

Vol. 219
No. 28



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday
3 May, 2010
13 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : Rs. 50.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 3rd May, 2010 / 13th Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Good Morning, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 521. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, every day, a fresh news is coming about the Telecom Minister. I have given a notice for the suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you know very well that your notice cannot be accepted in this procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, more than eleven lakh crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Still the Government is silent on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Dr. Maitreyan, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Crores of rupees are lost to the country. I have given a notice, Sir. You kindly suspend the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Please suspend the Question Hour, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. You know the procedures. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR.V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want that the Prime Minister should come to the House and give a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is ...*(Interruptions)*... the telecom Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Government is ...*(Interruptions)*... the Telecom Minister. This is really shocking, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Prime Minister should come to the House and give a statement.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No coming into the well. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't come into the well.
This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... This is wrong. ...(Interruptions)... Please, cooperate.
...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, 11.5 lakh crores rupees are. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Crores of rupees are lost. Still the Government is silent on this.
...(Interruptions)... We urge, we request the Chairman to suspend the Question Hour.
...(Interruptions)... We demand that the Prime Minister should come to the House and.
...(Interruptions)... Please let the Prime Minister come and make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past eleven of the clock

The House re-assembled at sixteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 521. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I again demand that the Question Hour be suspended.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Telecom Minister says. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Maitreyan. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Prime Minister has full knowledge about it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Maitreyan. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want the Prime Minister to clarify whether he has knowledge about the telecom. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the Prime Minister give a clarification. ...(Interruptions)... This is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places, everyone. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let the Question Hour continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of this is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at 12.00 Noon

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Creation of Solar Valleys

*521. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has directed creation of solar valleys on the lines of silicon valleys so as to exploit the non-conventional energy potential in the country; and

(b) if so, the action his Ministry has taken on the said directive?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. While launching Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Prime Minister emphasized the need to create 'Solar Valleys' on the lines of the Silicon Valleys.

The Government has taken several initiatives which would help in development of solar valleys in the country over a period of time. These initiatives include large scale deployment of solar energy devices/ systems, local manufacturing, research and training activities of different aspects of solar energy technologies.

Budget for North Eastern States

*522. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

*Not recorded

(a) whether, since 1998, all the Central Ministries have been earmarking 10 percent of their annual budget for the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the outlay and expenditure of the Central Ministries during the last three years, Ministry-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to utilize the same State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Since 1998-1999 all Ministries/ Departments of Gol (except a few specifically exempted ones) are earmarking at least 10% of their annual budget, less allocation for externally aided schemes and local or event specific schemes / projects for expenditure in the North Eastern Region. At present, there are 52 non-exempted Ministries / Departments which earmark funds for the NER (including the Ministry of Railways and the newly created Department of Pharmaceuticals).

(b) Ministry / Department-wise outlay and expenditure during the last three years with respect to earmarked funds for NER is given in Statement I, II, III (See below)

(c) The line Central Ministries / Departments are responsible for implementation of their schemes in the North East States against earmarked allocations.

During 2008-09, some of the Departments showing significant shortfall in expenditure in the NER, are:

- * Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
- * Department of Agriculture and Research
- * Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- * Department of Bio-technology
- * Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- * Department of School Education and Literacy
- * Department of Higher Education
- * Ministry of Food Processing
- * Ministry of Textiles
- * Department of Road Transport and Highways
- * Department of Heavy Industry
- * Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation

Broad reasons for under utilization as reported by Central line Departments are absence of proposals and Utilization Certificates from North East States.

Keeping in view the potentiality of accelerating development of the Region across sectors through stepping up utilization of the same by North East States, the Ministry of DoNER is laying importance to the utilization of funds against 10% GBS earmarked for the North East during the 11th Plan by the non-exempted Ministries.

The Ministry of DoNER has initiated review of Plan Schemes of selected Ministries/ Departments which have potentialities in the NER. These are:

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Ministry of Tourism

Ministry of Food Processing

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Ministry of Textiles

Department of School Education and Literacy

An Inter-Ministerial Group under the Chairpersonship of Secretary DoNER, has been constituted for this purpose.

The Ministry of DoNER would advocate the line Departments an examination of their schemes, with respect to their suitability for the North East States. The examination of schemes should be in the context of both content and procedures.

Statement – I

*Annual Earmarked Outlays/Expenditure for NER by
Non-exempted Ministries - 2007-08*

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department	Total GBS RE 2007-08 (in Rs. Cr.)	Allocations for NER (RE) (in Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure against allocation for NER (in Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Deptt of Agriculture & Cooperation	5887.94	588.80	531.74
2	Deptt of Agriculture Research & Education	1434.00	143.40	143.40

1	2	3	4	5
3	Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	810.00	81.00	70.33
4	Deptt. of AYUSH	390.00	39.00	21.67
5	Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	170.00	20.90	20.90
6	Ministry of Civil Aviation	160.00	20.02	20.02
7	Ministry of Coal	377.00	16.70	0.00
8	Deptt. of Commerce	1505.00	150.50	112.50
9	Deptt. of Consumer Affairs	150.00	13.38	10.18
10	Ministry of Culture	470.00	47.00	34.44
11	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	7460.00	756.00	756.00
12	Deptt. of School Education & Literacy	22191.00	2058.39	1109.20
13	Ministry of Environment & Forests	1400.00	140.00	132.16
14	Deptt. of Fertilizers	45.00	4.49	4.49
15	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	200.00	20.00	6.72
16	Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution	60.00	6.21	6.21
17	Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare	13000.00	1300.00	1228.21
18	Deptt. of Heavy Industry	315.00	84.29	65.25
19	Home/Police	220.00	46.00	46.00
20	Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion	937.36	89.99	89.99
21	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	400.00	63.02	64.39
22	Deptt. of Information Technology	1400.00	140.00	132.17
23	Law & Justice	120.00	12.00	6.89
24	Ministry of Labour & Employment	500.00	26.50	26.50
25	Deptt. of Land Resources	1400.00	134.85	134.78
26	M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	1500.00	150.00	130.90
27	Ministry of Mines	191.00	14.00	2.43

1	2	3	4	5
28	Ministry of Minority Affairs	350.00	29.44	8.00
29	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy	483.00	62.80	62.74
30	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	100.00	10.00	10.00
31	Deptt. of Posts	285.00	50.36	34.84
32	Deptt. of Telecommunications	250.00	25.00	12.00
33	Ministry of Power	4350.00	435.00	435.00
34	Deptt. of Public Enterprises	10.00	1.00	0.17
35	Railway Board	6956.30	580.90	580.90
36	Deptt. of Road Transport & Highways	12499.32	1072.24	1054.37
37	Deptt. of Rural Development	28500.00	2590.00	2587.11
38	Deptt. of Higher Education	3261.35	320.31	298.59
39	Deptt. of Biotechnology	683.00	68.30	5.97
40	Deptt. of Shipping	575.00	57.50	21.66
41	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2200.00	85.80	66.58
42	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	73.00	7.30	4.48
43	Ministry of Textiles	2323.00	232.00	143.10
44	Ministry of Tourism	953.00	96.00	96.00
45	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	503.00	50.30	47.05
46	Deptt. of Urban Development	2896.00	270.00	270.00
47	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	500.00	50.00	50.00
48	Ministry of Water Resources	550.00	58.39	52.58
49	Deptt. of Women & Child Development	5793.00	579.30	236.02
50	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	700.00	70.00	63.44
GRAND TOTAL :		137487.27	12968.38	11048.07

Statement – II

*Annual Earmarked Outlays/Expenditure for NER by
Non-exempted Ministries -2008-09*

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department	Total GBS RE 2008-09 (in Rs. Cr.)	Allocations for NER (RE) (in Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure against allocations for NER (in Rs. Cr.) [Provisional]
1	2	3	4	5
1	Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation	6868.30	686.83	515.01
2	Deptt. of Agriculture Research & Education	1760.00	176.00	166.33
3	Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	940.00	78.00	69.32
4	Deptt. of AYUSH	475.00	47.50	26.63
5	Deptt. of Biotechnology	879.00	87.90	82.18
6	Deptt.. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	250.00	29.50	29.50
7	Ministry of Civil Aviation	170.00	20.00	20.00
8	Ministry of Coal	210.0	7.80	0.00
9	Deptt. of Commerce	1470.00	153.00	153.00
10	Deptt. of Consumer Affairs	160.00	16.00	11.97
11	Ministry of Culture	595.00	59.50	56.86
12	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	8500.00	860.00	860.00
13	Deptt. of Environment & Forests	1500.00	139.00	139.63
14	Deptt. of Fertilizers	50.01	19.99	19.99
15	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	242.00	24.20	13.42
16	Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution	65.00	22.52	20.23
17	Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare	15580.00	1560.00	1257.02

1	2	3	4	5
18	Deptt. of Health Research	420.00	40.00	40.00
19	Deptt. of Heavy Industry	300.00	55.00	6.80
20	Deptt. of Higher Education	6800.00	680.00	577.50
21	Home/Police	440.00	58.00	46.00
22	Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation	670.00	50.00	50.00
23	Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion	597.00	99.99	68.17
24	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	600.00	73.21	58.65
25	Deptt. of Information Technology	1450.00	145.00	128.34
26	Ministry of Law & Justice	160.00	16.00	16.00
27	Ministry of Labour & Employment	801.00	80.10	35.32
28	Deptt. of Land Resources	1800.00	175.00	166.51
29	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1725.00	173.14	157.65
30	Ministry of Mines	182.26	17.90	13.15
31	Ministry of Minority Affairs	650.00	59.00	44.62
32	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy	499.40	58.20	58.20
33	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	110.00	11.00	8.30
34	Deptt. of Posts	400.00	41.06	18.88
35	Ministry of Power	6100.00	610.00	610.00
36	Deptt. of Public Enterprises	10.00	1.00	0.30
37	Railway Board	5898.00	549.28	729.90
38	Deptt. of Road Transport & Highways	13450.00	1206.00	849.69
39	Deptt. of Rural Development	56854.00	2460.00	2460.00
40	Deptt. of School Education & Literacy	24500.00	2291.20	1424.95

1	2	3	4	5
41	Deptt. of Shipping	360.00	36.00	30.80
42	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2400.00	94.75	55.40
43	M/s Statistics and Programme Implementation	85.00	8.05	7.88
44	Ministry of Textiles	4092.32	409.22	159.50
45	Deptt. of Telecommunications	725.00	72.50	68.08
46	Ministry of Tourism	1000.00	100.00	105.00
47	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	717.50	80.50	77.56
48	Deptt. of Urban Development	4566.01	167.03	164.60
49	Ministry of Water Resources	550.00	106.88	63.16
50	Deptt. of Women & Child Development	6850.00	685.00	616.13
51	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	1311.00	54.70	48.47
TOTAL :		186787.80	14752.45	12406.60

*Provisional

Statement — III

Annual Earmarked Outlays for NER by Non-exempted Ministries — 2009-10

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department	Total GBS (RE 2009-10) (in Rs. Cr.)	Allocations for NER (RE 2009-10) (in Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture & Cooperation (Demand No. 1)	7018.16	694.82
2	Agriculture Research & Education (Demand No.2)	1760.00	176.00
3	Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (Demand No. 3)	930.00	84.50

1	2		3	4
4	Chemical and Petrochemicals	(Demand No. 6)	405.82	40.58
5	Fertilizers	(Demand No. 7)	200.00	64.99
6	Pharmaceuticals	(Demand No. 8)	105.00	10.50
7	Civil Aviation	(Demand No. 9)	965.00	20.00
8	Ministry of Coal	(Demand No. 10)	260.00	12.49
9	Commerce	(Demand No. 11)	1500.00	157.00
10	DIPP (Industrial Policy and) Promotion	(Demand No. 12)	900.00	284.99
11	Posts	(Demand No. 13)	350.00	35.43
12	DoT (Telecommunication)	(Demand No. 14)	431.00	43.10
13	DIT (Information Technology)	(Demand No. 15)	1700.00	170.00
14	Consumer Affairs	(Demand No. 16)	164.00	16.40
15	Food & Public Distribution	(Demand No. 17)	70.00	15.97
16	Culture	(Demand No. 19)	630.00	63.00
17	Environment & Forests	(Demand No. 30)	1650.00	153.30
18	Food Processing Industries	(Demand No. 45)	280.00	28.00
19	Health & Family Welfare	(Demand No. 46)	17203.00	1720.30
20	AYUSH	(Demand No. 47)	680.00	68.00
21	Health Research	(Demand No. 48)	400.00	40.00
22	Heavy Industry	(Demand No. 49)	211.00	21.10
23	Public Enterprises	(Demand No. 50)	8.00	0.80
24	MHA/Police	(Demand No. 53)	830.23	120.00
25	Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	(Demand No. 56)	575.00	53.50
26	School Education & Literacy (MHRD)	(Demand No. 57)	22729.00	2302.30
27	Higher Education (MHRD)	(Demand No. 58)	7952.00	796.00

1	2		3	4
28	Information & Broadcasting	(Demand No. 59)	507.00	44.96
29	Labour & Employment	(Demand No. 60)	779.63	76.00
30	Law & Justice	(Demand No. 62)	260.00	26.00
31	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	(Demand No. 64)	1517.76	151.77
32	Mines	(Demand No. 65)	170.00	15.70
33	Minority Affairs	(Demand No. 66)	1740.00	162.50
34	New & Renewable Energy	(Demand No. 67)	559.45	56.00
35	Panchayati Raj	(Demand No. 69)	110.00	11.00
36	Power	(Demand No. 74)	6814.00	681.40
37	Rural Development	(Demand No. 81)	62160.00	2225.00
38	Land Resources	(Demand No. 82)	2020.00	196.30
39	Drinking Water Supply	(Demand No. 83)	9199.00	930.00
40	Biotechnology	(Demand No. 86)	902.00	90.20
41	Shipping	(Demand No. 87)	548.74	60.00
42	Road Transport & Highways	(Demand No. 80)	14764.75	1563.00
43	Social Justice & Empowerment	(Demand No. 88)	2500.00	96.24
44	Statistics and Programme Implementation	(Demand No. 90)	94.00	9.40
45	Textiles	(Demand No. 92)	4500.00	450.00
46	Tourism	(Demand No. 93)	950.00	95.00
47	Tribal Affairs	(Demand No. 94)	619.66	76.12
48	Urban Development	(Demand No. 100)	5415.50	164.50
49	Water Resources	(Demand No. 103)	540.00	65.90

1	2	3	4
50	Women & Child Development (Demand No. 104)	8550.00	855.00
51	Youth Affairs & Sports (Demand No. 105)	2967.00	70.10
52	Railway Board		1870.00
GRAND TOTAL		198095.70	17235.16

** Total allocation for NER in 2009-10 includes expenditure of Rs. 1870 cr reported by Ministry of Railways in NER during the year

Financial Assistance for Food Processing Units

*523. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up of food processing units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of units assisted in Andhra Pradesh during 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries which covers food processing units in various sector such as fruits & vegetables products, consumer industries, grain milling industries, meat & poultry industries, fish processing industries, wine and beer manufacturing industries etc.

