन जब नानावटी कमिशन था, उस समय भी हम यही बोल रहे थे। अफसोस की बात है कि न कोई फैसला होता है और न ही इंसाफ मिलता है। वृंदा कारत जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही, बाकी सब भी इस विषय पर बहुत अच्छा बोले हैं। अगर हम साथ मिल जाएं तो ये जख्म अपने आप भर जाते हैं। सिख बहुत दरिया दिल होते हैं। हमारे गुरुओं ने भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े त्याग किए हैं और बहुत से लोगों का बक्शा है। लेकिन इंसाफ मिलना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

मुझे सुन कर बहुत हैरानी हुई, उनका नाम तो मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अभी मेरे एक भाई ने बोला कि आप उनको मिनिस्ट्रीज़ दे देते हो, प्रमोशन देते हो, एम पी का टिकट देते हो और जब प्रेशर पड़ता है तो withdraw करते हो। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार में जाकर उनको इंचार्ज बना देते हो, ताकि बिहार में जाकर भी वे ऐसा इंतजाम करें कि दंगे भड़कें। शायद इसीलिए ऐसा किया जाता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस हो गया।

श्री वरिन्दर सिंह बाजवा : इस संबंध में मैं सजेशन तो नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि रूलिंग पार्टी बहुत सैकुलर पार्टी है। यह यही भी है, क्योंकि उनके प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहुत अच्छे हैं, बहुत काबिल हैं। यह मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वह सिख हैं, लेकिन चूंकि वह बड़े काबिल हैं, बहुत अच्छे इकोनॉमिस्ट हैं और इसलिए उन्हें प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बनाया गया है। लेकिन हम भी उनसे कुछ एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं। होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी बहुत काबिल इंसान हैं, बहुत इंटेलिजेंट हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस हो गया।

श्री वरिन्दर सिंह बाजवा : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इंसाफ कीजिए और जो भी लोग कल्ट्रिट हैं, उनको सज़ा दीजिए। अगर शरीर की एक उंगली गल जाती है या उसमें कोई नुक्स पड़ जाता है, तो ऑपरेशन करके उसे काट दिया जाता है। जो गलत आदमी हैं, आप भी उन्हें निकाल दीजिए। आप उन सबकी बुराई लेकर क्यों बैठे हैं? आपको फैसला करना चाहिए और उनको बाहर निकाल देना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि उनको सज़ा दो, उनको पार्टी से निकालो, हम लोगों के मनो को शांत करो और हमें इंसाफ दो। जो विधवाएं हैं अथवा जो यतीम बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए कंपेंसेशन अथवा अन्य जो कुछ भी उन्हें दिया जा सकता है, वह दो। इसमें कमिशन की क्या बात है? आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी बच्चे से पूछो कि किसने क्या किया, वह अपने आप ही आपको सब बता देगा। इस चीज़

के बारे में सबको पता है। यहाँ पर जो मेरे भाई बैठे हैं, उनको भी पता है। मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप उनको छोड़िए मत और ईसाफ कीजिए। आगे से यह देखा जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी घटना फिर कभी न हो, सभी लोग प्यार से रह सकें और जो माइनॉरिटीज हैं, उनको यह अहसास हो कि हम इस देश में सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं। यही मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, it is with a deep sense of anguish, pain, sorrow and agony that I recollect the shameful events of the first week of November, 1984, relating to the ghastly massacre of innocent Sikhs in the wake of the tragic assassination of the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on 31st October, 1984. The whole affair is very sordid. The whole affair is a kind of deep tragedy, too deep for tears actually, and it is a black chapter in the history of secular India. Sardar Tarlochan Singh has done yeomen service, your honour, by bringing this Calling Attention motion to focus attention of this august House on a very important matter, which has hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs, which has hurt their pride. It is such a sordid thing that it needs the attention of this House and it should be discussed above party politics. We must think seriously how those wounds can be healed and how even at this late stage we can ensure that such things do not happen again in the country. The dead cannot speak; they cannot plead; they cannot cry; they cannot say what pains them. Somebody has to speak for them, and that is what has been done by speakers from all the parties. The widows, the orphans, the old people who have lost their sons, their misery is such that some kind of healing touch must be given to them, it won't be enough to say that it was a kind of communal riot. It was neither a riot, nor was it communal. But it was a massacre virtually — massacre of a particular minority — and hence they have been saying that it is a genocide. It was not to the extent as it happened with Jews, but it is something which has shaken faith in the general structure, justice and Constitution. The core issues which have been raised are these. One is, punish the guilty. Has it been done? If we can say that they have been punished, it is all right. But I don't think anybody with a conscience can say that those who are guilty have been punished. It has not been done so far. Another issue is relief to victims. That has also not been given. I won't reiterate it because very learned Members have already said about it in detail. But one thing is very sure that the Government has failed in its three cardinal duties. One is, duty to protect life; another is, duty to protect property and the third is, duty to maintain law and order. These are fundamental duties for any State, for any sovereign country, for any Government, the Central Government or the Delhi Government. This kind of massacre took place not only in Delhi, not only under the authority of the Central Government, but it took place in all the States of the country. It was widespread. Golden Temple was desecrated, Akal Takht was demolished. It happened earlier. But it came as a chain to the psyche of Sikh people. Why has it happened to us? Why have we been targeted? The

Government not only turned a blind eye to riot, murder, arson, rape and torture, but according to their mind and according to their feelings, they connived at it also. It is a matter of shame for everyone who belongs to any community, everyone who believes in the rule of law and everyone who believes in justice. सरकार का इकबाल खत्म हो गया। सरकार की इज्जत समाप्त हो गई। Something must be done. I need not repeat the sacrifices of Sikhs, the brave, the bold, the energetic kaum. How much it has done for the country! Now, Sir, as very rightly suggested by Shrimati Brinda Karat, there must be uniform compensation; there must be some kind of permanent rehabilitation and there must be accountability for missing persons. Let us take a pledge today that such things will never be repeated in this great country of ours and pay homage to those who have been massacred and who have been ill-treated in this manner.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, one of the terms of references of the Nanavati Commission is to recommend measures which may be adopted to meet the ends of justice. When the Commission submitted its Report to the Government in 2005, it recommended that the Government should take steps to see that all the affected persons throughout the country are paid compensation uniformly at an early date. The feeling that the people concerned have not been compensated is the reason for the feelings which have been let out in the House for the past three or four hours. I hope the hon. Home Minister will agree with me and he will share the same feelings of mine that the emotions let out either by Nareshji or Tarlochan Singhji are not out of agitation, but out of agony and pain. They are affected. When they are not compensated, they feel offended. A physical wound is not that much severe as that of the offended feelings, when they feel that they are neglected. Sir, it is needless to say that Sikh people are the people in the sub-continent who have contributed substantially. And, I think, everyone will agree with me that without those people, our history would not have been this much glorious. The credit for various medals, cups and shields that we have won in the field of sports and games is mostly theirs. Their bravery and culture is of unique nature. Sir, when legs get hurt, the eyes shed tears because it is another part of our body. So, when people of other region get affected, we also share their concern and feelings. Sir, they have been affected in a riot and they have not resorted to any other means but come to this House and plead to the Government that please compensate, please rehabilitate, please provide relief. Sir, I would like to say proudly, other than the heroes who were born on the soil of Tamil Nadu, our people and youngsters celebrate Netaji from Bengal and Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev from Punjab. Even now, we can see youngsters wearing t-shirts with pictures of Bhagat Singh. When Bhagat Singh was about to be hanged, he preferred to die being shot dead rather than being hanged. When he was asked as to what was the difference, he said, "If I am shot dead, the next minute, my body will fall on the soil of my motherland. If I am hanged, till my last breath flies out of my body, I have to be

above my soil for a few minutes which I would not tolerate. Even at the moment when I die, my body should fall on my soil." That was the bravery that Shaheed Bhagat Singh had. Sir, his descendents are pained. They ask nothing else. Quarter of a century has passed by. If the figures I have with me are correct, on more than 200 occasions, by way of questions and answers and by other means, we have discussed this issue, and this is yet another. I need not elaborate much. My colleagues earlier have spoken at length. The Government knows everything. The feelings of all of us are the same. I repose my confidence in the Prime Minister. In the solemn assurance he has given to this House, he expresses his concern, "We will try to ensure that widows and children of those who suffered in this tragedy are enabled to lead a life of dignity and self-respect. It shall be our honest attempt to wipe away the tears from every suffering eye." I think he has, with concern, expressed this feeling. I would like to seek two clarifications from the Home Minister from the statement which he has made. The statement says, "Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs.714.76 crores, a sum of Rs.462.41 crore has been reimbursed." What about the rest of the money? This money has not been totally given to them even after a quarter century, and so also, 2626 crimes are reported to be pending with the State Governments. The statement says that the Government has been monitoring the progress of implementation of the 'Rehabilitation Package' by way of review meetings with the concerned States. Sir, I would like to know the status of these cases or crimes which are reported to be pending with the State Governments. I think, our Home Minister will react to this situation and the feelings expressed by all the Members that no other discussion on the same issue will come up in this House. He will make all-out efforts to settle this. Thank you, Sir.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, 25 साल बाद इस देश के इतिहास का जो सबसे काला अध्याय था, उसके ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह बताने के लिए खड़ा हूँ कि हमारी जो संवेदना पंजाब के साथ हैं, हमारे सिख भाइयों के साथ है और पंजाब के साथ महाराष्ट्र भी खड़ा है। इस देश को बनाने और बचाने में पंजाब ने, हमारे सिख भाइयों ने बहुत कुर्बानी दी है, इसलिए हमारा भी यह फर्ज है कि आपकी भावना के साथ, आपके दुख के साथ हम भी खड़े हैं।