(c) Total 41 units has been assisted in the Andhra Pradesh for which Rs. 677.05 lakhs has been released during the financial year 2009-10 (as on 31.03.2010) under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries.

Mining by Coal India Ltd.

*524. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with his Ministry on mining in coal fields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An MOU between Coal India Limited and Ministry of Coal has been signed on 30.03.2010 on Physical & Financial parameters to be achieved in the year 2010-11. The major objectives of Coal India Ltd. are as under:-

(a) Ensure long term energy security of the country through development of coalmines in India and abroad and foraying into alternative energy sources.

(b) Attain "Cost Leadership" through strategic cost reduction in each business process in the coal business value chain.

(c) To improve the quality of life of employees and to discharge the corporate obligation to society at large and the community around the coalfields in particular.

(d) Undertake continuous efforts to inculcate safe mining practices and promote safety management to reach Zero Accident Potential level in all mines.

(e) To lay due emphasis on afforestation, protection of environment and control of pollution.

(f) To undertake detailed exploration and plan for new projects to meet the future coal demand.

(g) Enter into collaborations and partnerships, in India and abroad, to source and implement best technology and management practices across different functional areas.

(h) Enter into strategic alliances with organizations par excellence in diverse areas to bring together complimentary skills of the partners to increase CIL's long-term competitive edge.

(i) Improve customer relationship management and strengthen reach to customers through IT-enabled system for coal sourcing.

(j) Encourage and practice worker's participation in management in letter and spirit at all levels.

(k) Implement Human Capital Development Policy to provide supportive work environment through appropriate training inputs designed to make every employee face the challenges and reap the benefits of opportunities of changing business environment.

With these basic objectives, targets of various MoU parameters have been set for the year 2010-11, the details of which are given in Statement.

Statement

Memorandum of Understanding – 2010-11

Coal India Limited

Performance Parameters		Unit	Weightage	MoU Target				
		%	Out of	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
			100	1	2	3	4	5
Common Parameters (Common to all PSEs)								
Static Financial Parameters @		50						
Financial Performance Indicators								
(i)	Gross Margin / Gross Block		2	0.3796	0.3721	0.3535	0.3358	0.190
(ii)	Net Profit/Net Worth		10	0.2853	0.2806	0.2666	0.2532	0.2406
(iii)	Gross Profit/Capital Employed		10	0.4454	0.4387	0.4168	0.3959	0.3761
Financial Indicators – Size								
(i)	Gross Margin	Rs. Crs	8	15244.40	14943.12	14195.96	13486.17	12811.86
(ii)	Gross Sales	Rs. Crs	4	56955.72	56464.98	53641.73	50959.64	48411.66
Financial Returns-Labour productivity & Total Factor productivity								
(i)	PBDIT/Total Employment	(Rs. Crs / Employee)	7	0.0388	0.0381	0.0362	0.0344	0.0327
(ii)	Added Value / Gross Sales		9	0.2223	0.2192	0.2082	0.1978	0.1879
SUB TOTAL			50					

Coal India Limited

Performance Parameters		Unit	WeightageMoU Target.....				
	%		Out of	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
			100	1	2	3	4	5
II	Dynamic Parameters							
(i)	Quality: Dispatches of coal to Power Sector by Rail							
	(a) Sized Coal	%	1	99.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	95.00
	(b) Weighed on Electronic weigh bridges before dispatch	%	1	99.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	95.00
(ii)	Customer Satisfaction							
	Dispatch covered under agreed Sampling to Power Sector	%	2	99.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	95.00
(iii)	HRD							
	(a) Executives to be trained (Total number of executives in CIL and its Units is 448)	%	1	21	20	19	18	17
	(b) Formal training in project management from recognized institutes	No	1	31	29	28	26	25
	(c) Training of medical professionals in Occupational Health & Safety	No	1	28	25	22	20	15

(iv) R&D Projects								
(a)	At least 3 new R & D projects with capital outlay of Rs. 80 crores to be sanctioned during 2010-11		1	3 project to be identified and notified by June 2010				
(b)	R & D Expenditure	Rs. Crs	1	30	25	20	15	10
(v) A. Project Implementation								
(i)	New Projects to be approved during the year	No	1	9	8	7	6	5
(ii)	Projects to be Commissioned/ Completed (Tentative list of 30 projects to be provided by 30.06.2010)	No	1	10	9	8	7	6
B. Ongoing Projects								
(i)	Critical Milestones of major projects under Implementation							
(a)	Finalization of tenders & Placement of orders of High capacity HEMM with MARC for indents of 2010-11 with 75% of total tender value		1	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11	Mar 11	
(b)	Coverage of Major OC Projects for Land Restoration & Reclamantion through Satellite Surveillance	No	1	40	38	36	34	33
(c)	Taking possession of land	Ha	2	2139.27	2035.59	1901.91	1772.71	1642.29

Coal India Limited

Performance Parameters	Unit	Weightage Out ofMoU Target.....				
			Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
	%	100	1	2	3	4	5
(VI) Others							
CSR Activities							
(1) Approval of CSR policy for CIL		1	May10	June10			
(2) Adoption of merit based scholarship scheme to students (BPL & land oustees) admitted to Govt. Engineering / IITs/NITs and Govt. Medical Colleges in academic session 2010-11	No	1	100	80	60	40	20
(3) Medical awareness Camps (Awareness against lifestyle diseases/communicable diseases/ AIDS)	No of camps	1	5	4	3	2	1
(4) Free Consultation and medical treatment for underprivileged	No of beneficiaries	1	220	200	175	150	125
(5) Treatment of needy persons/ slum dwellers with disorders related to eye/orthopedics/ Diabetes in association with NGO, if reqd.	No of beneficiaries	1	55	50	45	40	35
Sub Total		20					

Part B		Specific Parameters:						
1		Sector Specific:						
	(i) Offtake ##	Mt.	7	462.50	460.50	437.48	415.60	394.82
	(ii) Coal Production ##	Mt.	7	461.50	456.50	433.68	411.99	391.39
	(iii) Underground Production	Mt.	1	45.00	44.50	42.50	40.60	38.60
	## Constraints discussed in Task Force Meeting of 17.03.10 and recorded in the Minutes							
2		Enterprise Specific						
	(a) Geological Mapping of Coal Block Allotted Abroad	Sq. Km.	2	6.60	6.00	5.70	5.42	5.14
	(b) Commanding coal assets abroad	Mt.	2	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00

Coal India Limited

Performance Parameters		Unit	WeightageMoU Target.....				
		%	Out of	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
			100	1	2	3	4	5
II	Output /Manshift	Te/Manshift						
	UG		1	0.80	0.78	0.74	0.70	0.67
	OC		1	10.00	9.80	9.31	8.84	8.40
III	System Capacity Utilization	%						
	UG		1	87.00	86.00	81.70	77.62	73.73
	OC		1	92.00	90.00	85.50	81.23	77.16
IV	Environmental Measures							
	(i) Tree Plantation — Trees to be Planted	Lakhs	1	13.46	13.20	12.54	11.91	11.32
	(ii) Effluent Treatment Plants (New/To make operative)	No	1	23	22	20	18	16
	(iii) ISO 14001 :	No of Mines	1	9	8	7	6	5
	(iv) Submission of EIA/EMP	No	2	40	35	30	25	20

V Safety							
(a) Reduction in fatality rate (fatalities/ Mcum. of total material excavated) w.r.t. previous FY.	%	1	5	4	3	2	1
(b) Reduction in serious injury rate (serious injuries/ Mcum. of total material excavated) w.r.t. previous FY.	%	1	5	4	3	2	1
SUB TOTAL		30					
GRAND TOTAL		100					

Note: Means of verification of non-financial targets is based on reports to that effect preferred by implementing department.

@ Production and Off-take targets are subject to constraints of railway rake availability as referred to in the meeting of the Task Force held 17.03.10.

Company has assumed the prevailing coal price, as notified on 15.10.09. In case any revision in coal price during 2010-11, extra sales value and consequential impacts on other financial parameters will be excluded for evaluation process.

OBR Adjustment has been considered as DRE, as considered in the past.

Clean coal cess as proposed in Finance Bill 2010-11 has not been considered for calculation of gross sales. The same will be excluded if realized during 2010-11 for evaluation process. CPSE has assumed other income amount to Rs. 2744 crore while working out Gross Margin. Any additional income at the time of evaluation will be excluded.

Lion population in Sariska

*525. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether translocation of lions from Gir Forest to Sariska National Park is being carried out to increase the lion population in Sariska;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether National Lion Conservation Authority has now put on halt the shifting process;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether genetic angle of inbreeding among tigers is being looked into in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

(e) and (f) Action has been taken for carrying out genetic study from faecal samples of tigers selected for reintroduction from one Tiger Reserve to another.

Winows and orphans in J & K

*526. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of widows and orphans in Jammu & Kashmir;
- (b) whether the number of widows and orphan is too high;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what special arrangement has been made to look after them properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per 2001 Census there were 4.41% female widows in Jammu & Kashmir against the all India average of 6.9%. The figures are not collected for orphans in 2001 Census. However, a survey conducted by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in 2007-08 identified 6345 widows and 20707 orphans of civilians killed in militancy related violence.

(d) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir, under the Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS) provides financial assistance in the form of pension at the rate of Rs. 200/- p.m. to widows having no source of income. This is in addition to the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development under which Rs. 325/ p.m. is provided.

The State Rehabilitation Council is providing monthly pension @ Rs. 750 to widows of civilians killed in Jammu & Kashmir.

One time financial assistance @ Rs. 10,000 is provided to BPL (Below Poverty Line) families in case of death of the primary bread winner. Apart from these, there are thirteen homes for destitute women which provide free boarding and lodging, medicines etc.

Under the project ASSIST, the National Foundation for Communal Harmony provides financial assistance to orphan students from BPL families, including victims of terrorism/militancy related violence at the rate of Rs. 800/- p.m. in Class A & B cities and Rs. 750/- p.m. at other places upto the age of 18 years (extendable upto the age of 21 year in the exceptional cases). Besides, an amount of Rs. 150, in addition to the amount provided for general education, is also given to those pursuing professional education.

The Government of J&K has opened 21 Bal Ashrams with a total intake capacity of 1001 inmates where orphan children are provided free lodging, boarding, clothing, medicine, books etc.

Setting up of National Institute of Climate and Environmental Sciences

†*527. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of National Institute of Climate and Environmental Sciences is under consideration;

(b) if so, by when and where it would be set up; and

(c) whether it would also study the state of Himalayan Glaciers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Department of Space (DoS) proposes to setup a new Institute called "National Institute for Climate and Environment Studies (NICES)" with the involvement of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Department of Science & Technology (DST) and Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). The institute will initially be located and nucleated at the national Atmospheric

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki near Tirupati, which is an autonomous laboratory involved in monitoring the Earth's atmosphere, and functions under DoS. There is no time frame for setting up this institute.

Mandate of the Institute includes, *inter alia*, monitoring and measuring the impact of global warming of the Himalayan Glaciers and long term studies on the impacts of Climate Change.

Pilferage of Power

*528. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 35 per cent of power worth nearly Rs.3000 crore distributed in Delhi is pilfered;
- (b) if so, the measures taken to check power pilferage;
- (c) whether power pilferage is high in industrial and commercial areas; and
- (d) the number of power pilferers booked during the last three years and the amount recovered from them?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The details regarding number of pilferers booked during the last three years and the amount recovered from them (Discom-wise) are as follows:-

Year	BRPL		BYPL		NDPL	
	No. of Pilferers	Amount Recovered (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Pilferers	Amount Recovered (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Pilferers	Amount Recovered (Rs. Cr.)
2007-08	18093	60.39	10239	33.48	7054	22.03
2008-09	14114	60.54	13201	28.32	8159	17.77
2009-10	8220	40.06	15956	18.21	9978	19.37

(Source: DERC)

Tiger Population

529. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tiger population is less than the official figure of 1411 tigers given by the National Tiger Conservation Authority;
- (b) whether the tiger census in 2007 estimated maximum of 1650 and minimum of 1150 tigers and since then over 100 tiger deaths have been reported;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the new tiger census will be undertaken this year to have the correct figure of tigers; 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 findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2008 using the refined methodology, as recommended by the Tiger Task Force, indicate that the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value), the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. Mortality of tigers as reported by States during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Initiatives have been taken for the 2nd All India estimation of tigers using the above refined methodology.

Statement

Details of tiger mortality as reported by States, during 2008, 2009 and 2010

Sl. No.	State	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-
2.	Assam	12	10	2
3.	Bihar	1	-	1
4.	Karnataka	1	11	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4	15	2
6.	Maharashtra	2	5	1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Orissa	-	1	-
8.	Rajasthan	1	3	2
9.	Tamil Nadu	-	1	1
10.	Uttarakhand	3	9	3
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	1
12.	West Bengal	4	2	-
13.	Kerala	1	1	3
14.	Delhi	-	2	-
15.	Goa	-	1	-
TOTAL :		31	66	19

Violation of norms by multi-national accounting firms

*530. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some top multi-national accounting firms have flouted norms provide services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in accounting, auditing, and book-keeping services, taxation and legal services; and

(d) if not, how the multi-national accounting firms are allowed to operate in the country with domestic affiliates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) is the Regulator for Chartered Accountancy profession in India. The ICAI is collecting information whether top multi-national firms have flouted norms to provide services in the country.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has collected information from the relevant Central Govt. Departments.

— Department of Commerce has stated that as per the revised offer made by India in document dated 12th August 2005 commitments have been made in respect of Accounting and Book keeping services (CPC-862) excluding Audit services.