इस सदन में बार-बार यह मुद्दा उठाया गया है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुद्दा मेजॉरिटी और माइनॉरिटी का नहीं है। सिख समाज इस देश का गर्व है, विश्व का गौरव है। जब-जब इस देश पर संकट आया है, आक्रमण हुआ है, तो उस आक्रमण के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए अगर किसी ने तलवार उठाई है तो सिख समाज ने

उठाई है और आपके साथ महाराष्ट्र ने भी उठाई है। इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि आपका जो दुख है वह सदन का दुख है, सदन की वेदना है। मेरे भाई बता रहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिख 2% हैं। आप भले ही 2% हों, लेकिन देश के लिए आपकी कुर्बानी शत-प्रतिशत रही है। आज जो मुद्दा उठाया गया है, वह बार-बार नहीं उठना चाहिए। वृंदा जी अब नहीं हैं, वे बात कर रही थीं कि 1984 में इंदिरा जी की हत्या के बाद चाहे वह दिल्ली हो, लखनऊ हो या भोपाल हो, देश के बहुत से हिस्सों में सिखों का नरसंहार हुआ, लेकिन बंगाल में ज्योति बसु जी की सरकार थी और ज्योति बसु जी ने जो कदम उठाए थे, उन कदमों के कारण पश्चिमी बंगाल में सिखों की रक्षा हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में भी उस वक्त हमारे एक भी सिख भाई का बाल बांका नहीं हुआ था।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : यह सच नहीं है।

श्री संजय राउत : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब दिल्ली में दंगे भड़के तो महाराष्ट्र के, मुम्बई के हमारे सिख भाई शिव सेना प्रमुख, बाला साहब ठाकरे जी के पास आए थे और कहा था कि हमें यहां सुरक्षा नहीं मिल रही है, यहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है और जहां-जहां कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, वहां-वहां सिख असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं, लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। आप सभी को मालूम होगा कि उस वक्त ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी भारत के राष्ट्रपति थे। बाला साहब जी ने उस वक्त कहा था कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में एक भी सिख का बाल बांका नहीं होगा, हमारे स्वयं सेवक आपकी हिफाजत करेंगे और मैं इस सदन में बताना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : हमारे पड़ोस में ही...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत : आपकी पड़ोस कहां है, मुझे मालूम नहीं इस वक्त, लेकिन यह इतिहास है कि चाहे नांदेड़ हो, मुम्बई हो, नागपुर हो, मराठवाड़ा हो, वहां लाखों की संख्या में सिख रहते हैं और उनकी रक्षा करने का काम हमने किया था। दूसरी बात, जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी राष्ट्रपति थे, वे बाद में मुम्बई में आए थे और ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी ने खुले आम कहा था, वे राष्ट्रपति थे, कि मुम्बई में सिखों की अगर किसी ने रक्षा की है तो वह शिव सेना ने की है, यह उनहोंने खुले आम कहा था, यह रिकार्ड है, मैडम। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पॉलिटिकल विल होती तो दिल्ली में, भोपाल में और दूसरी जगहों पर भी सिखों की रक्षा हो सकती थी, लेकिन ये sponsored दंगे थे, इसलिए उनकी रक्षा नहीं हो सकी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप वाइंड-अप कीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत : आज 25 साल बाद यह मुद्दा उठा है, जैसा अमर सिंह जी ने कहा था, 3 दिन में जो दोषी हैं, उनके ऊपर कुछ निर्णय होना चाहिए। अगर एक हत्या होती है या दो हत्याएं होती हैं, दिल्ली में BMW हादसे में जब चार लोग मारे जाते हैं, तो भी दोषियों को सजा सुनाई जाती है। वहां पर 7,000 लोग मारे गए हैं, इतने ही लोग मिसिंग हैं, लेकिन आज तक न कोई फांसी पर चढ़ा है, न किसी को कोई सजा हुई है, इसलिए इस चर्चा से क्या होगा? मैं भी अपने सभी सिख भाइयों के साथ सहमत हूँ कि दोषियों को जल्दी से जल्दी सजा होनी चाहिए और फिर इस बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं- "Progress of relief and the measures being taken to punish the guilty in connection with 1984 riots." एक लम्बे समय के बीत जाने के बाद आज फिर से 1984 के दंगों को हम याद कर रहे हैं और उसके 25 सालों के बाद आज एक बार फिर जब हम इस पूरे घटनाचक्र पर बातचीत करते हैं, तो उस मंजर को याद करके, उस घटना को याद करके आज भी रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। लोगों ने सही कहा कि देश की आजादी से लेकर हर कठिन समय में सिख समुदाय ने अपनी परीक्षा दी है और हमेशा देश के साथ खड़े होने का काम किया है। उस दौरान उस समुदाय के ऊपर इतना जुल्म और सितम ढहाया गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी सभ्य समाज उसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में तमाम बातें कही हैं, मैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि आज 25 सालों के बाद हम फिर से उनके बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उनके पुनर्वास की बात कर रहे हैं और जो लोग उस फसाद के लिए जिम्मेदार थे, उनको सजा दिलाने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम इंसाफ को देने में विलंब करते हैं, तो यह भी एक तरह से उनके साथ नाइंसाफी है, जिनके ऊपर जुल्म और सितम हुआ है। हमारे देश की जो न्याय प्रक्रिया है, वह इस प्रकार की है कि उसमें काफी विलंब होता है और उस कानूनी प्रक्रिया से गुजरने से सालों बीत जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से समय पर जो इंसाफ मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है, जिसकी वजह से लोगों में असंतोष पैदा होता है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि - "Justice delayed is justice denied." अगर हम इंसाफ देने में देर करते हैं और यदि लोगों को सही इंसाफ समय पर न मिले, तो उसमें कहीं न कहीं त्रुटि रहती है, कहीं न कहीं कमी रहती है। 1984 के दंगे में जो नुकसान हुआ, जिन लोगों की जानें गईं, उसकी पूर्ति तो हम नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन मरहम रखने का काम जरूर कर सकते हैं। हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि आने वाले समय में इस प्रकार से इतिहास को दोहराया न जाए और उसके लिए ठोस कानूनी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए न्याय प्रक्रिया में सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। दंगाइयों को सजा मिलनी चाहिए ताकि उनका हौसला पस्त रहे और इस बात की भी कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि आने वाले समय में वे कभी इस तरह की कोशिश न करें और ऐसे दंगे में हिस्सेदार न बनें। किसी भी समुदाय पर हमला होता है या धार्मिक स्थलों पर हमला होता है, तो उसके खिलाफ अविलंब कार्यवाई होनी चाहिए, ताकि ऐसे असामाजिक तत्वों को जो समाज में धार्मिक उन्माद पैदा करके समाज का नुकसान कर रहे हैं, देश का नुकसान कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पुनर्वास की जो बात कही गई है, रिलीफ की बात कही गई है, उसमें विलंब हुआ है। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी और सरकार उस पर जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करें। महोदय, उस दौरान दस कमेटियां बनी थी, दस कमीशन बने थे। इत्तफाक से एक कमेटी, ढिल्लों

कमेटी, मैं भी इसका सदस्य था। उस कमेटी के एक सदस्य अहलुवालिया जी भी थे। उस कमेटी की एक recommendation यह थी कि insurance company द्वारा जो लोगों को insured किया गया था, उसमें riots का जिक्र नहीं था। वह कवर नहीं था। जिसकी वजह से कमेटी ने recommend किया था कि उस insurance policy में उसको भी कवर लिया जाए, ताकि उनको उस insurance का लाभ मिल सके। लेकिन जैसा मुझे जानकारी है और मुझे जो कागजात मिला है, उसके अनुसार उसको सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। जिसकी वजह से उनको insurance का लाभ नहीं मिल पाया। ... (समय की घंटी)...

महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इन चीजों पर ध्यान दे और जो रिलीफ के काम को अंजाम दिया है, यह अच्छी बात है कि लगभग 462.41 करोड़ रुपए का वितरण हुआ है। लेकिन इसके लिए जो 714.76 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया था, उसमें से मात्र इतना ही पैसा खर्च हुआ है। जो बाकी पैसे बचे हैं, उसका जल्द से जल्द से वितरण हो सके और जिन राज्यों के द्वारा अभी तक उन पर कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है, मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री उसका भी जिक्र करें और बताएं कि आखिर उसके पीछे क्या कारण है? 25 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी लोगों को अभी तक रिलीफ नहीं मिली है, यह दुख की बात है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take only three minutes.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : जनाबे आली, यह जो जवाब hon. Home Minister ने "वजह दिलाओ नोटिस" के हवाले से दिया है, इसमें उन्होंने वजीरे आजम की यकीन देहानी का जिक्र किया है। उसी यकीन देहानी को अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए क्या एकदमात हुए हैं, उसका भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैं उन्हीं यकीन देहानियों की रोशनी में इसमें से दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। मेरा यह मुतालबा रहेगा कि जब वजीरे दाखला अपना जवाब दे, तो वह इन सवालों का जवाब जरूर दें। 16 जनवरी, 2006 को rehabilitation package के बारे में notification हुआ और मरकजी हुकूलत ने इसके लिए 714.76 करोड़ रुपए भी sanctioned कर दिए। लगभग चार साल हो गए और इस वक्त तक जो इनके जवाब में बताया गया है कि सिर्फ 462.41 करोड़ रुपए ही तकसीम हुए हैं। यानी लगभग 55 परसेंट रिलीफ ही अभी तक तकसीम हुई है। चार साल गुजरने के बावजूद 2627 claims अभी तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास पेंडिंग हैं। इतने बड़े सान्हा के बाद 25 साल तक इंतजार के बाद अब जब उनको रिलीफ तकसीम करने का वक्त भी आता है, तो इसमें भी चार साल लग जाते हैं और ये claims अभी तक पेंडिंग हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि पहले इस सवाल का जवाब specifically दें, क्योंकि यह काफी नहीं है कि वह अपने जवाब में सिर्फ यह कहें कि हां वक्तन फौक्तन नजरसानी करते रहते हैं, रिव्यू करते रहते हैं। रिव्यू के नताइज क्या रहे? चार साल में अभी तक आप रिलीफ तकसीम नहीं कर पाए, तो हम कैसे कहें कि आपने जख्मों पर मरहम लगाने का काम किया है, मेरा यह सवाल है।

महोदय, दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने इस स्टेटमेंट में यह बताया है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ने कोई रिलीफ नहीं दिया है और खुद ही आप जवाब में कहते हैं कि अब हमने वेस्ट बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और चंडीगढ़ की जो Union Territory है, उनको भी हमने कहा है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि आप अपने जवाब में बताएं कि वे भी rehabilitation package के बारे में एकदमात उठाएं। इस वक्त तक इन स्टेट्स की, जिनके लिए आपके रिलीफ पैकेजों को extend किया है, उनकी progress क्या रही, यह दूसरा सवाल है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... मेरा एक सवाल और है और मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्लीज, हो गया। ...

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा है कि दिल्ली के अलावा 1795 केसेज रजिस्टर हुए स्टेट्स में, जिनकी आपने तफसील दी हुई है और उनमें से आपने 66 आदमियों को सजा दिलवाई। तो जो 66 आदमियों को सजा दिलवाई है, यह तफसील आपने नहीं दी है कि 1795 केसेज में क्या सिर्फ 66 आदमी गुनहगार थे? मतलब कितने लोग थे और उन केसेज की प्रोग्रेस क्या है? क्या उनको बरीउज्जिम्मा करार दिया गया है या उनको सजा दी गई है? मेरी गुजारिश यह होगी कि इतना बड़ा वक्त गुजरने के बाद अगर हम जख्मों पर मरहम नहीं लगाएंगे, जिन जज्बात का इजहार यहां ऑनरेबल मैम्बरान ने किया है, तो उन पर मरहम

نہیں لے گا، بلکہ ناراضگی بڑھے گی۔ Alienation جو ہے، وہ دور نہیں ہوگا، alienation اور بڑھے گا اور اس کے اپنے نیتاؤں جو ہیں، اس کو بھگتنے کے لیے کوشش کرنا پڑے گا۔

جناب محمد شفیع (جموں اور کشمیر) : جناب عالی، یہ جو جواب آنریبل ہوم منسٹر نے 'وجہ دلاؤ نوٹس' کے حوالے سے دیا ہے، اس میں انہوں نے وزیر اعظم کی یقین دہانی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ اسی یقین دہانی کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے کیا اقدامات ہوئے ہیں، اس کا بھی انہوں نے ذکر کیا ہے۔ میں انہیں یقین دہانیوں کی روشنی میں ان سے دو تین سوال پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ میرا یہ مطالبہ رہے گا کہ جب وزیر داخلہ اپنا جواب دے، تو وہ ان سوالوں کا جواب ضرور دیں۔ 16 جنوری، 2006 کو rehabilitation package کے بارے میں notification ہوا اور مرکزی حکومت اس کے لئے 714-76 کروڑ روپے بھی sanctioned کر دئے۔ لگ بھگ چار سال ہو گئے اور اس وقت تک جو ان کے جواب میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ صرف 462-41 کروڑ روپے ہی تقسیم ہوئے ہیں۔ یعنی لگ بھگ 55 فیصد ریلیف ہی ابھی تک تقسیم ہوئی ہے۔ چار سال گزرنے کے باوجود 2627 claims ابھی

تک اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کے پاس پینڈنگ ہیں۔ اتنے بڑے سانحہ کے بعد 25 سال تک انتظار کے بعد اب جب ان کو ریلیف تقسیم کرنے کا وقت بھی آتا ہے، تو اس میں بھی چار سال لگ جاتے ہیں اور یہ claims ابھی تک پینڈنگ ہیں۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ پہلے اس سوال کا جواب specifically دیں، کیوں کہ یہ کافی نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنے جواب میں صرف یہ کہیں کہ ہاں وقتاً فوقتاً جو ہے، نظر ثانی کرتے رہتے ہیں، ریلیف کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ ریویو کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ ریویو کے نتائج کیا رہے؟ چار سال میں ابھی تک آپ ریلیف تقسیم نہیں کر پائے، تو ہم کیسے کہیں کہ آپ نے زخموں پر مرہم لگانے کا کام کیا ہے، میرا یہ سوال ہے۔

مہودے، دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ نے اس اسٹیٹمینٹ میں یہ بتایا ہے کہ کچھ اسٹیٹس نے کوئی ریلیف نہیں دیا ہے اور خود ہی آپ جواب میں کہتے ہیں کہ اب ہم نے ویسٹ بنگال، تمل ناڈو اور چنڈی گڑھ کی جو Union Territory ہے، ان کو بھی ہم نے کہا ہے۔ وہ ہم چاہیں گے کہ آپ اپنے جواب میں بتائیں کہ وہ بھی rehabilitation package کے بارے میں اقدامات اٹھائیں۔ اس وقت تک اس اسٹیٹس کی، جن کے لئے آپ نے ریلیف پیکیجوں کو ایکسٹینڈ کیا ہے، ان کی پروگریس کیا رہی، وہ دوسرا سوال ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ میرا یہ سوال اور ہے اور میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لوں گا۔

آپ سبھا ادھیش (پروفیسر پی۔ جے۔ کورنن) : پلیز۔۔۔ ہو گیا۔۔۔

جناب محمد شفيع : تیسرا سوال میرا یہ ہے کہ آپ نے اپنے اسٹیٹس میں یہ کہا ہے کہ دہلی کے علاوہ 1795 کیسیز رجسٹر ہوئے اسٹیٹس میں، جن کی آپ نے تفصیل دی ہوئی ہے اور ان میں سے آپ نے 66 آدمیوں کو سزا دلوائی۔ تو جو 66 آدمیوں کو سزا دلوائی ہے، یہ تفصیل آپ نے نہیں دی ہے کہ 1795 کیسیز میں کیا صرف 66 آدمی گناہگار تھے؟ مطلب کتنے لوگ تھے اور اس کیسیز کی پروگریس کیا ہے؟ کیا ان کو بری الذمہ قرار دیا گیا ہے یا ان کو سزا دی گئی ہے؟ میری گزارش یہ ہوگی کہ اتنا بڑا وقت گزرنے کے بعد اگر ہم زخموں پر مرہم نہیں لگائیں گے، جن جذبات کا اظہار یہاں انریبل ممبران نے کیا ہے، تو ان پر مرہم نہیں لگے گا، بلکہ ناراضگی بڑھے گی۔ alienation جو ہے، وہ دور نہیں ہوگا، alienation اور بڑھے گا اور اس کے اپنے نتائج جو ہیں، اس کو بھگتنے کے لئے قوم کو تیار ہونا پڑے گا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Mohammad Adeeb. Please take only three minutes.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, एक फाजिल मैम्बर अश्विनी जी ने यह कहा कि अब भूल जाइए, यह बहुत बड़ी बात उन्होंने कही है, लेकिन अश्विनी जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकलियतों के दर्द को समझिए, कैसे भूलेंगे वे? उन ज़ख्मों को वे कैसे भूलेंगे? मुझे इसलिए एहसास है कि गुजरात के फसाद मैंने देखे हैं और गुजरात में जो मेरी बहनों के साथ बलात्कार हुआ, उनकी खामोश सिसकियां मेरे कानों में सुनाई देती हैं। वे बच्चे जो यतीम हुए, उनकी आंखें मेरा पीछा करती हैं। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि मेरे सिख भाईयों के साथ क्या हो रहा होगा? ऐसे भूला नहीं जाता है, ऐसे नहीं भूल सकते हैं। अकलियतों के दिल को समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। मैं किसी जमात की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं अकाली भाईयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जमात का खेल नहीं है। यह खास सोच है और वह सोच है आर.एस.एस. की, जिसके नुमाइंदे इधर भी हैं और उधर भी हैं। जो यह सोच है, इस सोच ने मेरे मुल्क के परखच्चे उड़ाने की जिम्मेदारी दी है। अभी चंद दिन पहले आर.एस.एस. के चीफ ने यह एलानियां कहा कि इस देश का बंटवार अभी नहीं हुआ है, अभी अखंड भारत की बात होगी। तो ये जो जज्बात हैं, समझ लीजिए, मैं अकलियती भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आपके दर्द में शरीक हैं, आप हमारे दर्द में शरीक होइए और गांधी के उन मानने वालों को यह बताइए, जो गांधी के supporter हैं, गांधी की values को जानते हैं, उनका सहारा हमको लेना पड़ेगा और यह मैं अकाली भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस सोच से बचकर रहिएगा और वह सोच जो है, उस सोच ने इस देश की हालत खराब कर रखी है। इन अल्फाज के साथ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए, यह कॉलिंग अटेंशन है।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हुकूमते हिन्द से ...**(व्यवधान)**... हुकूमते हिन्द से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमीशन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप चाहे कितने भी कमीशन बना दें, कमीशन से फैसला नहीं होगा। कमीशन के पीछे जो सोच है, उसकी तरफ अगर आप निगाहें दौड़ाएंगे, तो सब समझ में आ जाएगा। अभी हमारे बहुत फाजिल दोस्त और बहुत सीनियर मैम्बर प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव ने कहा था कि जिस वक्त गांधी जी का कत्ल हुआ, वह कत्ल सिर्फ उनका कत्ल करना नहीं था, बल्कि इस देश में और तमाशा करना था। इसलिए कि गोडसे को गैडगिल ने पहचान लिया। अगर गैडगिल जी ने पहचाना नहीं होता तो वहां उससे बड़ा संहार होता, जो सन् 1984 में हुआ है। यही अकलियत की पहचान है, जैसा कहा गया यहां पर। मैं अपनी बात खत्म करके, क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि आज इस हाउस में उर्दू शायरी का बड़ा इस्तेमाल हुआ है। मैं भी एक शेर पढ़कर यह बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ कि :