- Department of IPP has informed that India has not made any commitment for auditing services and legal consultancy services. However in these sectors Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted upto 100 percent on automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules and regulations.
- RBI has informed that under the extant FDI policy and FEMA regulations, foreign entities incorporated outside India are permitted to invest in shares / compulsorily convertible preference shares / compulsorily convertible debentures of Indian companies incorporated in India or set up Joint Ventures/Wholly Owned Subsidiaries in India which are required to be incorporated in India subject to, amongst other things, sectoral caps specified under the FDI policy. As such, Chartered Accountancy (CA) business / legal services do not figure in the list of sectors specified by the FDI policy and would, in general, fall under the 'other' clause, where 100 per cent FDI under the automatic route is allowed. In general, however, CA activities / legal services are carried out by partnership firms. Under the extant FEMA regulations, foreign investment in a partnership firm is only allowed to Non Resident Indian (NRIs) and that too, on a non-repatriation basis. Therefore, this route cannot be accessed by Multinational CA firms/ legal firms for setting up CA / legal partnership firms in India. The RBI has stated that it has not issued any permission for setting up of branch/liaison office to any multinational CA firm to extend CA services in India.

Issuing of mineral licences

***531. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:** Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as a part of the proposed new legislation to replace the outdated Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Government proposes to hand out licences for minerals other than coal on 'first in the queue' basis; and
- (b) whether this decision goes against the Anwarul Hoda Committee's recommendations for competitive open auction bidding with the caveat that value adder be preferred over non-value adder?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) A new draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act), based on the National Mineral Policy, 2008, has been circulated in consultation with all the stakeholders including State Governments, Industry and concerned Ministries/Departments, and the draft has been put up on the website of the Ministry of

Mines (<http://mines.gov.in>). A Bill will be taken to Parliament after obtaining Cabinet approval. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the precise nature of the provisions till the proposal is finalized with Cabinet approval. The National Mineral Policy, 2008, based on the Anwarul Hoda Committee Report inter-alia aims to make the regulatory environment conducive to private investment. It enunciates a first-in-time principle, and also a transparent selection criteria in case the State Government invites applications for grant of mineral concessions.

Allocation of Coal blocks

*532. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that coal blocks have been allocated to companies which do not even have any power projects to execute;
- (b) if so, the names of such companies which have been allocated coal blocks during the last five years;
- (c) the basis on which allocation of coal blocks was made to such companies; and
- (d) whether Government is in the process of cancelling the allocation of coal blocks to such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Coal blocks are allocated to eligible public and private sector companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 for approved end-uses for generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction for captive mining under Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

Coal blocks could be allocated for the power projects to be set up as well as for the existing power projects. The coal block so allocated is linked with the setting up of power project and the production from the coal block is synchronized with the commissioning of the power project. There is no such instance where coal blocks have been allocated to companies which do not even have any power projects to execute.

Development of tribal people in Maoist affected districts

† *533. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that, following a study by the Planning Commission in 2007, it had come to light that development of tribal people in Maoist-affected districts had declined.

(b) if so, whether any additional schemes for the development of tribal people had been initiated after this study report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA) : (a) As per the information received from the Planning Commission no study regarding development of tribal people in Maoist-affected districts has been carried out by them in 2007.

(b) and (c) No additional scheme has been initiated. However, an allocation of Rs. 500.00 crore was made in 2009-10 as a one-time grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Educational Development of tribal children in Schedule V areas and naxal-affected areas. The amount was released to the concerned states under the norms of the existing schemes of "Hostels for ST Boys and Girls" and Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas".

Criteria of Muslim concentration districts

*534. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is changing the criteria for recognizing Muslim concentration districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) (a) and (b) There is no proposal to change the criteria for identification of minority concentration districts (MCDs) at this stage. 90 districts have already been identified as MCDs in the country, on the basis of both concentration of the minority population and relative backwardness of the districts *vis-a-vis* the national average in respect of specific socio-economic and basic amenities parameters as per 2001 census. The minority population in MCDs that is taken into account includes all the five notified minority communities under section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992 that is Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis). The MCDs have been identified so that the specific development deficits of these districts are addressed and these are brought at par with the national average.

Allocation of power to States

†*535. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of power, in mega watts, generated from the Central Government undertakings every month;

(b) whether it is a fact that the distribution of this power is being made to the States as per the Gadgil formula and not according to the proportion of their population whereas all the States, including Uttar Pradesh have demanded power supply in proportion to their population;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The term Megawatt refers to the installed capacity of a generating station; the actual electricity generation from a generating station/unit, expressed in million unit, varies from time to time and is guided by the system conditions. The generating capacity in operation is dependent on a number of factors, namely the capacity under shutdown for Renovation & Modernization/Residual Life Assessment, planned annual/capital maintenance, forced outages, newly commissioned units under stabilization, etc. Further, the actual energy generation from the generating units available for operation is dependent on a number of factors namely vintage of the units, health of the unit, availability of required quantity and quality of fuel in case of thermal/nuclear power stations, available inflows in case of Run of the River hydro power stations and release of water/discharges available for power generation in case of reservoir based hydro power stations, etc. The total electricity generation, average monthly generation from generating stations of Central Undertakings for the year 2009-10 are given as under:-

Sl. No.	Category	Installed capacity** (MW)	Total Generation (2009-10) (MU)	Average Monthly Generation (2009-10) (MU)
1.	Thermal	38367	264761	22063.4
2.	Hydro	11436*	40887	3407.3
3.	Nuclear	4560	18636	1553.0
TOTAL		54363	324284	27023.7

* Includes BBMB Stations which are joint projects of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Rajasthan.

** As on 31.3.2010

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The allocation of share from Central Sector power station is generally done by in accordance with the formula for allocation of power, which is being treated as guideline for allocation of power from new Central Sector power stations as brought out in MoP order No. 8/1/96-OM dated 27th April, 2000. The formula provides for allocation of power in two parts namely, firm allocation of 85% power and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the seasonal/overall requirements. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States in case of hydro power stations/10% power (not free) to the home State in case of thermal and nuclear power stations and the balance 73%/75% to be distributed among the constituents States/UTs in the Region giving equal weightage to central plan assistance & energy consumption for the previous five years. While allocating central plan assistance due consideration is given to the population of the State. Thus, population is given due weightage while allocating power from the CGSs.

Investigation against SHCIL

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

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for filing a prosecution case against SHCIL Services Ltd. (SSL), a subsidiary of the country's largest depository Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL), as his Ministry has found that SSL had diluted its promoter share holding and also diverted the funds of the company to third parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SFIO had started investigating SSL in 2007 and submitted the report to his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) had started investigating SHCIL Services Ltd. (SSL) in 2007 and submitted its report to the Ministry. This Ministry, after examination of investigation report, has issued instructions to the SFIO for filing prosecutions against SSL for violation of various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and offences committed under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code. These violations/offences mainly relate to falsification of records with the objective to dilute the holding of Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL) in SSL, breach of trust in transferring tangible and intangible assets from SHCIL to

SSL, diversion of money due to SHCIL, intentionally giving false evidence on oath, filing of false returns with the Registrar of Companies, issuing of shares without approval of existing shareholders, etc.

Achievement of additional power generation capacity targets

† *537. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country had a target of setting up 14,507 mega watts of additional power generation capacity during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and whether only 66 percent of the targeted generation capacity could be set up;

(c) whether private sector stayed ahead of Government sector in setting up of the generation capacity; and

(d) the target set for Government and private sector respectively and percentage thereof achieved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) As against the capacity addition target of 14,507 MW in 2009-10, a capacity addition of 9585 MW, which is 66.01% of the target, has been achieved during the year. Sector-wise capacity addition target and achievement during 2009-10 are given in the table below:

(in MW)

Sector	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
Central	3402	2180	64
State	4980	3118	63
Private	6125	4287	70
TOTAL	14507	9585	66

It is evident from the above table that private sector achieved 70% of its capacity addition target as against 63% to 64% achievement by the public sector.

Widows in ashrams

*538. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn towards the plight of widows living in ashrams in places Like Vrindavan and Mathura;

(b) whether the National Commission for Women conducted any survey to ascertain the number of such widows and also to ascertain their Living conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has conducted a survey of widows in Vrindavan and Mathura but they have not ascertained the total number of widows at Vrindavan. However, according to Nagarpalika Parishad, Vrindavan survey conducted in 2005, the number of widows at Vrindavan is 3105. The main findings/recommendations of the survey by NCW are:

- i) 78% of the women surveyed were widows, 17% were married, 5% were unmarried and single;
- ii) 74% of the women belong to West Bengal, followed by 3% from U.P. and Chhattisgarh;
- iii) 59% of the women are more than 56 years of age;
- iv) There is a need for providing more shelters and improve the living condition in the existing homes;
- v) Access to quality healthcare is not adequate;
- vi) Opportunities for employment and income generation are limited on account of illiteracy, old age and language limitation;
- vii) 68% of the widows were not receiving pension.

The report of NCW will be forwarded to Govt. of U.P. for appropriate action.

Functioning of SFIO

*539. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is working under the control of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details regarding number of cases handled by the said agency during 2004-05 to 2008-09;

(c) what was the gain to the revenue on account of above agency; and

(d) how many companies or individuals were prosecuted by the agency during the last five financial years?

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

(b) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has handled 61 cases for investigation during 2004-05 to 2008-09.

(c) SFIO is an investigating agency and not a revenue earning organization. The benefits on account of an investigating agency cannot be quantified in terms of revenue.

(d) SFIO has filed prosecutions in the matter of 32 companies against 632 accused (which includes individuals as well as companies) during the last five financial years.

National scholarship scheme for minority students

†*540. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special national scholarship scheme (regarding research work) has been introduced for the students of minority communities of the country, under which these students will not have to appear in the National Eligibility Test or the State Level Eligibility Test;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is not a kind of discrimination against the students of general category;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to start any such scholarship scheme for the economically weaker students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students is a central sector scheme and is being implemented through University Grants Commission. It provides for 756 fellowships for M.Phil/Ph.D students per year. There is 30% earmarking for women. The total numbers of fellowships have been divided, community-wise among States/UTs. The fellowships cover

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disciplines of Arts, Commerce, Science and Engineering. The rates of fellowships are as per the University Grants Commission rates. The financial layout is Rs. 92.71 crores during the 11th Five Year Plan. Further details of the scheme are available at the website of the Ministry- www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. All students, including the students from the five notified minority communities (Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi), who clear University Grants Commission (UGC)-National Eligibility Test (NET) / State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) may get fellowship from UGC, if they so desire. If a minority community student selected under Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for students from minority communities, also clears University Grants Commission. National Eligibility Test/State Level Eligibility Test, it is for him/her to opt for either of the two fellowships. The scheme is a measure to educationally empower students from minority communities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Revision of pay structure of coal workers

3995. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to revise the pay structure of coal workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of coal workers likely to be benefited thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The pay structure and other conditions of service of regular coal workers are revised under the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) signed after deliberations in the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI). The last such NCWA, *i.e.* NCWA-VIII, was signed on 24th January, 2009 for a five year period from 1.7.2006 to 30.6.2011. As per NCWA-VIII, the minimum guaranteed benefit was @ 24% on the total emoluments as on 30.6.2006. apart from other benefits such as annual increment @ 3% on progressive basis, 50% increase in other allowances, payment of HRA on revised basic, revision of underground allowance, enhancement of gratuity ceiling etc.

(c) Approximately, 4,11,000 workers are benefited through NCWA-VIII.

Illegal mining in protected sanctuaries

3996. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal mining in protected sanctuaries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No information of illegal mining in protected sanctuaries in the country has been received so far. Illegal mining is mostly taking place clandestinely in old and abundant mines, small and isolated patches, outcrop areas and areas which are not in the lease hold areas of public sector coal companies.

(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 the activities of illegal mining. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District authorities to deal with this menace. Following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs to prevent illegal coal mining:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed of and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- (v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.
- (vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to. Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (viii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.

(ix) Engaging of lady security guard for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline 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 levels.

(x) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 curbing illegal activities.

(xi) The Ministry of Coal has written to the Chief Secretaries of the coal producing States requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be taken place. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.

(xii) Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 17.05.2005 between Secretary (Coal) and Chief Secretary (Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have taken up action to check illegal mining. Joint action for prevention of illegal mining has been initiated by the management of coal companies and District Administration. Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level Task Forces for this purpose.

(xiii) Minister of State (I/C) for Coal also had meetings with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on 24.06.2009 and with His Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand on Bengal on 26.05.2009 to request the concerned State Government to check/curb the illegal mining activities under their respective States.

(xiv) In September 2009, Ministry of Coal again requested Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 to check illegal mining activities.

(xv) Chairman, CIL has written on 13.02.2010 to all its subsidiary companies to take steps to curb illegal mining activities.

(xvi) Chairman, CIL also wrote the Director, CBI on 18.02.2010 for involvement of CBI to bring much needed close coordination between the coal companies. State police and Administration to take up the matter seriously to curb the theft of coal and illegal mining activities.

Joint venture of CIL with GAIL and RCF

3997. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited entered into a joint venture with GAIL, and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers to set up an Urea plant at Talcher in Orissa to produce Urea and Ammonium Nitrate using coal gasification.

(b) if so, the details of the project, its estimated cost, share of the companies and the capacity of the plant;

(c) whether the proposed plant would produce only Urea and Ammonium Nitrate or any other chemical substances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL) has signed a MoU with M/s Gas Authority of India Limited for joint development of a Surface Coal Gasification Project at Talcher for production of Syn gas to be used as a feedstock for fertilizer production and Ammonium Nitrate. However, details of the project can be available only after completion of Joint Venture arrangements and preparation of detailed project report etc.

Security in Ambada and Mohan coalfields

†3998. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether private security guards have been deputed for security in Ambada and Mohan collieries in the Kanhan area under Western Coal fields Limited;

(b) if so, the provisions made for their wages on daily basis and the wages being paid to them;

(c) the details of other benefits including deduction of PF, EPF or GPF given to these security guards; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Kanhan area management has received any complaint regarding less payment of wages to security guards in the months of January-February and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the information received from Kanhan Area, Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), thirty-two private security personnel have been deployed in Mohan and Ambada Colliery for security purposes.

(b) The wages of the private security personnel are being paid as per the wage structure circulated by WCL based on the wage formula of the Director General, Resettlement, Ministry of Defence and the minimum wages for semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Apart from wages, EPF of the private security personnel is being deducted. They are covered under insurance. Single accommodation and uniform have also been provided to them.

(d) Kanhan Area Management has not received any complaint regarding under payment of wages to the private security of wages to the private security personnel.