"گاंधی ہو یا گالیب، افساف کی نجرؤں مں،
ہم دونوں كے کاتیل ہں اور دونوں كے پوجاری۔"

شکریا۔

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سر، ایک فاضل ممبر اشونی جی نے یہ کہا کہ اب بھول جائیے، وہ بہت صحیح بات کہی ہے، لیکن اشونی جی سے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اقلیتوں کے درد کو سمجھنے، کیسے بھولیں گے وہ؟ ان زخموں کو وہ کیسے بھولیں گے؟ مجھے اس لئے احساس ہے کہ گجرات کے فسادات میں نے دیکھے ہیں اور گجرات میں جو میری بہنوں کے ساتھ ہلاکتاں ہوا، ان کی خاموش سسکیاں میرے کانوں میں سنائی پڑتی ہیں۔ وہ بچے جو یتیم ہوئے، ان کی آنکھیں میرا پیچھا کرتی ہیں۔ میں سمجھ سکتا ہوں کہ میرے سکھ بھائیوں کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہوگا؟ ایسے بھولا نہیں جاتا ہے، ایسے نہیں بھول سکتے ہیں۔ اقلیتوں کے دل کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کیجئے۔ میں کسی جماعت کی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں، میں اکالی بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جماعت ک کھیل نہیں ہے۔ یہ خاص سوچ ہے اور وہ سوچ ہے آر۔ایس۔ایس۔ کی جس کے نمائندے ادھر بھی ہیں اور ادھر بھی ہیں۔ جو

✓ یہ سوچ ہے، اس سوچ نے میرے ملک کے پرچمے اڑانے کی ذمہ داری لی ہے۔ ابھی چند دن پہلے آر۔ایس۔ایس۔ کے چیف نے یہ اعلان کیا کہ اس دیش کا ہتھوارہ ابھی نہیں ہوا ہے، ابھی اکھنڈ بھارت کی بات ہوگی۔ تو یہ جو جذبات ہیں، سمجھ لیجئے، میں اقلیتی بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم آپ کے درد میں شریک ہیں، آپ ہمارے میں شریک ہونے اور گاندھی جی کے ان ماننے والوں کو یہ بتانے، جو گاندھی کے سپورٹر ہیں، گاندھی کی ویلیوز کو جانتے ہیں، ان کا سہارا ہم کو لینا پڑے گا اور یہ میں اکالی بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سوچ سے بچ کر رہنے گا اور وہ سوچ جو ہے، اس سوچ نے اس دیش کی حالت خراب کر رکھی ہے۔ اس الفاظ کے ساتھ... (مداخلت)۔

✓ اپ سبھا ادھیکش : آپ کونشن پوچھنے، یہ کالنگ اٹینشن ہے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت بند سے... (مداخلت)۔ حکومت بند سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کمیشن بنانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ آپ چاہے کتنے بھی کمیشن بنا دیں، کمیشن سے فیصلہ نہیں ہوگا۔ کمیشن کے پیچھے جو سوچ ہے، اس کی طرف اگر آپ نگاہیں دوڑائیں گے، تو سب سمجھ میں آ جائے گا۔ ابھی ہمارے بہت فاضل دوست اور بہت سینئر ممبر پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو نے کہا تھا کہ جس وقت گاندھی جی کا قتل ہوا، وہ قتل صرف ان کا قتل کرنا نہیں تھا، بلکہ اس دیش میں اور تماشہ کرنا تھا۔ اس لئے کہ گوڈسے کو گاڈگل نے پہچان لیا۔ اگر گاڈگل جی نے پہچانا نہیں ہوتا تو وہاں اس سے بڑا سنہار ہوتا، جو سن 1984 میں ہوا ہے۔ یہی اقلیت کی پہچان ہے، جیسا کہا گیا تھا۔ میں اپنی بات ختم کرکے، کیوں کہ میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ آج اس ہاؤس میں اردو شاعری کا بڑا استعمال ہوا ہے۔ میں بھی ایک شعر پڑھ کر یہ بات ختم کرتا چاہتا ہوں کہ :

گاندھی ہو یا غالب، انصاف کی نظروں میں
ہم دونوں کے قاتل ہیں اور دونوں کے پجاری
شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Mohammed Adeb. Now, the Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, it is ironic that this discussion comes almost back-to-back with the discussion on the Justice Liberhan Commission's Report last week. And I remember, my friend, from the Treasury Benches, Dr. Abhishek Singhvi, saying that even the crocodile doesn't shed such tears! The Home Minister, while replying, referred to two important words when he said that 'majoritarianism' is the same thing as 'xenophobia' and has no place in our society. I do not intend to disagree with him. But is he willing to judge the actions of his Party and his Government on the test that he laid down last week? I say this, Sir, because even when I read the Statement that has been made by the Home Minister, at the beginning of this debate, I wish to ask him a question: Is he or his Government serious about anything that they have said in this Statement? The hon. Members have already said that what happened in 1984 is referred to as a riot; it was not a riot; it was a massacre; it was a one-sided killing. Perhaps, they are right. But even calling it 'a one-sided killing' would be an understatement because it was a State-sponsored massacre; it was almost a revenge killing! And it was a revenge killing against those who have a history, in this country, of being one of the most patriotic citizens of this country; if not, perhaps, the most patriotic! The Sikhs have made sacrifices. But what they suffered in 1984 was, first, the 'Operation Blue Star', which was misconceived, and, along with the killings, after the unfortunate assassination of the then Prime Minister, it was the combination of these actions which not only make them angry; it did not make them solemn; it brought the most patriotic citizens of the country almost to the point and a feeling of rebellion!

What is most discerning, Sir, about what happened in 1984 was the collapse of various institutions in our system. The collapse was evident where at hundreds and thousands of places, you had mass killings going on and the Police did not step in to stop that! Every time, a victim came to Court, he came back without relief! The Police establishment, the political establishment had turned deaf ears to what was happening! The Government appointed a Committee immediately after the massacre of 1984, headed by a Police Officer, Mr. Ved Marwah. He was on the process of finalising his report; he wanted to point out who the people, he thought, were guilty, both amongst the Police establishment and amongst the accused in the political establishment. Before the Committee could give its Report, the Committee is wound up! That Report does not come, and instead, you appoint a Commission headed by a Supreme Court Judge! Can anybody seriously refer to any recommendations of that Commission? When we look at the recommendations of that Commission, our memory goes back to the fact that immediately, on retirement, the Judge became a Congress Member of the Rajya Sabha! He retired as a Congress Member of the Rajya Sabha and he was given another Commission of Inquiry, the Commission to inquire into what has to be done with Dalit

Christians and Dalit Muslims. Therefore, when we look at that Commission's findings, the findings have no credibility whatsoever. Look at the circumstances. I am glad that the Information and Broadcasting Minister is here. We are talking of 1984 when you only had one television channel, the Doordarshan, a State-controlled channel. There were no private channels. The most condemnable, heinous, assassination of the Prime Minister had taken place. The body of the Prime Minister was visible and, of course, we were all in a state of mourning and shock. For 48 hours all you could hear repeatedly on that Doordarshan which had a monopoly viewership was a slogan saying "khoon ka badla khoon", almost a call for revenge killing. Let any private channel do it that today. The I & B Ministry would be the first one to issue it a notice and ban that channel. But you had these slogans visible and audible to the entire nation asking virtually for "blood-for-blood". This was provocation being held out to the whole country. Effort was being made to save her life at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Ministers, senior leaders, political leaders, political workers and all were collected there. There were no masses who had come from somewhere. The President of India went to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. By coincidence, at that time, he happened to be a Sikh. The President's convoy was attacked. Were these angry people came from outside or were all these people the political workers who gathered at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences?

The hon. Member referred to the unfortunate and condemnable riots in Gujarat in 2002.
(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): It was not a riot. It was also ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Rashtrapalji, don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't interrupt. The Minister will reply. ...(Interruptions)... Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Don't interrupt, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Rashtrapalji, please take your seat. Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister will reply. You don't reply. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. No, please. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Are you yielding, Mr. Jaitley? ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, my point simply is that we all condemned it. Even in Gujarat 300 people died in police firing. When the rioters or the killers were going on the streets killing people, 300

people died in police firing at different locations. Three thousand people were massacred in Delhi. Can I ask the Home Minister, today, at least, after 25 years, to give us the facts as to how many people died or injured in police action or police firing? Was there a single case where the police intervened, lathicharged the mob, fired at somebody and burst teargas shells, as far as Delhi in 1984 was concerned?*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURJEN): No. That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is a fact of history. If it can't go on record ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is on record. The Congress Party has said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is a fact of history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is because that is a specific allegation against the then Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: All the speakers have referred to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: All the speakers have stated it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If all of you speak, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, यह किस रूल के तहत किया गया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, इसके पहले भी सब वक्ताओं ने बोला, उन्होंने कोई नई बात तो नहीं कही ...*(व्यवधान)*... पेड़ गिरता है, तो धरती हिलती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हमने भी इसको कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कई लोगों ने कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Not recorded

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is correct. But the Chair does not know whether it was said by the then Prime Minister. That is one point.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, यह तो fact है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will check it. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair does not know whether it was said by the then Prime Minister. If the hon. LoP is quoting from some source, he can quote and authenticate, I have no objection. But when he says, "The then Prime Minister said", that is an allegation against the then Prime Minister. I cannot allow it to go on record. That is one thing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सदन में सारे लोगों ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आपत्ति इस बात की है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि सारे लोगों ने इसका उदाहरण दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Because the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. You take your seat.

श्री विनय कटियार : चेयर की ओर से इस पर objection नहीं किया गया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Vinay Katiyar, please take your seat. Unless the Chair is convinced that that statement was made by the then Prime Minister, the Chair cannot allow it. And I am not convinced. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, अगर मैं यह कहता ...**(व्यवधान)**... बड़े-बड़े पेपरों में छपा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already said that the hon. LoP can quote it if he has any source and authenticate. I have no objection.

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, यह गलत है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. Please.

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विपक्ष के नेता के बोलने के पहले सभी वक्ताओं ने इस बात को कहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय कुमार रुपाणी (गुजरात) : सर, राजीव गांधी जी ने बोला ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... I have already given my ruling. What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... I have already given my ruling. What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर सारे वक्ताओं ने बोला है, यह नई व्यवस्था कैसे हो सकती ??? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He can quote and authenticate. ...**(Interruptions)**... He can quote and authenticate. For that I have no objection.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is quoting it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already said that he can quote and authenticate. I have no objection.

श्री विनय कटियार : आप तो हमारे ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए आप उनका समर्थन कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Vinay Katiyar, why are you wasting time? You are wasting time of your own Leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are wasting time of your own Leader. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : पहले तीन बार वक्ता बोल चुके हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is not a matter of wasting time. The only difference is what he has said, he has said it in English. What was said at that time was in Hindi. That is the only difference. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, whatever he said, he said that in English. He translated the Hindi version into English and you said that it would not go on record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): A specific allegation against. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is not an allegation.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, यह allegation नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you allowed the slogan on the Doordarshan, "Khoon Ka Badla Khoon". The other day you allowed the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... the slogans mentioned in the Liberhan Commission Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, I did not object to what he stated about the Doordarshan.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you said that it will not go on record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I only said about ...*(Interruptions)*... The statement said to be made by the then Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... means, according to my knowledge of English, that the then Prime Minister justified the killings, about which I am not convinced.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, where is it written that we cannot mention about that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is an allegation.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I appreciate that you may not be convinced. In this House, many speakers have referred precisely to that statement, but it was not expunged. Why it is being. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is correct.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, you can check the records.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will reply to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That statement was referred to. I have no objection to it. But Mr. Jaitley attributed that statement to the then Prime Minister. That is what I object? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you argue? ...*(Interruptions)*... have given my ruling ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, सात हजार सिखों का ...(व्यवधान)... क्या सदन में चर्चा नहीं होगी ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: It is my Motion, and I want to say something.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैंने सुना है ...(व्यवधान)... राजीव गांधी जी ने यह कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, सात हजार सिखों ...(व्यवधान)... तो उसका उल्लेख किया जाएगा या नहीं ...(व्यवधान)... उसको कैसे माफ कर दिया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : सर, 5 नवम्बर, 1984 को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की condolence meeting इंडिया गेट के सामने हुई। प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी उसमें शामिल थे ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)* Not permitted ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what the Leader of the Opposition says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader can defend himself ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you defend him? He is capable of defending himself ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am conscious of my responsibilities, and even though, in this House, we are not in the process of rewriting history, yet, I will respect your ruling. But, let me just quote from what one of the senior-most writers in this country has, recently, said. A journalist has published a book to which Mr. Khushwant Singh has written a Foreword. I would just read a few sentences from the Foreword that Mr. Khushwant Singh has written. He writes about certain politicians; I am quoting this, Sir, and you wanted me to quote from somewhere. He has written, and I quote: "Far from being punished, for their actions, they were rewarded by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, by being accommodated in his Cabinet of Ministers. He himself exonerated the killers of the innocent Sikhs, in his first public speech, after he took over as the Prime Minister by saying, "But when a mighty tree falls, it is only natural that the earth around it does shake a little." It is a long tail of injustice which rankles in one's mind to this day." After having said this, Mr. Khushwant Singh exonerates the current Home Minister by saying, "Jarnail Singh picked up a wrong man to hurl his shoe at. Mr. Chidambaram had nothing, whatsoever, to do with the pogrom of 1984." Sir, you wanted me to quote from somewhere, and I don't think, on this subject, I could quote anybody more

* Not recorded

authentic than the 94-year old Mr. Khushwant Singh, who was also pained by the incidents of 1984. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, he was a Member of this House also at one time. Sir, the difficulty was that not only did the police not intervene by firing and stopping the mob, the police, for months and years, did not register FIRs. It was delay in investigation that started killing the process of coming to a conclusion as to whether some people were guilty or not. Was this xenophobia, or, majoritarianism that last week, when one of the leaders in my party now, a proud daughter of a Sikh and former Army Officer, went to contest against the then Prime Minister,...the kind of slogans she found in the streets, on the walls, written against her, almost dubbing her as the daughter of a traitor? This was the translation of what was written. Now, this was the environment we had created in this country.

Sir, we have some very respectable civil liberties organisations. Normally, we do not agree with everything that they do. Two of them, along with many eminent citizens, started an investigation to find out the truth. In January 1985, they published a booklet on the truth of the November 1984 happenings. The PUCL-PUDI did it. General Aurora, Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, now Field Marshal Arjan Singh, Mr. Tarkunde were all involved in the preparation of this document. Now, instead of looking at that document and finding out the facts, what was the reaction of the Government? That book was banned! What happened to the freedom of expression? That is why I say, all institutions collapsed. The ban is challenged in a court and the court says that the ban is justified; Don't talk about what has happened on the 1st of November, 1984! The ban was curiously upheld by the courts. That is how institutions had collapsed in this country.

You have so far appointed eight commissions or committees and, still, we are groping in the dark as to what the truth is. Those who were purportedly guilty, and they were repeatedly named, one after the other, each one of them is given tickets by the ruling party; some of them become MPs; some of them become Ministers after November, 1984.

With all these facts, what was the role of the State? Was it sponsored by the State? Was it being condoned by the State? Was it being covered up by the State?

Now, where are we today? I referred to this book, Sir. A very unfortunate incident took place, for which Mr. Khushwant Singh had words of exoneration as far as the present Home Minister was concerned. But I, at least, on one count, do not wish to exonerate him. The CBI says it wants to close the case against one of the two senior leaders involved, Mr. Sajjan Kumar. How the CBI is functioning itself is a story. The Home Minister, instead of being concerned, makes a statement and I am quoting, "I am happy that my friend has been acquitted by the CBI". ...*(Interruptions)*...

Today, where are we? And it is a colossal fraud which is taking place. After 25 years, closing one case, and four other cases including the gentleman I have named — the CBI recommends prosecution. Prosecutions are under Section 302 which is murder or conspiracy to murder and, along with that, is added Section 153A, 'inciting communal hatred'. Now, Section 153A is a provision for which the Government is the competent authority and permission of the competent authority is required. For Section 302, which is punishable with death or life imprisonment, no permission is required. So, you add an offence punishable up to three years, that is, Section 153A, and for months together, after being pleased that his friend has been discharged by the CBI, the Government is, today, sitting over that permission; the competent authority is not giving permission to prosecute the gentleman concerned. What does this statement say? It says, "...in four cases, the CBI has sought permission under Section 196 from the competent authority..". Now, 25 years after the offence, after repeated pressures, the CBI is seeking permission, not for Section 302 but for Section 153A and, for months together, you don't give permission. Prosecution under Section 153A wouldn't start because if he is not prosecuted, the accused's friend will be very pleased.

Then, Sir, what happened in the case of Mr. Tytler? It must be known. The DIG of the CBI recommends the prosecution. The Joint Director dittos that view and says he must be prosecuted. The Director takes up the file and says, "I reverse the position taken by both of you; he should not be prosecuted". It is a system now where you either do not grant permission or do not grant sanction or you get the Director to reverse the investigation. This is happening now. And then I said, are these tears real or crocodile? When did the Prime Minister say in the House, in the Lok Sabha, on 10th August, 2005, the Prime Minister said, "Every tear on every eye will be wiped off. The grievance of the victims will be addressed." These are templates, Sir. "The law will take its own course." After August, 2005 what is happening? The CBI is in the process of launching a prosecution. The DIG says, "Prosecute"; the Joint Director says, "Prosecute"; the Director says, "No prosecution". Soon thereafter, the Director retires. Now, the Director has to be rewarded. They can't find a job for the Director. So, what is he now doing? I can understand a police officer advising the Home Minister on national security. The Director is now a part of a commission writing a report on Centre-State relations. He has been given a post-retirement job, after he rejected the recommendation of his DIG and Joint Director, to write a report on Centre-State relations. Now, constitutional relationship between the Centre and the States will be reviewed by a retired police officer. This is what is happening. Now, this is after August, 2005 that 'the guilty will be punished; the law will take its own course.'