Supply of Coal through E-Option

†3999. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the coal is also transported through e-option from those mines which supply the coal to Satpura Thermal Power Station;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint that good quality steam coal is picked and being provided on ORM permit and substandard left over coal is being supplied to the power station just for name's sake;

(c) whether it is also a fact that attention has also been drawn by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) whether in the above context, Government would consider not to supply the coal through e-option from the mines whose coal is supplied to power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal is also offered for sale under e-auction from mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) which supply coal to Satpura Thermal Power station.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has written to this Ministry that the coal being supplied to thermal power plants of Madhya Pradesh from Dumri Khurd siding of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is of inferior quality. WCL has informed that during April, 2009 to February, 2010 only 20% of coal dispatched from Dumri Khurd siding was supplied to Satpura Thermal Power Station. During this period, WCL had also dispatched 21.13 Lakh Tonnes to Mahagenco from this siding as against 5.37 Lakh Tonnes supplied to Satpura station. Further, as against the boiler parameters of 3450 Useful heat Value (UHV) of coal for Satpura Thermal Power Station, the weighted average UHV of coal supplied from WCL sources was around 3809 UHV during April-December, 2009.

(d) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the government not to supply coal through e-auction from the mines where coal is also supplied to various power stations in the country.

Bidding for coal block

4000. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has now decided to allocate all coal blocks through the competitive bidding process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steel and power utilities would be affected by such a decision of Governments; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the steps taken to provide coal to Government owned steel and power companies without any competitive bidding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) With a view to bringing in more transparency, it is proposed to introduce auction through competitive bidding as a selection process in place of the captive dispensation through Screening Committee route for allocation of coal blocks for captive mining. For this purpose, the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Steel and Coal for detailed examination. The Standing Committee submitted its report on 19.02.2009 to the Parliament and made certain recommendations and suggested having further consultations with the stakeholders and State Governments. Minister of

State (I/C) (Coal) held a meeting on 10th August, 2009 with the State Ministers of Mining and Geology of coal and lignite bearing States. During the meeting, the State representatives supported the proposed arrangement in the Amendment Bill. Based on these inputs, the Action Taken Note to the recommendations of the Standing Committee in form of a Cabinet Note was placed before the Cabinet for passage of the Bill. The Cabinet approved the Note on 28.01.2010. The Minister of Mines has moved the motion on 18.02.2010 for passage of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Budget Session of Parliament, 2010.

(c) and (d) The system of competitive bidding shall be adopted only for the blocks to be allocated to private companies for captive use. The allocation of coal blocks to Government companies under the Government company dispensation or to power projects awarded through tariff based bidding process would not fall under the purview of new system of competitive bidding and as such there will be no adverse implications for Government owned steel and power companies.

CIL ventures abroad

4001. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Ltd. will spend close to Rs.9,000 crores to buy stakes in mining companies in US and Indonesia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Coal India Limited (CIL) envisages entering into Strategic Partnerships to acquire coal assets in USA, Australia and Indonesia for which an *ad hoc* outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore has been provided in Budget Estimate 2010-11.

Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited

†4002. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is aware that in Dera of Talchar area under Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited (MCL), one of the quarters of the company (employees' residential house) has slipped many feet below the rock;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has details of other incident of landslide in Talcher city;
- (d) whether Government considers that such incidents take place because of not proper filling of sand upon extraction of coal from underground coal mine; and
- (e) if so, the measures Government has taken to redress this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No such company quarter (employee's residential house) has slipped many feet below the rock.

- (c) No such incidence of land slide has been reported in Talchar city. However, nominal surface subsidence had occurred from time to time as described below:

Many decades back, 2-3 panels of Deulbera colliery were depillared with caving operation when surface features were not there and subsidence area had been filled up & leveled and crop compensation has already been paid.

- (d) and (e) No such incidence has occurred wherever sand stowing has been done.

Indigenous supply of coking and thermal coal

4003. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the steps taken or planned to reduce the gap between demand and indigenous supply of coking and thermal coal being used by steel and power sector companies;
- (b) whether Government is planning to import coking and thermal coal and if so, the details of the targets thereof, and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) With a view to augment the domestic Coal Production, Government has allotted a number of new captive coal blocks, besides taking up a number of new coal projects under coal PSUs to bridge the gap between demand & supply.

- (b) and (c) The import of coal is allowed under OGL. Depending on their requirement the consumers are free to import coal. During 2009-10 (upto November, 2009) coal imported by various users was 48.29 million tones.

Affairs of CIL

4004. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the ensuing three day strike called by the coal workers from the 5th May;
- (b) what steps have been taken by Government to amicably solve the issue raised by the workers;
- (c) whether Government is planning to disinvest shares in the Coal India Ltd.; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A nine point charter of demands jointly signed by the five Central Trade Unions indicating their intention to go on three days strike from 5th to 7th May, 2010 was received in the Ministry of Coal. In this context, two meetings on 9.4.2010 and 16.4.2010 were held with the five trade unions. An agreement was reached and the Central Trade Unions decided to withdraw their agitational programme. However, two trade unions did not sign the agreement and have served notice for three days strike from 5th to 7th May, 2010. CIL has now requested the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Kolkata to intervene in the matter for conciliation.

(c) and (d) The Government proposes to make a Public Offer for sale of 10% equity of CIL out of the Government's holding of 100% through the process of book building.

Mining application of GMDCL

4005. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended the mining application of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL) in January, 2009 for prior approval for lignite and other mineral covering area of 854.92 hectare in the villages namely, Damalai, Padal, etc., in Jagadia in Bharuch District; and
- (b) if so, by when the prior approval would be accorded by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A request from M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. for allocation of lignite blocks including Damalai-Padal area has been received.

Coal and lignite blocks are allocated under Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 whereas the prior approval of the Central Governments for grant of mining lease of the allocated coal/lignite blocks are given under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Lignite area of Damalai-Padal has not been allocated by the Central Government. Hence prior approval of mining lease of this area does not arise.

Underground gasification in CIL coal mines

4006. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has invited exploration and production companies to invest in converting the deepest coal deposits in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh into gas as Government wants to generate clean energy from difficult to mine coal fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL's subsidiary Central Mine Planning and Design Institute has also invited companies to bid for the Kaitha block at Ramgarh Coal Field in Bihar and the Thesgora block at Penth Kanhan Coal Field in Madhya Pradesh for underground gasification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) on behalf of Coal India Limited (CIL) has invited an Expression of Interest (Eoi) for identification of suitable developers for commercial development of Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) in 2 identified blocks within CIL command area.

The identified blocks are (1) Kaitha block in Ramgarh coalfield in the state of Jharkhand under Central Coalfield Limited and (2) Thesgora 'C' block in Penth-Kanhan coalfield in the state of Madhya Pradesh under Western Coalfield Limited.

(c) and (d) CMPDI so far has not invited any bid for commercial development of underground coal gasification in the identified blocks.

Setting up of coal regulatory authority

4007. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a Coal Regulatory Authority in the country;
- (b) if so, the objectives of the proposed Authority;
- (c) how the Authority would purpose to solve the problems confronted by the coal miners;
and
- (d) what is the progress made in the direction of setting up of this Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to establish a Coal Regulatory Authority in the country to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector, protect the interests of consumers and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The major objectives of the proposed authority would be more optimal development of coal resources and to ensure that the Indian coal companies raise their level of competence to be at par with international competitors.

The proposed Coal Regulatory Authority would facilitate more standardized operational norms, establishment of bench marks in safety standards and performance, productivity etc. through adoption of best mining practices, which would entail effective resolution of problems confronted by the coal miners. It would also deal with the issues like mining authorization production and supply of coal, specify & determine the grades/quality of coal, price of coal, and adjudicate disputes amongst producers and consumers etc.

(d) A draft Bill for setting up of Coal Regulatory Authority is under finalization in consultation with the different Ministries/Departments.

Irregularities and corruption in allocation of coal blocks

†4008. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the large scale irregularities and corruption taking place in the allocation of coal blocks by various companies of the Coal India Ltd;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to amend the Mines Act to check the said irregularities and corruption and make the allocation procedure simple and transparent;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of cases of irregularities in allocation being highlighted during the last year to till date; and
- (f) the details of action taken against the officers of coal companies in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Coal blocks are not allocated by the companies of Coal India Limited.

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

(c) and (d) With a view to bringing in more transparency, it is proposed to introduce auction through competitive bidding as a selection process for allocation of coal blocks for captive mining. Accordingly, the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Subsequently it was referred to the Standing Committee on Steel and Coal for detailed examination. Based on the inputs and Action Taken Note on the recommendations of the Standing Committee a Cabinet Note was placed before the Cabinet for passage of the Bill. The Cabinet approved the proposal on 28.01.2010. The Minister of Mines has moved a motion on 18.02.2010 for passage of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Budget Session of Parliament, 2010.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

Foreign tours of CIL officials

4009. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of officials foreign tours undertaken by the senior officials of the Coal India Ltd. during each of the last three years, company-wise;
- (b) the total expenditure incurred on these foreign tours;
- (c) the details of achievements made through these tours;
- (d) whether absence of officials from work due to these tours affects the functioning of the organization; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The number of senior officers (officers of the rank of M-2 and above including Board level) of Coal

India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries who have visited foreign countries during each of the last three years are as under :

Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	CMPDI	CIL	Total
2007-08	7	13	10	11	6	12	5	13	25	102
2008-09	6	7	7	7	10	14	5	23	32	111
2009-10	13	11	7	7	9	11	5	16	24	103

(b) Information regarding the amount spent on the above visits is being collected.

(c) Coal India Limited (CIL) is the single largest coal mining company in the world. In its endeavour to become a top Global Company and to take full advantage of big international equipment exhibitions abroad, delegations of senior officers are sent abroad from time to time to cover various facets of equipment and technology including safety devices having state-of-the-art technology, as well as to cope with disaster management. In order to match the future demand and after analyzing the performance of high capacity equipments under use in mining industry abroad. CIL has successfully introduced equipment like 42 Cum bucket capacity shovel and 240 T Dumpers at Gevra opencast projects in South Eastern Coalfields Limited. Similarly, in underground mines process of infusing Continuous Miner and Long Wall Mining Technologies on a risk gain sharing basis has been initiated in some of the mines in recent years. The exposure and experience gained by CIL officers during their foreign visits has helped CIL to move forward in the fields of clean coal solutions like Coal Bed Methane, Under Ground Coal Gasification, Surface Coal Gasification etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (d) above.

Reserves of coal

4010. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) by when the country would have adequate reserves of coal; and

(b) the reasons why large scale imports of coal are taking place or are being contemplated by user industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2009, the total coal resources assessed are about 267 Billion Tonnes, of which 106 billion tonnes or about 40% are proved reserves and are adequate to meet the projected demand. However, exploration is a continuous process and new resources get added year on year.

(b) Coal imports are resorted by Steel Plants in view of limited availability of coking coal in the country both quantitatively and qualitatively. Non-coking coal is imported by Power Plants and Industries including sponge iron plants for reasons of environmental regulations, locational advantages and for meeting their requirement above the level of supply received from indigenous sources.

Import of coal

‡4011. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of coal extracted by the Coal India Limited in 2009-10 and number of years these mines can last in terms of coal mining;

(b) the country's estimated coal requirements for 2010-11;

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of coal;

(d) the volume of coal imported in 2009-10;

(e) whether Government has allowed State Governments to import coal for operation of their power plants; and

(f) if so, the name of the States allowed to import coal and coal to be imported by each State in metric tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Coal India Limited has produced 431.27 Mt of coal (Prov) in the year 2009-10. However, the longevity of mines depends on many factors some of which are summarized as under:-

- Minal coal reserve
- Presence of Surface structures and density of habitants
- Land availability

- Density of Forests
- Geo-mining condition
- Available Technology
- Depth, seam thickness and many other factors

With the present rate of production in the country and assuming 20 to 25% extraction, coal may be available for more than 100 years for meeting energy need of the country.

(b) As per the projections made by the Planning Commission, the estimated requirement of coal in the country for the year 2010-11 is 656.31 million tonnes.

(c) With a view to augment the domestic Coal Production, Government has allotted a number of new captive coal blocks, besides taking up a number of new coal projects under coal PSUs to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(d) to (f) Import of coal is allowed under OGL. As per their requirement consumers are free to import coal. During 2009-10 (up to November, 2009) import of coal was 48.29 million tonnes. In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability of indigenous coal, Ministry of Power advises power utilities to import coal as per targets assigned to them. As against the target of 28.7 million tonnes of import by Power utilities, actual import of coal was 24.639 million tonnes during 2009-10.

Production of coal

4012. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether production of coal has grown over the year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and area where the production increased *vis-à-vis* the gross domestic product during 2008 and 2009-10;
- (c) whether the States are given their due share of allotment as per demand during the said years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, what are the reasons for not allocating the required share to the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The all India targeted production during the last three year has grown from 457.08 Mts. In 2007-08 to 531.56 Mts. (Prov) as given below:-

(in million tones)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Production	457.07	492.76	531.56

(c) to (e) While formulating the Five Year/Annual Plan for the coal sector, the assessment of demand is made sector-wise for the country as a whole and not state-wise. As per the provision of the New Coal Distribution Policy state-wise allotment is made for small and tiny consumers taking into consideration the past trend of demand. Such allotment are made for distribution of coal through agencies nominated by the State Governments. 8 Mt. of coal is earmarked for distribution through these agencies.

Coal blocks allocated to public and private sector

4013. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY:

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal blocks identified and allocated to the public and private sectors, till-date for captive and use, year-wise and the revenue generated as a result thereof;
- (b) the manner in which these coal blocks have been allocated during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the number of coal blocks where mining/production has started;
- (c) whether Government proposes to allocate more coal blocks for captive coal mining to the power, iron, steel and cement sectors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise, till-date; and
- (e) the time by which the coal blocks are likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Initially, a total of 229 coal blocks were identified. Out of this, a total of 208 coal blocks (including 61 coal blocks allocated to Central and State PSUs under government dispensation) with geological reserves of 48.82 billion tones have been allocated to various public and private sector companies. The year-wise details of coal blocks allocated to public and private sector companies for captive use is given below:-

Year	Public Sector/States PSUs	Private Sector
Till 2003	14	24
2004	03	0
2005	05	16
2006	06	21
2007	04	18
2008	01	20
2009	-	14
TOTAL :	34	113

The coal blocks are allocated for captive use and the Central Government does not earn any revenue out of the allocations made.