Sir, I go back to the question. Do you seriously want us to believe these statements? Look at three parts of your statement. Twenty five years after the massacre, a sum of Rs.462 crores has been spent, out of Rs.714 crores on relief. Twenty five years after the massacres, 40 per cent of the money has not been given to the victims. Twenty five years later! I can understand, 20 days or two months later or six months later or one year later. What does the statement say? 'Action against Delhi Police personnel.' This is the biggest eye-wash, Sir. "The Government is taking all possible steps within the ambit of the law in consultation with the Ministry of Law." Those officers have retired. Some may even have died, and 25 years after the incident, you are still consulting the Law Ministry what action is to be taken against those officers? How many of them are in service? The Home Minister is a very eminent lawyer; he knows it that four years after retirement, even the pension can't be stopped. So, there can't be any action against any officer because the action itself is time-barred. No action can be taken against them. The outer limit for taking an action even against a retired officer is four years after his retirement. Thereafter the curtains are down, and he gets an immunity. And, 25 years later, you say, 'we are consulting the Law Ministry what is to be done about officers who were guilty 25 years ago.' Where is the evidence? Where are the guilty? So, your political leaders who are guilty, you add Section 153A in one case, and said, "Sanction is required and I am not giving it. I am pleased my friend has been acquitted in the other case." In one case, you get the Director, CBI to reverse what the DIG and the Joint Director have said. Police officers you have not proceeded against. Compensation, 40 per cent has not even been paid, 25 years later. So, where are we served? We can all say, 'the law will take its own course; there must be no majoritarianism; there must be no xenophobia.' We can re-write history, Sir, in this House, today, but the fact is, if the Government wants to wipe off the scars, the Government will have to act. And, I am afraid, so far, the track record of this Government in dealing with 84 Riots has been dismal. The Government seems to be completely insensitive to the plight of those victims, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I have to say one sentence. The entire debate leads to one conclusion as incorporated in the famous statement; "Law is a wonder net through which big fishes escape and small are caught."

श्री विनय कटियार : महोदय, इसमें गृह मंत्री जी CBI के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, प्रेशर डाल रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन के अन्दर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not permitted; not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vinay Katiyar, not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vinay - Katiyar, you are not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are

not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vinay Katiyar, you are not permitted. You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको परमिशन नहीं दी है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think, Mr. Katiyar does not like my face. Every time I rise to speak, he wants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, he likes your face; that is why. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Katiyarji, sit down.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is not a happy occasion for me. I rise to reply to the questions raised by hon. Members on my statement with a very heavy heart. It is now my duty to explain as best as I can on what has been done and what has not been done. And, I do not intend to push anything under the carpet, nor do I intend to defend the indefensible. What happened on the 31st October, 1984, was a very grave crime. And, what happened in the three days that followed were horrendous crimes. No civilised society should defend the happenings of those three days of November 1, November 2 and November 3, and I do not intend to do so.

The Prime Minister, when he became the head of the UPA Government, came to this House on 11th August, 2005 and he said and I quote: "There were lapses in 1984. Several Commissions have gone into this matter. We all know that we still do not know the truth and the search must go on. It took the Sikh community a lot of time to regain confidence after the tragic incidents of 1984. I have no hesitation in apologising not only to the Sikh community but the whole Indian nation because what took place in 1984 is a negation to the concept of nationhood as enshrined in our Constitution. On behalf of our Government and on behalf of the entire people of this country, I bow my head in shame that such a thing took place."

Sir, I have nothing more to add to that. I can only add my voice of anguish that those three days were indeed black days in the history of this country. I hope that such black days will never be repeated. The Prime Minister of the Government of the day has apologised to the people. And, now we have to ask ourselves on what has been done, what is not done and what can be done. But, before I deal with that, please remember that I stand here twenty-five years later. I cannot fill for the inaction of twenty-five years. In fact, the Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha the previous day, "Twenty-one years have passed. More than one political party was in power and yet the feeling persists that somehow the truth has not come out and the justice has not prevailed," In a sense, all of us owe a collective responsibility for both action and inaction.

At the end of the debate, with his usual eloquence, the Leader of the Opposition, tried to berate the Government. I think, my shoulders are broad enough to bear the brunt of the attack. But, the point is, you were in Government for six years too, and you were the Law Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley. I will point out how I have tried, low the taw, as you and I know, often is an ass. You were the Law Minister, you could have made the ass into a horse. So, without injecting any partisan politics ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Justice Nanavati Commission was appointed and the truth came out.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM: I know that. I will deal with that. Sir, a number of Commissions and Committees were appointed. There was the K.P. Singh Committee, there was the Dr. D.K. Shankaran Committee and there was the Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry. As I said in my statement, the Nanavati Commission was appointed on the 8th of May, 2000. Quite rightly, the Government of the day considered that the earlier reports were either inadequate or the earlier action was inadequate and decided to appoint a Commission. Fair enough! The report was submitted on the 9th of February, 2005, and the report said, as I have said in paragraph two of my statement, the Government should take steps to see all the affected persons, throughout the country, are paid compensation uniformly. So, that was the beginning of uniform compensation to ail victims all over the country. The Commission also made specific recommendations against some police personnel for their failure to perform their duties properly. An Action Taken Report was filed in this House on the 8th of August, 2005, and since then, of course, a number of steps have been taken. An attempt has been made to make up for the inaction of the previous years. And I have said as much in my statement. But let me deal with the issues that have been raised and try to clarify some aspects on which there are still some doubts. Firstly, on compensation, Sir, on the 16th of January, 2006, the Government of India wrote to the State Governments about a revised compensation package. We offered an *ex gratia* of Rs.3.5 lakh in each case of death in addition to the amount already paid by the respective State Governments. That is Category A. Category B was in the case of injury where we offered Rs.1.25 lakh. Category C was *ex-gratia* for damaged residential property at ten times the amount originally paid after deducting the amount already paid. Category D is damage to uninsured commercial and industrial properties at ten times of the amount already paid. And then the category E was rehabilitation grant at Rs.2 lakh per family. A+B+C+D+E comes to 36,336 cases. On the basis of calculating the amount that would be required for the 36,336 cases, we provided a sum of Rs.714.76 crores out of which 'as I said' Rs.462.41 crore has been disbursed. Therefore, naturally the question has arisen, what about the remainder. The remainder is because 2627 cases are still pending with the State Governments. Of this, 435 are pending in Punjab. There are 144 cases in

Delhi, 122 in Haryana, 56 in Jharkhand, 55 in Madhya Pradesh, 47 in Orissa and 1561 in Uttar Pradesh. Now, why are they pending? They are pending because according to the State Governments there are disputes among the successors. There are some court cases. There is absence of adequate documentary evidence of being a successor. Some claimants are not traceable. So, there are reasons why the State Governments have not yet disbursed for 2627 claimants. We have, from time to time, urged upon the State Governments to do so quickly. Ours is a reimbursement scheme. As and when they disburse, the amount will be disbursed to the State Governments. But, I intend to write to the Chief Ministers once again asking them to dispose of these cases quietly. But the compensation story starts from 2006. We are in 2009. This delay is bad enough. I will do my best to see there is no further delay. Rs. 462.414 crores has already been disbursed. Of this, Rs. 149.22 crores was in Delhi, 256.49 crores was in Punjab. Other States have disbursed smaller amounts. As regards West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh, as I have said in my statement, this came later. We had given a time table to the three State Governments. According to this time table, they should be able to disburse the amounts by 31st December, 2009, file their claims before the Central Government by January, 2010 and we will reimburse them by March, 2010. There is still time. I hope they will complete their task by the time table that we have agreed upon. My approach to these matters is to fix deadlines and make sure that people adhere to the deadlines. Despite my cracking the whip quite often, deadlines are missed but, I will do my best to ask these three State Governments to complete the exercise by December, 2009. Sir, I will come to the question about jobs. Now, most State Governments have not formulated any, scheme to give jobs to families which were affected. Some have said there are no claimants at all. Punjab has given jobs to 126 persons before the package was announced and to one person after the package was announced. Uttar Pradesh says it is still considering that element of the package. In Delhi, 1115 requests have been received for jobs. I am not satisfied with the way the Delhi Administration...

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Nobody has been given jobs even today.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is what I am saying, Tarlochanji, I am not satisfied with the way Delhi Administration is approaching the matter. The usual reasons are being given, namely we are

verifying the claims, we are holding a camp. These are usual bureaucratic excuses. I am not satisfied. I intend to deal with this matter directly. I will, as early as possible, find a way in which these 1115 requests can be processed and those who are eligible, under the terms and conditions we have laid down, I will see that jobs are provided to as many as possible, out of 1115 requests that have come to the Delhi Administration. Sir, the next point is about action against the Police. In the last 25 years, if any one category of delinquent persons has got away with virtually no punishment, it is police. We have been able to take departmental action against 7 persons. Out of these, 3 got relief in an appeal. In the case of one officer, the CAT has stayed the order. And, 'there is a matter pending before the High Court. It is, obviously, most unsatisfactory. I have a long list here. Every case of departmental action, apart from the seven, has ended in some kind of exoneration either by the Inquiry Officer or by the appellate authority.

As far as prosecution is concerned, the record is even worse. Sir, except one case which is pending, no police officer has been convicted. The largest number of people...650...who died was in Kalyanpuri Police Station area. The Station House Officer was exonerated. The second largest number was in Srinivaspuri Police Station area. Where, again, there is some enquiry against the Station House Officer. The point is — without injecting politics — what is it I can do now, 25 years later for all the inaction that has taken place in prosecuting or proceeding departmentally against the police officers and most of whom have retired, or, many have retired, or, some have even passed away.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Sir, they were promoted and even awards were given.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Two cases came to the notice recently. One was dealt with by my predecessor. The law book and the rule book were thrown at him and they said that this case cannot be re-opened. One case came before me. I persisted. I said, 'nothing doing. This is my reading of the law. Re-open it.' An opinion of the Law Officer is thrown at me saying that this cannot be re-opened. It appears the opinion is strictly correct under the rules. It is because, after an officer has retired, he will not fall under the definition of 'member of the service.' Therefore, we cannot take action against him under the CCS/CCA Rules. Can you take action against him under the Pension Rules? You cannot do it after four years of his retirement.

The point is, in 1984, or, shortly thereafter, in retrospect, it appears to me, we should have made a law to override these legal obstacles, so that the guilty could never escape and they would be punished even after the passage of time. I am still not satisfied by the rule book being thrown at me. I am still trying to find a way of how we can punish these police officers who are clearly, some of them at least, based on the evidence, guilty of grave dereliction of duty. I cannot promise anything now. I have to find a legal way out of it. Sir, Arun, for example, has pointed out that a book was banned. Fine. It gave him a great opportunity to aim an arrow at the Government. I take that arrow. Then he said that the ban was upheld by the court. Being a very careful lawyer, he did not aim an arrow at the court. The point is: whatever we do, we have to do and it has to be supported by law or some rule. At the moment, I find, despite my persistence, despite my dodged pursuit of that case, the rule book is being thrown at me and it is said that nothing can be done about these cases. I am still trying to find the way. If the Leader of the Opposition can help, I will be grateful for the help, But I am still trying to find the way in which the police officers who were, certainly, responsible for, at least, grave dereliction of duty can be punished or can be punished can be brought to justice. Without making any promise that I will be able to succeed, I promise that I will try my best.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What about the missing persons?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to that. Shrimati Karat mentioned about giving jobs to children. As I said, there are 1,115 such cases. GNCTD has asked for two months, but I intend to monitor it myself. As far as missing persons are concerned, she just now gave me a list of five cases of missing persons. My officers have told me that we do not have or have not compiled any list of missing persons so far. She has given me a list of five. I, immediately, instructed my officers to tell all the police stations to put up to the Ministry all the complaints of missing persons in or about that time, that is, 1984. I will compile that list of missing persons. The steps to be taken are quite obvious to me. If they have been missing for more than seven years, they are presumed to be dead. They have to be given compensation. So, we will try to compile that list. This is the first time that this has been brought to my notice. Partly, I am responsible. It should have been brought to my notice earlier. But this is the first time that the case of missing persons has been brought to my notice, I will try to see how soon I can compile such a list and take action according to law.

Finally, Sir, we come to the issue of prosecution. The Leader of the Opposition got an opportunity to take a dig at me, as I found he quoted me three times and every time the quotation improved. Every time the quotation was embellished. What I was asked is this — "The CBI has found no case against so and so. What do you have to say? I said, I have nothing to say." The CBI found nothing against so and so. I said, "All I can say is, I am happy for so and so." What else can I say? Should I pronounce that the CBI was wrong, or, should I pronounce that the CBI was right? If the

CBI has found someone guilty and files a charge-sheet or seeks sanction of prosecution, I accept that. If the CBI says in this particular case we do not find evidence, we discharge the person, I accept that. What more can I say? What more should I say? I am not defending anyone. The fact is, the CBI is looking into seven cases. One case is against Shri Dharam Das Shastri. A closure report was filed on the 28 of September, 2007, and the court on 21st of April, 2009 has accepted the closure report: There is one case in which a charge sheet was filed against Shri Jagdish Tytler on the 28th of September, 2007 and the final report has been filed on 28th of March, 2009. The matter is in court. In four cases, the CBI has sought sanction for prosecution. Four cases are before the competent authority and the competent authority, as the Leader of the Opposition knows, is not the Home Minister. The competent authority is the Lieutenant Governor. We have advised the Lieutenant Governor to take a decision as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: He is appointed by you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment, please. If you appoint the Lieutenant Governor, that does not mean that can take over his powers. Mr. Gujral should know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Delhi police ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He is the competent authority today. You were the Law Minister. You could have changed that at that time.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Delhi Police comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Nobody is disputing that. Nobody is disputing that Delhi Police is under me, but sanction has been sought from the competent authority. The competent authority is the Lieutenant Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is no scope for any dispute on that. It is a legal provision. The Competent authority is the Home Minister who has delegated his powers to the Lieutenant Governor.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That power was not delegated by this Home Minister. The power was always delegated by the Home Minister to a Lt. Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Can you tell us a time-frame? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Can you just wait? Let me complete. Let me complete. You don't fall into their trap now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Just listen, Chidambaramji.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me complete the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: No; you are setting your trap in which you are falling; he is falling into his own trap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What I am asking is, give us a time-frame. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow me to complete that portion?

The Leader of the Opposition knew that the competent authority is the Lt. Governor, yet, he was not willing to make that statement. He made it appear that the Home Minister is sitting on that file. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No. Mr. Ahluwalia should know; the answer to your question is 'no', a loud and clear 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait a minute. The authority is the Lt. Governor. Therefore, the Lt. Governor has been advised to take a decision as early as possible and I will once again request the Lt. Governor that he must take a decision before the end of this month. That is all I can say at the moment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, whether it is Lt. Governor or Governor, they work on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers and here also, ...*(Interruptions)*... the President or the Governor, work on the aid and advice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you keeping article 74 in the Constitution? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Ahluwalia, I suggest that you take a briefing on this from the Leader of the Opposition. If the competent authority is the Lt. Governor, I cannot interfere and say, 'the Lt. Governor should do this or do that.' The Lt. Governor has to grant sanction. If he takes a wrong decision, there are remedies; if he takes a right decision also, there are remedies. I cannot now tell the Lt. Governor, 'do this or do that.' We have already advised him and I will advise him once again that he has to take a decision before the end of this month.

Then, there is one last case, as I said in the statement, and in that case, 48 witnesses have already been examined and 23 documents have been collected. I expect the CBI to submit its report and either seek sanction or close the matter as soon as they come to a conclusion. In none of the cases is the Home Ministry or the Home Minister interfering in favour of one or against the other. In fact, I would advise both the prosecuting agency and the competent authority to act impartially, fearlessly, and, above all, speedily in the matter. In this case, impartiality is as important as speed. They should act impartially; they should act with speed and they should take a decision. But please remember, one chargesheet has been filed. In four cases, it is pending and I am confident that the Lt. Governor, having heard the views of hon. Members and having heard what I have said in this House so categorically, will take a decision before the end of this month.

Sir, I think I have answered all the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think have answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have answered it; you were not listening. I have answered it. The time-limit is 31.12.2009. I have answered it.

Sir, I am only unhappy that towards the very end, an attempt was made to inject politics. In this case, the Sikh community suffered and we all grieve that the Sikh community suffered. The community is known for its patriotism and valour; the community is known for its hard work; the community has converted Punjab into the granary of India. In fact, they grow more paddy than we grow in Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. So, we all collectively grieve at the loss of the Sikh community, and, I, as a Home Minister, promise this House and the people of India, and, especially, the Sikh community, that I will do my best to heal the wounds as it lies within my power at this distance of time.

But, equally, we must collectively grieve if another minority community suffers also. I did not find that spirit a few days ago. I don't want to say more. I wish the debate last week was as peaceful and as accommodative of all views as the debate today. But it was not so. I leave the debate with that thought. I think, if anyone suffers in this country, especially, any minority community suffers in this country, be it a religious minority or a linguistic minority, a part of India's civilisational values dies. And all of us are responsible for protecting the interests of the minorities. In this case, it is the Sikh community. I will do my best to heal the wounds of the Sikh community. I once again reiterate the apology tendered by the Prime Minister in 2005, and I will do my best to see what justice can be done to this community.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, I found that he is a very articulate person, and he wants to make a case. No police action was taken; no jobs were given to the dependents of the victims, those who suffered losses; no action was taken against the culprits. It is a hopeless reply, Sir. We are not satisfied with his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a hopeless reply. We are not satisfied. ...*(Interruptions)*... We stage a walk-out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Sir, I may be given time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am the mover of the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2009. Shri Pranab Mukherjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2009-10. In order to minimize the adverse impact of the global meltdown on Indian economy, the Government took a conscious decision of continuing with the policy of providing fiscal stimulus and presented the Budget 2009-10 with a fiscal deficit of 6.8 per cent of GDP. The overall financial performance in the first half of the fiscal year 2009-10 is in line with the Budget Estimates presented in July 2009. At the same time, the impact of these stimuli has started showing results with the economy recording a seven per cent growth in the first half of 2009-10.

Reduced rates of taxes and duties were continued in the Budget 2009-10 to counter the adverse effects of economic slowdown. Along with new budget proposals on direct and indirect taxes, the gross tax to GDP ratio was estimated at 10.9 per cent in the BE 2009-10 as against gross tax to GDP ratio of 11.5 per cent in 2008-09 (Provisional Accounts). In absolute terms, gross tax revenue in BE 2009-10 was estimated at Rs.6,41,079.34 crores. This reflects growth of 5.1 per cent over gross tax receipts of 2008-09. However, the gross tax revenue collection up to October 2009 shows a decline of 7.5 per cent over the same period in 2008. This is primarily attributed to the steep decline in indirect tax components, namely, Union excise Duties and Customs. It has to be noted that in 2008-09, the indirect tax rates were higher during this period. However, the likely shortfall in the indirect tax components is expected to be compensated with higher collection in the direct tax components in 2009-10.