(b) At present, allocation of coal blocks is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Coal India Limited (CIL), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL) and the concerned State Governments. The application is received from the applicant in the Ministry of Coal along with its enclosures and is then sent to the concerned administrative Ministry as well as to the State Governments for their scrutiny and recommendations. It is also sent to CIL/CMPDIL for their scrutiny and recommendations. In the Screening Committee, the applicant is given an opportunity to present his case before the Screening Committee. Allocation of coal block is decided on merits through consultation/discussions in the Screening Committee. Guidelines for allocation of coal blocks both for the use of the Screening Committee and guidance to the applicants have been framed and necessary changes are made in the same from time to time based on the experience gained and the suggestions of the Screening Committee. The same are displayed on the website of the Ministry of Coal.

As on date, 26 coal blocks have come into production.

(c) to (e) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation.

Joint Coal Working Group of India and Indonesia

4014. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Indonesia have constituted a Joint Coal Working Group for mutual cooperation and advancement in energy sector;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the extent to which both countries would benefit by such mutual cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A delegation from Indonesia under the leadership of Minister of Energy & Mineral Resources of Indonesia met Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Coal and Statistics & Programme Implementation on 7.9.2009 wherein it was proposed to constitute a Joint Coal Working Group between the two countries for mutual cooperation and advancement in Energy Sector. The Joint Coal Working Group is envisaged to help both the sides in exchanges of technical cooperation and working towards energy security.

Insolvency/ Liquidation Proceedings

4015. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to introduce a separate legislation to speed up insolvency proceedings and help distressed firms wind up operations quickly;
- (b) whether the liquidation process in India takes about 7-10 years against that 1-6 years globally;
- (c) whether speedy winding up of sick enterprises particularly small and medium ones is an area we need to improve this sector; and
- (d) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to a recent study, it takes an average of about 10 years to complete a company liquidation process in India.

(c) and (d) The Companies Bill, 2009, which seeks to replace the existing Companies Act, 1956 provides for summary winding up proceedings in case of companies having assets of book value not

exceeding one crore rupees. Such proceedings are likely to be useful for speedy winding up of small and medium companies. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 03.08.2009 and is presently under consideration of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

CMIE data projects

4016. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CMIE data, projects worth Rs. 16,564 crore were shelved during the quarter ended December, 2009 and during September quarter Rs. 21,320 crore worth of projects were shelved and in June quarter figure was Rs. 13,024 crore;

(b) whether project investments are outstanding investment projects which were announced, proposed or were under implementation at the beginning of quarter, projects under implementation work has started or have received necessary clearances, finalized or raised funds;

(c) to what extent Government has now been able to improve its position; and

(d) how many projects out of the above are under completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MS&PI) which is concerned with this subject, that Ministry is not in a position to validate the data furnished by CMIE as it is a private agency.

Financial frauds in corporate sector

†4017. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of financial frauds are constantly increasing in corporate sector in the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study of the causes for these rising incidents;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details of the study report; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) There is no information available which indicates that the cases of financial frauds are constantly increasing in the corporate sector in the country. However, an elaborate regulatory framework is already in place under the Companies Act, 1956 as well as the regulations of other agencies like Securities and Exchange Board of India, Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. to deal with corporate frauds. The Government is empowered to inspect the books of accounts of the companies and also to investigate their affairs under the Companies Act, 1956. This Ministry has implemented MCA-21, e-Governance project which has increased the transparency as the data available in the public domain can be viewed by any person.

Appointment of Independent Directors

4018. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large companies are mandated to appoint Independent Directors;
- (b) if so, the details of the rule in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has defined the qualifications of an Independent Director;
- (d) to what extent people are being appointed as Independent Directors who do not fit the role; and
- (e) the steps proposed to penalize companies appointing un-qualified people as Independent Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) There is no concept of independent director in the scheme of the Companies Act, 1956.

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

Amendment in Chartered Accountants Act

4019. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounting regulator the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has submitted a report to Government with a recommendation that the Chartered Accountants Act be amended to include provisions for punishing erring audit firms whose CAs are found guilty of misconduct;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ICAI has also suggested the scope of penal provision be extended to cover audit firms in addition to Chartered Accountants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has submitted a report wherein it has recommended for amendments in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, for empowering ICAI for taking action against firms of chartered accountants themselves, in addition to individual chartered accountants, for misconduct.

The ICAI has been asked to submit specific proposals for the consideration of the Government.

Implementation of NER Vision-2020

4020. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the time-bound implementation of North-East Region Vision-2020, released by the Prime Minister in July, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made hitherto in realizing the aims, objectives and goals and targets of Vision-2020 and details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would support efforts by civil society in the North-East Region to monitor and advise on the implementation of the Vision-2020 document?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The process to develop mechanism for realizing the aims, objectives and goals enunciated in the North Eastern Region Vision 2020 has already been initiated. For this purpose, 17 Thematic Groups were constituted, headed by the senior officials of the line Ministries comprising

representatives of the State Governments of the North Eastern States and eminent experts in various sectors viz. Panchayati Raj and Local Self Government, Poverty Eradication, Human Resource Development, Industry, Connectivity (major roads), Connectivity (inland waterways), Connectivity (air), Connectivity (railways), Connectivity (rural roads), Tourism, IT enabled services and Cyber Connectivity, Power, Health, Rural Sector, Financial Services, Sports, Art and Culture and Look East Policy. These Thematic Working Groups prepared sectoral Action Plans which were presented before the public representatives and media of the North East in Shillong in 2009. The action plans of these Thematic Groups will be finalized in consultation with the concerned Ministries and 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission will be taken for funding the same. Thereafter, these Action Plans will be implemented by the concerned Central Ministries from their gross budgetary allocations.

(d) The Government would appreciate and welcome the efforts and advice from the civil society or any other organization for the implementation of the Vision 2020 Document.

Biosphere Reserves

4021. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) The number of the existing biosphere reserves in the country and details of their status;
- (b) what are the criteria to accord status of biosphere reserve;
- (c) whether any proposal of biosphere reserve from Orissa is pending with Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any proposal to set up a research unit to study on Olive Ridely turtles at river Rushikulya river mouth in Orissa Ganjam district where thousands of the turtles come every year for mass nesting; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government for protection of these turtle species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Sixteen Biosphere Reserves have been designated in the country. They are : Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka), Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand), Nokrek (Meghalaya), Manas and Dibru-Saikhowa (Assam), Sundraban (West Bengal), Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu), Great Nicobar

(Andaman & Nicobar Islands), Similipal (Orissa), Dehang-Debang (Arunachal Pradesh), Khangchendzonga (Sikkim), Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh), Achanakmar-Amarkantak (Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh), Agasthyamalai (Tamil Nadu and Kerala), Katchchh (Gujarat) and Cold Desert (Himachal Pradesh).

(b) The criteria for selection of sites for Biosphere Reserves as laid down in the Guidelines issued by the Government on the subject are listed below:

Primary Criteria

- (i) A site that must contain an effectively protected and minimally disturbed core area of value of nature conservation and should include additional land and water suitable for research and demonstration of sustainable methods of research and management.
- (ii) The core area should be typical of a biogeographical unit and large enough to sustain viable populations representing all trophic levels in the ecosystem.

Secondary Criteria

- (i) Areas having rare and endangered species
- (ii) Areas having diversity of soil and micro-climatic conditions and indigenous varieties of biota.
- (iii) Areas potential for preservation of traditional tribal or rural modes of living for harmonious use of environment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun has established a temporary study camp at Ganjam (Rushikulya) for monitoring the population of Olive Ridley Turtles including their nesting and breeding behaviour. The WII is also monitoring the migration of these turtles through radio telemetry.

(f) Various protection measures have been taken by the State Forest Department of Orissa to protect the sea turtles of off-shore and on-shore populations along Rushikulya. A forest camp has been established by the Orissa Forest department to monitor and protect the both on-shore and off-shore sea turtles along Rushikulya. Entire beach of the Rushikulya, where mass nesting takes place, are fenced to protect turtles nests from predators such as dogs, hyena, jackals, etc. The Government of Orissa has also initiated education and awareness programme in nearby coastal villages for seeking cooperation of the local people in the sea turtle conservation.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

4022. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, scheduled to meet this month in Doha, is likely to debate the ban on fishing and trading of Bluefin Tuna;

(b) whether India is likely to support the ban because of its commitment to save endangered species;

(c) whether India is also likely to take up the issue of tiger farms in China at the Doha meet with the support of UK; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issue came up during the Conference of Parties (CoP15) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) held during March, 2010 at Doha. India has supported the proposal of listing Bluefin Tuna in Appendix-II of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(c) and (d) India took up the issue of tiger farming in the Conference of Parties (CoP15) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) held during March, 2010 at Doha. India was keen that the language regarding "operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale", taken from Decision 14.69 from the 14th Conference of Parties, be retained, either through incorporation in the Resolution, or through the continuation of Decision 14.69. China objected to this on the grounds that it was outside the scope of Convention, despite the fact that the 14th Conference of the Parties had voted this though with a comfortable majority. After prolonged deliberation and dialogue between India, China, the United Kingdom, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat and other range states, a consensus position was eventually achieved. Based on this consensus, a revised proposal was put forward by the United Kingdom, on behalf of European Community, and this proposal was adopted unanimously by the Conference of the Parties without any objections. The salient features of this consensus position on tiger farming is that;

- Decision 14.69 dealing with "operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale" will be retained as it is.

Environmental clearance for Solid Waste Management Plant at Ghaziabad

4023. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether no-objection certificate to the Solid Waste Management Plant in Dundahera, Ghaziabad has already been given by the Central/State Pollution Control Boards;
- (b) if so, the date on which this sanction was given;
- (c) why has the Pollution Control Board has fixed a public hearing on 20 April, 2010 when environmental clearance has already been given for the project; and
- (d) the reasons for this dichotomy and whether responsibility will be fixed for this and action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Municipal Solid Waste project at Dundahera, Ghaziabad, as identified by the Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam, Uttar Pradesh is category 'B' project as per Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, and has not been accorded environmental clearance by the State Level Environment Impact Authority (SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh.

(c) A draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report has been submitted by the project proponent to the Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and the public hearing was conducted on 20-04-2010.

- (d) Does not arise in view of the details mentioned in the reply to points (a) to (c) above.

Violation of Forest Laws

4024. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R. C. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Central Committee has found that the Bauxite mining in Lanjigarh were being carried out in violation of the Forest Rights Act and the Forest Conservation Act; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A team of experts was sent to enquire into alleged violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and impact of the proposed mining project on Tribal Rights and Wildlife Conservation. The Committee has submitted its report and has indicated some deficiencies in implementation of the Forest Rights Act. The report of the team along with compliance of the conditions by the user agency are under consideration of the Ministry.

Water flow in rivers

4025. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the water flow in the Indian rivers especially of Ganga and Brahmaputra are likely to be affected because of shrinkage of Tibet glaciers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The studies conducted by the Geological Survey of India indicate that the glaciers of Himalaya are receding at varying rates in different regions. The likely impacts include changes in the river hydrology, increased debris production and siltation of rivers in downstream regions.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change which was launched in June 2008, includes a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. This Mission and the Centre have the objective of addressing the issues relating to Himalayan glaciers.

The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-She), which has been shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

Cleaning of river Brahmani

4026. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds earmarked for the purpose of cleaning of river Brahmani in Orissa; and
- (b) the time limit fixed for cleaning the above river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Talcher and Dharamshala towns or Orissa have been included for conservation of river Brahmani. Nine projects of pollution abatement have been sanctioned at these two towns for an amount of Rs. 389.83 lakhs. Of these, six projects have been completed so far and the remaining three projects are scheduled for completion by March, 2011. In addition, Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 49.0 lakhs to Orissa for preparing pollution abatement proposals in respect of Dhenkanal and Rourkela towns for conservation of Brahmani.

Satellite for climate research

‡4027. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORETS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to launch climate research satellite in solar orbit in near future to gather credible data regarding factors responsible for climate change; and
- (b) if so, the name of the country by whose assistance these satellites would be launched along with their launching schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As a part of Indo-French Space collaboration, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is planning to launch "Megha Tropiques" satellite in polar orbit within a year. This satellite will provide data on atmospheric humidity, radiation budget and amount of precipitation to study the climate. India and France are jointly developing the scientific payloads of "Megha Tropiques".

Trimming of trees in Delhi

4028. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to trim trees in the capital before Commonwealth Games, 2010 to make them more beautiful;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) what other steps Government is contemplating to plant more flowers and trees before the Games in October, 2010?

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

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

(c) The Department of Forests and Wildlife, Delhi Parks and Garden Society of the Department of Environment, and Public Works Department of Government of NCT of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority, Central Public Works Department and Municipal Corporation of Delhi are arranging 60 lakh ornamental potted plants for beautification of Delhi/sporting venues for the Commonwealth Games 2010. Besides, plantations are also created by the Department of Forests and Wildlife, Public Works Department, Government of NCT of Delhi and other greening agencies along with road sides, central verges, roundabouts and other vacant areas including the greening of Metro Pillars and Flyovers.

Environmental and other clearance to construction of border roads

4029. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay, slow progress in execution of projects on construction of border roads Army has proposed for infrastructure build up projects within 50 kms. of Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China and Line of Control (LoC) with Pakistan should be exempted from requisite environmental of other clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Army, keeping in view the National Security perspective, has filed an Interlocutory Application (IA) on 02 April, 2009 in the Supreme Court of India seeking exemption from requirement of clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of roads being constructed / maintained by Border Road Organization (BRO) within 50 km of Indian borders / Line of Control (LoC) / Line of Actual Control (LAC). The IA had listed 33 strategically important roads as outstanding for clearance at the time of filling the IA. The matter is presently *subjudice*.

As on 29.04.2010, there are 61 Border Roads entrusted to BRO for construction purpose. Out of these 61 roads, 43 roads have been accorded forest clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 while 13 roads, falling in Jammu & Kashmir, do not require clearance under this Act. The proposals for remaining 5 roads or their parts have either not been submitted by the Project Proponent (BRO) or some parts were at various stages of processing in the Ministry.

Jurisdiction of forest land

4030. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the legal status of mining/extradition of diamonds and other items falling under the jurisdiction of forest land;
- (b) whether a large number of companies have applied for mining of diamonds and other items under the forest land in different States; and
- (c) if so, the details of these companies and in how many cases the permission has been granted with detailed terms and conditions laid-down by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The diamonds and other items falling under the jurisdiction of forest land are mined after obtaining prior approval of the Central Government for diversion of forest land for non forestry purpose under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. So far, the Central Government has received only 2 proposals of M/s National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) from State Government of Madhya Pradesh for mining of diamonds. Out of these 2 proposals, NMDC has been allowed mining at Panna in Madhya Pradesh over 741.018 ha. The terms and conditions prescribed in the above proposal *inter-alia* include afforestation of 217.482 ha of forest land at the cost of user agency, penal Compensatory Afforestation, payment of Net Present Value, etc. The other proposal has been closed for want of essential details.

Sports and wildlife sanctuaries

4031. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of sports and wildlife sanctuaries in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has decided to create wildlife sanctuaries in the country;

- (c) whether any sites or locations have been surveyed in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) India is having a healthy network of 661 Protected Areas, which includes 100 National Parks, 514 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 43 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves.

Under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the State/UT Governments are empowered to declare an area as Wildlife Sanctuary / National Parks. The Ministry encourages creation of Wildlife Sanctuaries / National Parks by providing financial assistance to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Pollution in Ramganga river

†4032. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of 21 industries identified in Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly by the Central Pollution Control Board for causing pollution in Ramganga river and their details, district-wise;
- (b) the district-wise details of 17 industries which have set-up effluent treatment plants;
- (c) the names of the remaining four industries, which have been closed down for various reasons;
- (d) whether these have been verified by any competent officers; and
- (e) if so, the names of the officers who have verified these units, along with their posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), a survey of Ramganga-Kali catchment area to assess the impact of discharge of industrial effluents into Ramganga river has been carried out. There are 86 industries located in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, discharging their effluents into tributaries/ rivulets which ultimately meet with Ramganga river. CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board (UEP & PCB). The two State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Boards have been asked to issue appropriate directions to the agro-based pulp and paper mills and distilleries to undertake pollution control measures. Accordingly, the State Pollution Control Boards of UP and Uttarakhand have issued directions under Section 33A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to 26 and 8 industries respectively for undertaking adequate pollution control measures.

Hazardous waste management

4033. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance Government has provided, for setting up common treatment, storage and disposal facilities for hazardous waste managements during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any mechanism to find out if the amount allocated for implementation of above said scheme, are not being diverted to any other activities;

(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 Government encourages setting up of integrated Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for hazardous waste management on public private partnership mode. On the basis of proposals received from the State, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Pollution Control Boards for setting up of integrated TSDFs. The financial assistance disbursed during the last three years, State wise, is as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Amount
Year 2007-2008		
1.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 80.00 Lac
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 80.00 Lac
3.	Maharashtra	Rs. 96.64 Lac
Year 2008-2009		
1.	Maharashtra	Rs. 160.00 Lac
Year 2009-2010		
1.	Maharashtra	Rs. 2.40 Crore
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 80.00 Lac
3.	Kerala	Rs. 80.00 Lac

(b) to (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between the Ministry of Environment and Forests, State Pollution Control Board and the entrepreneur before release of financial assistance for setting up the TSDF. One of the conditions of MoU is to constitute a committee to monitor progress of the facility. Further release of financial assistance is made only on submission of audited Utilization Certificate and physical progress report by the respective State Pollution Control Board.

Violation of Forest Rights Act

4034. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two years after the implementation of the Forest Rights Act of 2008, most States have failed to notify the critical wildlife areas and have, instead, permitted projects in these areas;

(b) whether the National Board on Wildlife has informed the Prime Minister that illegal mining and encroachment is creating a grave danger to wildlife in those areas;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the erring States; and

(d) if so, the current status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Proposal for declaration of Critical Wildlife Habitats are forwarded to the Central Government by the State Governments after due consultation with all the stakeholders including Gram Sabhas. A Central Level Committee thereafter scrutinizes the proposals and recommends to the Central Government, for notification of the Critical Wildlife Habitats. So far, no proposals complete in all respects have been received from the State Governments and no Critical Wildlife Habitats have been declared. Therefore, question of permitting project in such areas does not arise.

(b) Yes, Sir. These issues came up for discussion during the 5th meeting of National Board for Wildlife held on 18th March, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(c) and (d) There is a prescribed procedure before taking up developmental projects in Protected Areas. As per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 such developmental project proposals require recommendation of the State Board for Wildlife in case of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Board for Wildlife in case of National Parks. Further, as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court all such projects require recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and

subsequent approval of Hon'ble Supreme Court. There are no reports in the Ministry to indicate that the State Governments have not followed the above procedures. In cases of illegal mining etc, concerned State Governments have been advised to take appropriate action in such matters as per existing provision of law.

Pollution of rivers by private companies

4035. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enhance the punishment for polluting the rivers by private companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Environment and Forests to enhance punishment for polluting the rivers by private companies.

(b) Does not arise.

Audit of water pollution

4036. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct audit of water pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, it has selected the topic "Water Pollution in India" for conducting all India review during 2010-11. As per the provisions of CAG (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act 1971, the scope and extent of audit would be decided by the CAG.

Strategy for climate change

4037. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China decided to adopt a common strategy for climate change at a meeting between the Prime Ministers of two countries at Copenhagen on the side lines of recent climate summit; and

(b) if so, the precise strategy set out at the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister of India and China met on the sidelines of Copenhagen Climate Change meeting and agreed to coordinate their positions in G-77/China meeting as well as in all multilateral negotiations related to Climate Change. They underscored the fact that India and China are large emerging economies and have to play an important role in international negotiations while safeguarding the interests of Developing Countries.

Growth of wild animals

4038. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of wild animals has remained stagnant for several decades in the country;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government during the last five years to improve the situation of wild animals; and

(c) what are the plans of Government to provide protection and to develop wild life areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The population and growth of the wild animals has not been stagnant in the country. While fluctuation in the population of wildlife is a natural phenomenon, the wildlife of our country has been accorded maximum protection for its growth. Important steps taken are as follows:

1. A network of Protected Areas, viz, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering the important habitats have been created as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to provide for better protection to wildlife, including threatened species and their habitat.
2. Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
3. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent.
4. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife.

5. The State / Union Territory Governments have been advised to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
6. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

Illegal construction / plotting on green areas in NCR

4039. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether action Government has taken to stop illegal construction / plotting on green areas by the colonizers in NCR especially in Delhi;
- (b) whether Government is aware that colonizers are bringing up illegal colonies on the green belts in South Delhi in connivance with the local police;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that a large portion of green belt has been converted into unauthorized colonies in NCR; and
- (d) if so, what action Government is taking against these colonizers, police officials and State Government officials of NCR who are involved in such activities and polluting the Delhi and NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Ministry of Urban Development, land is a Subject listed in List II *i.e.* State List of the VIth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Ministry of Urban Development, therefore, does not maintain information regarding illegal construction or illegal plotting on green areas by the colonizers in the National Capital Region. As far as Delhi is concerned, land continues to be a Subject administered by Central Government under the provisions of Article 239 AA of the Constitution of India. As far as National Territory of Delhi (NCTD) is concerned, neither Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), Delhi Police nor Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported in their Reports received in February, 2010 by the Ministry of Urban Development that unauthorized colonies are still coming up in green areas or agricultural land. As far as Delhi is concerned, a decision has been to regularize unauthorized colonies which existed as per aerial survey of 2002 excluding those inhabited by affluent sections. Unauthorized colonies falling in notified or reserved forest areas are not eligible for regularization. Pursuant to that decision, at total of 1639 applications have been received by GNCTD

for regularization and appropriate action to regularize these colonies within the ambit of the Guidelines and Regulations issued for this purpose.

National afforestation scheme

4040. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Afforestation Programme Scheme provides support both physical and capacity building term to Forest Development Agencies;

(b) if so, the work done under the scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and how the work done commensurate with the amount of money spent; and

(c) the extent to which work done has helped in controlling global warming and melting of glaciers on Himalayas in Indian side?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Afforestation Programme provides assistance to the Forest Development Agencies for implementing projects to regenerate degraded forest lands through the participation of Joint Forest Management Committees. The two components of 'Training and Capacity Building' and 'Overheads' envisage activities for *inter alia* capacity building of Forest Development Agencies.

(b) An amount of 345.62 crores was released for treating 1.73 lakh hectares under the programme during the year 2008-09. During 2009-10 Rs. 318.17 crores were provided for treating a total area of 1.03 lakh hectares. There is multilevel monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the works are commensurate with the funds released.

(c) There are no empirical studies on the impact of National Afforestation Programme in controlling global warming. However, it is now well recognized that afforestation works significantly contribute to controlling global warming through their carbon capturing potential.

Threat to wildlife in forest of Meghalaya

4041. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allowing Lafarge India to resume mining in Meghalaya forest which may result into threat to wildlife in the forest of the State;

- (b) if so, the reasons for allowing Lafarge India to resume mining; and
- (c) whether there is any scheme to rehabilitate the tribals displaced because of mining in the forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has accorded approval for the diversion of 116.589 ha of forest land for Lime Stone Mining & other Ancillary activities in favour of M/s Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Ltd. (LUMPL) in Sohra Tehsil, Khasi Hills Division of Meghalaya stipulating certain conditions like payment of Net Present Value, payment for Compensatory Afforestation on equivalent non-forest land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Comprehensive Bio-diversity Management Plan, Recognition of Forest Rights of the Tribals and other non-traditional Forest Dwellers, etc. Only after compliance of these conditions, allowing mining by M/s Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Ltd. (LUMPL) will be considered.

Power generation projects on Alaknanda and Bhagirathi river

†4042. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that approval for and construction of a large number of power generation projects on Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers has led to water shortage in the local areas thereby a big impact on environment is estimated;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard; and
- (c) the number of construction projects sanctioned on the above rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power (MoP) had constituted a High Level Expert Group (HLEG) to examine the technical issues involved for ensuring required flow in the river Bhagirathi, to keep the river live and to ensure perennial environmental flow in the river. The HLEG recommended release of 4 cumec water as perennial environmental flow for the river Bhagirathi and release of 15 cumec on special religious occasions from Loharinag Pala barrage. However, in view of the sentiments attached to the river Bhagirathi, 16 cumec water would be released from Loharinag Pala perennially or as may be decided by the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Environment clearances have been granted to five hydro electric projects on the Alaknanda river and six such projects on the Bhagirathi river under the Environment Impact Assessment Notifications, of 1994 and 2006.

Green vehicles in the country

4043. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pollution level and energy bill are increasing day by day due to growth in various types of vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, Government's response to overcome such unwanted situation;

(c) whether Government is considering to issue guidelines / rules for Automobile industry to produce more fuel efficient and green vehicles in the country to reduce fuel bill and pollution level in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Growth in the number of vehicles in metro cities has been a major contributory factor of vehicular pollution in the country. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality at 365 locations (including 35 metro-cities) in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM). The ambient air quality data in respect of RSPM in 35 cities indicate increasing trends during 2007-09 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Government, under the Auto Fuel Policy 2003, has provided a road map for emission regulations up to 1st April, 2010. As per the road map, BS IV emission regulations in 13 cities have been implemented from 1st April 2010. These emission norms are very stringent and the emission from the vehicles will be reduced by up to 80 – 90% in comparison to the vehicles produced prior to April 2000. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has set up a Review Committee to review the Auto Fuel Policy. The Standing Committee on Emission under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had set up a sub-committee to study the fuel efficiency regulations of the vehicles and have submitted its report. In addition, the following steps have been taken to contain vehicular pollution as well as to reduce the fuel capacity:

- i. Introduction of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as an automotive fuel in major cities including Delhi and Mumbai.
- ii. Pilot scale studies have been completed on utilization of Bio-fuels (Ethanol and Bio-diesel).
- iii. Introduction of vehicle operating on LPG and the same are available commercially.
- iv. The auto industry has also introduced electric vehicles, battery operated vehicles and hybrid vehicles.

Statement

Ambient Air Quality in Metro Cities

(Concentrations in Microgramme per Cubic Meter)

(Annual averages of residential, Industrial, Rural and other areas)

City Name	2007			2008			2009		
	SO ₂	NO ₂	RSPM	SO ₂	NO ₂	RSPM	SO ₂	NO ₂	RSPM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra	5	28	212	6	23	198	6	21	185
Ahmedabad	13	22	97	12	20	88	16	21	95
Allahabad	20	40	159	8	37	181	BDL	24	160
Amritsar	14	33	-	15	35	-	16 *	36 *	166 *
Asansol	7	57	112	9	74	135	13 *	83 *	256 *
Bangalore	17	39	83	15	41	107	16	40	122
Bhopal	8	14	64	6	20	102	7	18	115
Chennai	11	16	60	9	15	63	9	17	70
Coimbatore	7	29	63	6	30	75	6	29	74
Dhanbad	20	52	107	19	44	131	17 *	41 *	168 *
Delhi	6	50	170	5	57	214	6	49	243
Faridabad	12	25	159	13	25	150	-	-	-
Hyderabad	5	25	78	6	27	88	5	22	80
Jaipur	5	28	111	6	35	127	6	36	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jabalpur	BDL	24	107	BDL	25	136	BDL	24	136
Jamshedpur	38	52	166	37	51	172	36	49	172
Indore	9	17	120	10	19	196	9*	17*	183*
Kanpur	7	24	196	7	24	212	8	31	211
Kochi	10	13	45	BDL	12	43	BDL	12	40
Kolkata	9	60	99	8	64	103	16	56	187
Lucknow	9	31	189	8	36	190	8	36	197
Ludhiana	10	62	212	10	41	282	9	37	254
Madurai	9	22	42	10	24	42	10	25	42
Meerut	11	44	117	10	42	115	8*	43*	118*
Mumbai	10	39	92	9	40	127	6	42	109
Nagpur	8	26	111	8	33	114	6	30	99
Nashik	43	35	45	30	25	79	23	29	89
Patna	10	50	123	7	39	120	BDL*	40*	105*
Pune	20	45	109	22	37	103	23	40	82
Rajkot	13	18	100	11	14	105	11	15	105
Surat	19	28	92	17	24	87	19	26	91
Vadodara	17	29	109	14	28	77	16	30	86
Varanasi	16	19	114	16	19	106	16*	19*	118*
Vijayawada	8	37	89	5	28	96	5	14	80
Visakhapatnam	9	30	91	10	30	83	13	32	97

Source : Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI

Note:- ‘-’ Data not available. ‘*’ inadequate data. BDL — Below Detection Limit (*i.e.*) less than 4 micrograms per cubic meter for SO₂ and less than 9 micrograms per cubic meter for NO₂). Data of Agra is of sensitive area and data of Jamshedpur and Asansol is of Industrial Area. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet of Environmental Data Bank available as on date. Data for 2009 is average of data available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard Nov. 2009 for Residential, Industrial, Rural & other areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 ug/m³, NO₂ = 40 ug/m³ and RSPM = 60 ug/m³.