Plan expenditure during 2009-10 is estimated at Rs.3,25,149 crores, reflecting a growth of 18 per cent over the provisional actuals of 2008-09. This is 33.6 per cent over the Budget Estimates of

2008-09. Plan expenditure of Rs.1,48,024 crores during April-October, 2009, accounts for 45.5 per cent of BE 2009-10 and reflects a growth of 23.6 per cent over the previous year plan expenditure during the same period. Considering the fact that the Budget was presented only in July 2009 and Plan outlay is at historical high of 5.6 per cent of GDP, this shows good pace of Plan expenditure.

So far as non-Plan expenditure is concerned, it is estimated in B.E. 2009-10 at Rs.6,95,689 crore which constitutes 68.1 per cent of total expenditure during 2009-10 and reflects growth of 14.8 per cent over the non-Plan expenditure in 2008-09. The non-Plan expenditure for the period April-October has increased from Rs.2,88,657 crore in 2008 to Rs.3,88,837 crore in 2009 reflecting growth of 34.7 per cent. This accounts for 55.9 per cent of the estimated non-Plan expenditure in Budget Estimates of 2009-10. The higher rate of growth in non-Plan expenditure is primarily on account of increase in salary and pension related expenditure due to the implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations; increase in food and fertilizer subsidy and expenditure on account of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers.

Major subsidies, accounted for under non-Plan expenditure, have shown higher outgo during April to October of the current financial year when compared to the same period during the previous financial year. The outgo on food subsidy, for example, has increased from Rs.28,673 crore to Rs.44,550 crore reflecting a growth of 55.4 per cent. Another non-discretionary item, namely, pension has also shown higher outgo of Rs.25,402 crore during this period of the current financial year showing an increase of 67.7 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Similarly, the increase in salary related expenditure is of the order of 51.2 per cent. This is on account of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations, in the latter half of the current fiscal year, rate of growth of salary and pension related expenditure would moderate due to the base effect.

In respect of the position on borrowings, I would like to enlighten the House that the net market borrowing requirement of the Government for the fiscal 2009-10, through market loans (issue of dated securities) is budgeted at Rs.3,97,957 crore. Inclusive of repayments amounting to Rs.53,136 crore, the gross issuance of dated securities for the fiscal year works out to Rs.4,51,093 crore. After adjusting the budgeted de-sequestering of MSS cash balance amounting to Rs.33,000 crore, the budgeted issuance of dated securities to the market (through auctions) for the fiscal 2009-10 accordingly, works out to Rs.4,18,000 crore. As against this, dated securities amounting to Rs.3,64,000 crore have been issued till December 4, 2009, accounting for 87 per cent of the gross borrowings.

Even though the gross borrowings have increased by about 65 per cent over the last year's actuals, this has been done in non-disruptive manner. The Government borrowings were front loaded in the first half of the fiscal year, to ensure that there was adequate space for the private sector in the second half, when their demand would pick up. The weighted average cost of borrowings is also lower at 7.19 per cent as against 8.51 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal.

Despite the higher market borrowing of the Government in the current year, there is ample liquidity in the system and RBI has been absorbing around Rs.1,16,000 crore per day, on average, in the current fiscal year (up to 7th December, 2009) through reverse repo transactions. In the above background, I have presented before the House the Demands for the first batch of Supplementary Grants in 2009-10. This supplementary proposal includes 61 Grants and 2 Appropriations. Authorisation is being sought for gross additional expenditure of Rs.30,942.62 crore, of which Cash Outgo is proposed for Rs. 25,725.22 crore (including provision of Rs.3139.90 crore for transfer of the disinvestment receipts already received in the Consolidated Fund of India as Non-Debt Capital receipt to the National Investment Fund). Apart from this, the other proposals involve Technical Supplementaries of Rs.5,216.67 crore, and Token Supplementaries of Rs. 0.73 crore. The proposals involving Token and Technical Supplementaries are to be met from savings or enhanced receipts/recoveries and will not result in cash additionality.

The main items or the purposes for which I have provided cash additionality in the first batch of Supplementary Demands for 2009-10 include:-

- (11) Rs.242.10 crore for the purchase of uranium for the Nuclear Fuel Complex and purchase of raw materials by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and other units;
- (12) Rs.249.70 crore for equity investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited;
- (13) Rs.3000.00 crore for additional subsidy requirements relating to imported decontrolled fertilizers and indigenous urea;
- (14) Rs.800.00 crore for equity infusion in the National Aviation Company of India Limited, that is, old Air India.
- (15) Rs.249.24 crore for meeting additional requirement towards payment of pensions in the Department of Telecommunications;
- (16) Rs.171.75 crore for meeting additional requirements on optical fibre cable based network for Defence Services;
- (17) Rs.3458.98 crore for Food Subsidies including payment of bonus on minimum support price and payment to State Governments on decentralized procurement of foodgrains;

- (18) Rs.2210.00 crore for additional requirements relating to Defence Pensions;
- (19) Rs. 1200.00 crore as additional provision for the National Calamity Contingency Fund;
- (20) Rs.4533.33 crore towards additional expenditure on civil pension/family pension and other retirement benefits;
- (21) Rs.3139.90 crore for transfer of disinvestment receipts to National Investment Fund (NIF) for expenditure in respect of identified social sector schemes. [An equivalent amount has been received as disinvestment proceeds in the receipt side];
- (22) Rs.499.91 crore for reimbursement of losses to Cotton Corporation of India on account of minimum support price operation on cotton;
- (23) Rs.404.55 crore for meeting additional expenditure on projects undertaken by Delhi Development Authority in connection with Commonwealth Games, 2010;
- (24) Rs.350.00 crore for equity contribution in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);
- (25) Rs.1675.00 crore for providing loan as Pass Through Assistance to (i) DMRC (Rs.1500 crore), (ii) Bangalore Metro (Rs.135 crore) and (iii) Chennai Metro (Rs.40 crore);
- (26) Rs. 1200.00 crore for meeting additional requirements under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;
- (27) Rs.350.58 crore for Loans and Advances to Organizing Committee for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;
- (28) Rs.268 crore for other Commonwealth Games related expenditure, that is, recreation of playing facilities, preparation of teams, upgradation and creation of venue for Commonwealth Games, incremental infrastructure in MTNL for providing connectivity to High Definition TV and Integrated Security Solution; and
- (29) Rs.135.00 crore for carrying out BPL Survey including its administrative expenditure

If the cash additionality of Rs.3139.90 crore sought for transfer to the National Investment Fund is excluded, for which an equivalent amount has already been received as Non-Debt Capital Receipt, the proposals involving net cash outgo will amount to Rs.22,585.92 crore, or 2.21 per cent of the total Plan-plus-Non Plan expenditure provision in BE 2009-10. Even this additionality is not expected

to result in any significant variation from the Budget Estimates of Plan and Non-Plan expenditure in 2009-2010, as there would be equivalent overall savings in other Grants. The total expenditure for 2009-10, including Railways, is, therefore, expected to remain within the Budget Estimates of 2009-10 of Rs. 10,20,838 crore.

With the prevailing trends in the receipts and expenditure, coupled with better than expected performance of the economy during the second quarter of 2009-10, it is expected that the fiscal deficit will remain within the estimate of 6.8 per cent presented in the Budget in July, 2009.

With these words, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I commend the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2009 for consideration of the House.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Prakash Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Mr, Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am here to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2009-10, the first batch of which has been presented. My first point is that all this exercise of supplementary-first batch, second batch, third batch, as it always happens -appropriation and reappropriation at the end, funds-lapsing, all these speak of the fact that we are not managing the financial things perfectly. The whole exercise needs to be relooked at because this shows that we are not able to gauge the shape of the things to come and make provisions properly. It is my first point.

My second point is the fiscal deficit. The Finance Minister has said that it will remain 6.8 per cent. Even that 6.8 per cent is far more than what we have committed ourselves. It is much more than what we planned for. The Finance Minister is assuring us that it would be 6.8 per cent but I challenge him that at the end of the financial year, we will have a fiscal deficit of more than 8 per cent because the trends of second quarter are not the real meter of the progress happening all over. Ultimately, when you will come up with the final figures at the end of the year, I am sure that it would not remain at 6.8 per cent. In the last five years, the estimates about the fiscal deficits have always gone wrong. You said something, but, actually, it increased. Similarly, this time also, it will be 2 per cent plus, or, at least, 8 per cent.

Sir, there are non-Budget items, and, there is State deficit also. If all these deficits are taken into account, it comes to a double-digit deficit. Our learned Finance Minister will agree with me that this is not a good sign of fiscal discipline; this is not a good sign of our economic management, and, this is not at all a good sign for our economic progress, the way we want it. From this, Sir, there stems yet another point. Sir, we recently had a discussion on the issue of price rise. Why does the price rise happen? Why is it that though the general inflation rate shows a very small variation and is

around two per cent, but, in reality, the food prices are on fire? This happens because we are in the trap of fiscal deficit of double digit, and, this is what really causes concern for the common man. I will come to that point. My point is that this whole prise rise has taken place because of this growing fiscal deficit, and, we should not shy away from the fact that this fiscal deficit, ultimately, causes price rise. Sir, what happened two years ago? There was a price rise; suddenly, the Government started tightening the monetary policy, and, it adopted fiscal measures like increasing the interest rates, the SLR, the CRR, the Repo Rate and the Reverse Repo Rate, and, all these measures tightened so much that a real problem of liquidity was there in the market. Still, because, by that time, the supply side was not, addressed to, the result was price rise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will continue tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, you can continue your speech tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the
clock on Tuesday, the 15th December 2009.*