Bio-safety of Bt. Brinjal

4044. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the practice of sound science, a large number of independent longer and medium term studies that were needed to consider all aspects of bio-safety are to be conducted in the case of Bt. Brinjal;

(b) if so, why the regulatory system has been allowed to be captured by multinational companies like Monsanto and using science of genomics for profits; and

(c) whether there is any dearth of scientific evidence with regard to adverse environmental and health impacts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Bt. Brinjal has been developed in full compliance with the existing regulatory framework and biosafety guidelines which are at par with international norms. The Government of India is following a policy of case by case assessment 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. However, based on the outcome of the public consultations on Bt. Brinjal organized by this Ministry, the Government has imposed a moratorium on commercialization of Bt. Brinjal event EE-1 on February 09, 2010 till such time independent scientific studies establish, to the satisfaction of both the public and professionals, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in consultation with eminent scientists is drawing up fresh protocols for specific tests to establish the safety of Bt. Brinjal.

(c) There are several Bt. food crops that are in commercial production in more than 25 countries and are also being imported by many more countries for consumption as food and feed. So far there is no scientific evidence to conclude that Bt. crops are harmful to the health and environment.

Enquiry into conclusion on glacier melting

4045. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any inquiry about the reasons for drawing a conclusion over glacier melting by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC) and thus causing serious concern for the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a handiwork of any vested interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any inquiry about the reasons for drawing a conclusion over glacier melting by IPCC. However, the Government had introduced a 'Discussion Paper' on "Himalayan Glacier: A state of Art review of Glacial Retreat and Climate Change". The discussion paper seeks to encourage informed science-based discussion on relevant issues.

(c) The IPCC reports are peer review of existing literatures prepared through a well laid-down procedure. IPCC has stated that clear and well established standards of evidence required by the IPCC procedures, were not applied properly in drafting the paragraph on the subject of melting of Himalayan glaciers.

Introduction of Bt. Brinjal

4046. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the final decision of the Central Government on the introduction of genetically modified crop like Bt. Brinjal;

(b) the names of States opposing the move and announcing a ban on Bt. Brinjal even before the Central Government takes a final decision;

(c) what are the ill and evil effects on the one side and good effects on the other in the introduction of Bt. Brinjal; and

(d) when the ill-effects and disadvantages are more and manifold, which interest was responsible to advocate the introduction of this attempt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government has imposed a moratorium only on commercialization of Bt. brinjal event EE-1 till such time independent scientific studies establish, to the satisfaction of both the public and professionals, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment. The moratorium is not applicable to other GM food or food crops. All Genetically Modified (GM) crops are required to undergo prescribed tests to establish that they are safe for human health and environment.

(b) The Governments of Kerala and Uttarakhand have informed that they have taken a decision to prohibit environmental release of all GM seeds and keep the State totally GM free.

(c) Bt. brinjal plants have an inbuilt mechanism of protection against Fruit and Shoot borer, one of the major pests that cause damage to the brinjal crop throughout its life cycle. The advantage include reduced insecticide application, lesser exposure of the farmers to insecticides and lesser pesticide residues in brinjal fruit and therefore safer to consumers. The potential risks associated with GM crops include risk to the environment and human health, and loss of biodiversity.

(d) So far there is no scientific evidence to conclude that ill-effects and disadvantages of Bt. brinjal are far more than its advantages. However, in view of the concerns that have emerged during the public consultations on Bt brinjal, the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee in consultation with eminent scientists would draw up fresh protocols for specific tests to evaluate the safety of Bt. Brinjal. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when scientific studies establish that it is safe for the human health and environment.

People displaced from forests

4047. Dr. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 million people have been displaced from forests of which 40 per cent are tribals, since Independence;

(b) if so, what is the rehabilitation measures taken to accommodate the displaced tribals; and

(c) by resorting to such displacement, whether the purpose of improving forest wealth and environment was achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests does not maintain records of people displaced from forests. However, after promulgation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with effect from 25.10.1980, while processing the proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under the provision of this Act, due emphasis is laid on the rehabilitation of persons getting displaced, including the tribals, on account of proposed diversion of forest land.

(c) Under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, forest land is diverted for non-forestry purpose and as such no improvement in forest wealth and environment is expected. However, in the cases of displacement of villages from the core zones of Protected Areas, adequate provision is made for their satisfactory rehabilitation. Such displacement has invariably resulted into better management of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Sufferings of wildlife due to construction work of resorts and hotels

‡4048. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the wildlife is suffering due to construction work of resort and hotels going on around the Jim Corbet National Park;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has thought of rein in such hotels and resort on Central level;
- (d) whether Government rules are being violated in such construction works; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Reports relating to disturbance of wildlife habitat/corridor around Corbett Tiger Reserve on account of tourism infrastructure have come to light.

(c) to (e) The State has been advised for regulating the tourism related commercial activities in the area, besides declaring the surrounds of Corbett as ecologically sensitive under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Further, guidelines have been issued to phase out tourism activities from the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

core/ critical tiger habitats, while creating buffer in its peripheral areas to mainstream tiger concerns *vis-à-vis* the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Action has been taken for evolving a set of ecotourism guidelines to elicit local public support for tiger conservation.

Disposal of medical wastes

4049. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued directives that all medical institutions must have invertors, auto cloves or microwaves to destroy infectious and hazardous wastes in scientific manner;

(b) whether it is a fact that a deadline was set for the hospitals to acquire such equipments by 2002;

(c) whether it is a fact that 85 per cent of hospitals and medical institutions have breached and ignored this deadline with cooperation of authorities; and;

(d) if so, what action would be taken to enquire into such violations and set a time-bound target for its re-implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, every occupier generating bio-medical waste, which include hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, etc., shall set up requisite bio-medical waste treatment facilities such as incinerators, autoclaves, microwave systems, etc., for treatment of waste, or ensure requisite treatment of waste at a common waste treatment facility. The deadline for setting up such equipments/treatment facilities was 31st December, 2002.

(c) and (d) The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories are the 'Prescribed Authorities' responsible for enforcement of the provisions of these Rules and to ensure that the occupier of an Health Care Establishment treats the bio-medical waste either in its own premises or in a common waste treatment facility. In case there are any violations of compliance to the Rules, the SPCBs/PCCs are required to take necessary actions against the defaulters. The Government has not received any report regarding breaching of the deadline by 85% hospitals and medical institutions.

Impact of climate change

4050. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of climate change on different system including agriculture in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action plan has been checked out by Government to combat ill effects of climate changes in coordination with the global agencies; and
- (d) if so, the features of such action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government had set up an Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change. The Status Reports on various sectors *e.g.* agriculture, methane emissions from livestock, coastal zone, health, water resources, forests and natural ecosystem were prepared and shared with the nodal Ministries.

Indian Council on Agriculture Research (ICAR) has set up a network project "Impact, Adaptation, vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change". The network partners have assessed the likely impacts of climate change on several crops, soils, pests, water, fish and livestock. They have also assessed the magnitude of emissions of greenhouse gases from Indian agriculture and have evaluated the potential of various mitigation strategies.

(c) and (d) 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.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture aims at developing strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change through development of new varieties of thermal resistant crops, new credit and insurance mechanisms, better access to information and use of bio-technology. The Mission has a component of international cooperation with appropriate international bodies.

Exploitation of natural resources

‡4051. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that natural resources are being exploited very fast in the name of development;
- (b) if so, whether Government is formulating any concrete and effective scheme for maintaining nature's balance; 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) No such data has come to the notice of this Ministry indicating exploitation of natural resources at a very fast pace. Nevertheless, developmental activities do result in exploitation of the natural resources. However, whenever any forest land is diverted for the purpose of developmental works under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, appropriate mitigative measures are stipulated to minimize the adverse impact of the diversion and to maintain the nature's balance.

Promotion of eco-flex

4052. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to ban PVC flex and to promote eco-flex;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether all leading countries and organizations have abandoned PVC flex and are using eco-flex;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the measures proposed to be adopted to promote eco-flex and ban PVC toxic flex; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) flex is synthetic polymer made from PVC compound, additives, colours, plasticizers etc. Eco-flex is considered to be bio-degradable and compostable plastic and reported to be used internationally for trash bags, disposable food packagings etc. The Government is not considering a ban on use of flex material.

Decrease in population of sparrow

†4053. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the population of Goraiya sparrow found in the country has been decreasing day by day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has made any plan to save Goraiya and to increase their population; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Studies carried out by some organizations including Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology, Coimbatore and Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai indicate a decline in the population of Goraiya sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). The decline in population may be attributed to a number of factors including food scarcity, loss of preferred habitat, loss of nesting sites in big cities, overuse of pesticides in agriculture, orchards and gardens and use of insecticides laden seeds. The Ministry has sanctioned a research project to Bombay Natural History Society in 2009 for 'Investigation of causes of House Sparrow (*Passar domesticus*) population decline in urban sub-habitats of India'.

Project clean Ganga

4054. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to spend Rs. 15000 crore over the next 10 years to clean up the Ganga;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether projects worth Rs. 1400 crore have already been approved under this plan;
- (c) whether the Ganga clean up project has yielded any significant results over the last 25 years;
- (d) whether Government has been able to control rising pollution levels in other rivers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The first meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (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 in to Ganga. Sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under Ganga Action Plan against about 3000 mld being generated in the towns along Ganga. An estimated investment of Rs. 15,000 crore over the next 10 years will be required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure, to be shared suitably between Centre and States.

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. In the first phase, project proposals of around Rs. 1400 crores have been sanctioned under the NGRBA, which include sewer networks, sewage treatment plants and sewage pumping stations, electric crematoria, dhobi ghats, community toilets, development and beautification of river front, etc. in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttarakhand.

(c) to (e) The Central Government initiated the river conservation through launching of Ganga Action Plan in 1985. The scope of the river cleaning programme was increased to all major rivers of the country with the launching of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in 1995. NRCP now covers 167 towns along polluted stretches of 38 rivers spread over 20 States. The objective of the plan is to improve the water quality of the major rivers in the country through implementation of various pollution abatement works. Sewage treatment capacity of around 4000 mld has been created so far under the Plan. Based on the independent water quality monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions, the water quality in terms of BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) values is reported to have improved in major rivers as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works. For example, in respect of water quality of river Ganga, the BOD values in the year 2009

ranged between 1.0 to 6.25 mg/litre in major monitoring locations as compared to BOD values ranging between 1.7 to 15.5 mg/litre in 1986. In respect of river Yamuna, the water quality is within the prescribed limits except in the stretch of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. The deviation in water quality of the river in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh is mainly because of large scale abstraction of fresh water for drinking and other purposes.

Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments. 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.

Expanding desert in western part of the country

4055. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that deserts are expanding at higher pace in western part of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering the proposal; and
- (c) the present status on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the information provided by Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, analysis of climatic records for more than 100 years in the western part of India has not shown at present any evidence of expansion of deserts for arid areas as they are scientifically called.

(b) and (c) In order to pre-empt any expansion of arid areas and also to address drought and desertification in the arid and semi-arid zones, Government of India is continuing its efforts at efficient utilization and conservation of land and water resources through a number of watershed development programmes, afforestation programmes and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

EIA report on solid waste plant

4056. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would get EIA report for environmental clearance for Solid Waste Management Plant at Dundahera, Ghaziabad vetted by an expert committee as it is based on misleading and incorrect data;

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

(c) whether the Central Government would protect fundamental right to life of people who are living or intend to move into the integrated township (Crossings Republic) that is coming up right next to the proposed site as the funds for this project have been provided from Central exchequer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Municipal Solid Waste project at Dundahera, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh is category 'B' project as per Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, to be appraised by the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC). During appraisal the SEAC is required to ascertain the facts and correctness of data.

(c) and (d) The public consultation is a part of Environmental Impact Assessment process. The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board had organized public consultation/ public hearing on 20-04-2010 to seek the views of various stake-holders on the project.

Central assistance for FPI in Kerala

4057. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted any proposal for Central Assistance for food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has not received any proposals directly from State Governments including that of Kerala for financial assistance for setting up of food processing units on its own. However, MFPI under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation, Establishment and Modernization of Food Processing Industries provides financial assistance to the proposals received from eligible agencies for setting up of food processing units as per guidelines of scheme. MFPI schemes are project specific, not State specific.

To promote food processing in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas. In order to ensure speedy disbursement of financial assistance, the Ministry has decentralized the disbursement procedure through banks/ financial institutions under the scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries *w.e.f.* 01.04.2007. Under the decentralized procedure, the applications are received directly by the Banks/FIs. During last three years, Ministry has approved 112 proposals for which an amount of Rs. 1985.70 lakh has been released under the Scheme to the various units in the State of Kerala.

In order to ensure speedy disbursement of financial assistance, the Ministry has decentralized the disbursement procedure through banks *via* an e-portal under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of food processing industries with effect from 01.04.2007.

Ministry has also formulated and is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the establishment and modernization of Food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support of R&D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries. Moreover, the Government has taken several steps like tax reduction, waiver/reduction of excise duty, reduction of custom duty on specific food items with a view to encourage the growth of Food Processing Industries and make them more competitive. Further, the Ministry under its Plan Scheme of establishing Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP),

Promotion of Research and Development, Capacity Building and Human Resources Development provide assistance to food processing industries to enable them to compete in the international market.

Food parks

4058. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the number of approved as well as operational food parks in the country;
- (b) what is the targets of revenue Government has planned to generate from food parks during the next two financial years;
- (c) what is the number of work force Government has aimed to employ through food parks during that period;
- (d) whether there is any food park approved for Uttarakhand; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) A list of approved as well as operational food parks is given Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The scheme of food park envisaged to make available common infrastructure facilities to the food processing industries especially small & medium entrepreneurs. Revenue generation is an indirect outcome of promotion of food processing sector. However, each food park is expected to attract about 30 industrial units. Taking an average project cost of food park as Rs. 15-16 Cr, total investment in 56 food parks will be around Rs. 850.00 Cr. In the organized sector, investment of Rs. 1.00 Cr. is expected to generate 140 jobs. Therefore, investment of Rs. 850.00 Cr. is likely to generate 1,19,000 jobs.

(d) and (e) Government has approved setting up of a Mega Food Park in Haridwar district of Uttarakhand. The Core Processing Centre (CPC) is located at Padartha village of Haridwar. It has acquired land for setting up of 5 Primary Processing Centres (PPC) at Prahladpur, Maral, Dev Prayag, Budhana and Daudpur Haji.

Statement

Details of approved as well as operational food parks

S. No.	State	Location of the Project	Implementing agency	Year of approval	Project cost	Approved MFPI grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kuppam, Distt. — Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.,	2000-01	1388.00	400.00	200.00	Operational
2.	Assam	Chaygaon, Distt. Kamrup	Assam small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,	2000-01	546.49	350.00	175.00	Under progress
3.	Bihar	Hajipur, District Vaishali	North Bihar Ind. Area Dev. Authority, C/o Department of Industries	2002-03	1978.30	400.00	-	No grant provided due to no progress
4.	Chhattisgarh	Village Teadesara, Distt. — Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation	2001-02	838.35	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
5.	Haryana	Saha, Distt. — Ambala	Haryana state Ind. Dev. Corporation Ltd.,	2001-02	731.01	293.00	293.00	Operational

6.	Haryana	Rai, Distt. — Sonipat,	Haryana State Ind. Dev. Corporation Ltd.,	2001-02	5320.22	400.00	200.00	Operational
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Khunmoh, Distt. — Srinagar,	J&K State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	725.82	400.00	300.00	Operational
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Sopore, Baramulla	J&K State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (J&K SIDCO)	2002-03	948.30	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu Agro Industrial Food Park,	2001-02	625.00	346.00	273.00	Under-progress
10.	Karnataka	Malur, Distt. — Kolar,	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board / Food Karnataka Limited	2000-01	1800.00	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
11.	Karnataka	Bagalkot,	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board / Food Karnataka Limited	2000-01	1859.00	400.00	100.00	Under-progress
12.	Karnataka	Jevargi	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board Food Karnataka Limited	2002-03	1793.00	400.00	100.00	Under-progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Karnataka	Hirriyur	M/s Akshay Food Park Limited	2006-07	1639.00	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
14.	Kerala	Distt. Mallapuram,	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	1996-97	1950.00	400.00	400.00	Operational
15.	Kerala	Aroor, Distt. — Alappuzha,	Marine Products Infrastructure Development Corporation P. Ltd. (MIDCON) / Seafood Park India Ltd.	2001-02	1196.19	299.00	265.00	Operational
16.	Kerala	Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	2002-03	313.00	200.00	200.00	Operational
17.	Kerala	Adoor	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	2005-06	1730.00	388.00	194.00	Under-progress
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaggakhedi, Distt. — Mandsaur,	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	2000-01	815.08	381.83	381.83	Operational

19.	Madhya Pradesh	Nimrani, Distt. Khargone,	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	2001-02	866.36	400.00	300.00	Under-progress
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Piparia, Babai, Distt. — Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Bhopal) Ltd.,	2001-02	820.98	400.00	328.76	Operational
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Borgaon, Distt. Chhindwara	M. P. Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.,	2001-02	837.65	400.00	400.00	Operational
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Malanpur, Ghirongi, District Bhind (M.P.)	M. P. Audyogic Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Gwalior) Ltd.	2002-03	801.52	400.00	400.00	Operational
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Maneri, Distt. Mandla	M. P. Audyogic Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.	2002-03	832.64	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
24.	Maharashtra	Butibori, Distt. — Nagpur,	Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	1117.50	400.00	300.00	Under-progress
25.	Maharashtra	Vinchur, Distt. Nashik	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	2001-02	937.53	400.00	300.00	Operational
26.	Maharashtra	Mouza Gumthala, Bhandara Road, Distt. Nagpur	M/s Haldiram Krishi Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Nagpur	2002-03	1400.00	400.00	400.00	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Maharashtra	Village Sangvi, Distt. Satara	M/s Agrifood Informatics (India) Ltd., Pune-411013	2002-03	855.00	400.00	400.00	Operational
28.	Maharashtra	Palus, Distt. — Sangli	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	2003-04	1860.50	400.00	124.00	Operational
29.	Maharashtra	Kapsi, Taluka Kamtee, Distt. Nagpur	M/s Maa Umiya Audyogic sahakari vasahat Maryadit	2005-06	1590.00	387.00	387.00	Operational
30.	Maharashtra	MIDC Industrial Area, Shendra, Aurangabad	M/s Laxmi Nirmal Pratisthan	2006-07	1612.15	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
31.	Manipur	Lamphelpat, Imphal	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	651.00	400.00	200.00	Under-progress
32.	Manipur	Distt. — Ukhrul	Rishang Keishing Foundation for Management of Tribal Areas	2001-02	755.25	400.00	200.00	Operational
33.	Mizoram	Chhingchip,	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries	2001-02	606.00	382.00	382.00	Operational
34.	Nagaland	Bamunpukri, Dimapur	Progressive Rural Development Society	2006-07	1240.00	387.12	96.78	Under-progress

35.	Orissa	Khurda	Orissa Indl. Infrastructure Development Corporation	2001-02	990.73	400.00	200.00	Operational
36.	Punjab	Sirhind, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab Agri Export Corporation	2000-01	1087.70	400.00	200.00	Operational
37.	Rajasthan	Ranpur, Distt. Kota	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	2002-03	952.31	283.70	141.85	Operational
38.	Rajasthan	Boranada, District — Jodhpur	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	2002-03	1367.00	387.77	193.88	Operational
39.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	2003-04	911.56	227.89	100.00	Operational
40.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	2006-07	1762.00	351.98	87.995	Under-progress
41.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar, Distt. — Madurai	V.P.S. Ayyemperumal Nadar & Sons.,	2000-01	1112.00	400.00	400.00	Operational
42.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul District	Nilakottai Food Park Ltd.	2004-05	1300.00	325.00	81.25	Operational
43.	Tripura	Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,	2000-01	707.00	400.00	300.00	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Wise Industrial Park Ltd.	1999-00	1775.00	395.00	271.00	Under-progress
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkion, Distt. — Varanasi	U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	2251.31	400.00	200.00	Operational
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahajanwa, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Industrial Dev. Authority	2004-05	1471.14	323.11	80.77	Operational
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Village Kushalipur, District Saharanpur,	M/s Kushal International Limited.	2002-03	1100.00	400.00	400.00	Operational
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Kursi Road, Distt. — Barabanki	U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	1543.00	400.00	400.00	Operational
49.	West Bengal	Chakgaria, 24 Parganas (South)	State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	1998-99	1494.35	400.00	400.00	Operational
50.	West Bengal	Dankuni, Distt. Hooghly	Modular Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	1996-97	4500.00	400.00	75.00	Under-progress
51.	West Bengal	Haldia District Midnapore.	Haldia Development Authority, Haldia	2002-03	948.00	400.00	200.00	Under-progress

52.	West Bengal	Sultanpur, South 24 Parganas	State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	2003-04	801.13	200.28	200.28	Operational
53.	West Bengal	Malda	Deptt. of Food Processing Industries and Horticulture, Govt. of West Bengal	2003-04	1600.85	387.00	387.00	Operational
54.	West Bengal	Shankarapur, Dist. Purba Medinipur,	Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources, Govt. of West Bengal,	2004-05	715.68	178.92	178.92	Operational
55.	West Bengal	Shankhrail, Howrah	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)	2004-05	1898.96	400.00	400.00	Operational
56.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	M/s Pataka Industries Limited	2005-06	1519.52	379.88	-	No grant provided due to no progress

FPIs in Kashmir

4059. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Kashmir which has not witnessed growth of any mentionable public sector industries offers great opportunity for institution of food processing industries; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry would take to set up such industries in future?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) To promote the food processing industries in the country including Jammu & Kashmir, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various schemes. MFPI through its various schemes for financial assistance and other promotional measures, facilitates creation of food related infrastructure including processing facilities aimed at reducing wastages, enhancing value addition and increasing shelf life. Schemes of MFPI are project specific, not state specific.

In order to increase level of processing and to promote food processing industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 Document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% value addition from 20% 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. An integrated strategy for promotion of agribusiness-Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government.

To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country including J&K Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages/cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has also a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public / private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore including J&K. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging

and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processing Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Establishment of Food Processing Industries, MFPI extends financial assistance to food processing industries including fruit and vegetable processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh in general area or 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. In addition, under the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States including J&K, higher levels of assistance @ 50% upto maximum of Rs. 4.00 crore for setting up and Rs. 1.00 crore for Upgradation of fruit and vegetables processing is available. These Schemes are aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities, modernization of Food Processing Sector.

Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Establishment of Food Processing Industries, MFPI extended financial assistance to 19 food processing units including preservation units in J&K and Rs. 191.635 lakh has been released. Apart from this, 3 Food Parks has been approved and Rs. 1146.00 lakh has been approved for creation of infrastructure facilities in the state of J&K. Under Mini Mission-IV of Technology Mission, 8 food-processing units have been assisted during 11th plan and financial assistance of Rs. 453.50 lakh has been released.

Investment in food processing sector

4060. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an investment of Rs. one lakh crore is likely to be made in the food processing sector by 2015;
- (b) if so, how much is going to be invested by Government and in what manner; and

(c) what are the details of the investment?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) As per Vision 2015 document of the Ministry, investments to the tune of Rs. 100,000 Crore are required to achieve the targets specified in the Vision for the year 2015. Of these, investment worth Rs. 10,000 Crore are expected from Government sector and Rs. 45,000 Crore each from Financial Institutional and the Private Sector. The investment by the Government would be in the form of resource support in implementation of various Schemes.

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

Under the scheme for Infrastructure Development, 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 Mega Food Park 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 farmer's 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.

Financial assistance (grant-in-aid) @ 50% of the project cost in General areas and 75% for NE Region & difficult areas (North East including Sikkim and J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to maximum of Rs. 50 crore for creation of common Infrastructure facilities and facilities for backward and forward linkages and Project Management fee @ 5% of the grant to meet the cost of engaging project Management agency (PMA) at apex level to assist the Ministry and also domain consultancies for SPV.

PPP in FDIs

4061. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether food processing technologies, bench-marking and certification of food-testing laboratories, undertaking joint research where FDI entrepreneurs and domestic business houses are co-operating, are on the anvil so that foreign users have no apprehensions about the quality of Indian processed products, especially fruit and vegetables; and

(b) if so, what are the targets for establishing public-private-partnership in food processing units, so that financial constraints do not dampen the growth of this vital sector?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the establishment of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under the provision of FSSA, 2006, the various food safety and quality assurance schemes for food processing industries namely (1) Fruit Products Order, 1955, (2) Meat Food Products Orders, 1973, (3) Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992, (4) Solvent Extracted Oil, De — Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, (5) Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998, (6) Edible Oils Packaging (regulation) Order, 1998 etc. regulating the different commodity of food and the (7) the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have been brought under the administrative control of the Food Authority invoking the provisions of section 90 of the FSSA, 2006. The mechanism of certification of the processed food is taken care by issuing the license and registration to the manufacturing units. The applicants who wish to manufacture the processed food products has to obtain license /registration under the different commodity specific order which stipulates certain conditions to be observed and provided with adequate infrastructure facilities including potable water in the manufacturing units to ensure the hygienic and standard quality production of the processed food. There are provisions in the different food related orders and acts which empowers the authorized / technical officers to inspect the manufacturing units periodically to ensure that the minimum hygienic conditions as stipulated in the different orders and acts are complied by the units and samples of the different commodities are being drawn for testing in the food laboratories to ascertain their conformity. The defaulters are being dealt with as per the provisions of the orders and acts.

The laboratory accreditation programme is implemented through National Accreditation Board for Calibration and Testing Laboratories (NABL). NABL is affiliated to the International Laboratory

Accreditation Mechanism. NABL accreditation has international acceptance and thus foreign users will have no apprehensions about the quality of the products tested under these laboratories. Although MFPI does not set up food testing laboratories on its own, it provides financial assistance for setting up/ up-gradation of food testing laboratories under its Plan Scheme to various stakeholders such as Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities, private sector organizations. Under the scheme, the ministry provides grant-in-aid of entire cost of laboratory equipments, 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipments, furniture & fixtures in general areas and 33% in difficult areas is provided to Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities. All other implementing agencies/private sector organization are provided grant-in-aid of 50% of laboratory equipments and 25% of cost of Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities & in difficult areas the grant-in-aid is 70% of cost of lab equipments and 33% of technical civil works. During the 11th Plan, the Ministry has a target to set up/ upgrade 74 food testing labs in the country.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. FDI brings in, apart from capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices, thereby providing better access to the domestic industry to foreign technology and integration into the global market. During 2008-09 the FDI was Rs. 455.30 crore (US \$ 102.64 million) and during current year from April 2009-January 2010, Rs. 1208.09 crore (US \$ 255.68 million) was received as Foreign Direct Investment in Food Processing Industries.

The Ministry celebrated year 2008-09 as "Food Safety & Quality Year" to bring about awareness of Food Safety and Quality issues amongst consumers, industry and stakeholders. Quality Council of India is the technical partner of the Ministry to bring about awareness of food safety and quality issues. The initiatives taken by the Ministry for implementation of year 2008-09 are continued during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing units directly in the country. The Ministry under its scheme for technology upgradation, establishment and modernization of food processing industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas and 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of food

processing industries which covers food processing units in various sector such as fruits & vegetables products, consumer industries, grain milling industries, meat & poultry industries, fish processing industries, wine and beer manufacturing industries etc.

Jobs in food processing sector

4062. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has, so far made any assessment about the employment potential in the food processing industries in various States in the country particularly in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to create more jobs in the food processing sector?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of study conducted by Ministry through Rabo bank, vision document 2015 has been formulated wherein, it has been estimated that for every Rs. 1 Crore invested, it creates 18 jobs directly and 64 indirectly in the organized sector. At present food processing sector employs about 13 million people directly and about 35 million people indirectly. Share of various States in employment in the food processing industries in organized sector is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Share of employment in %
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.1%
2	Assam	4.7%
3	Gujarat	5.9%
4	Haryana	3.3%
5	Karnataka	6.0%
6	Kerala	11.9%
7	Madhya Pradesh	2.3%
8	Maharashtra	7.8%
9	Punjab	7.7%

1	2	3
10	Tamil Nadu	11.2%
11	Uttar Pradesh	12.0%
12	West Bengal	4.8%
13	Others	8.3%

(Source: IMAC on behalf of National Skill Development Corporation).

(c) Government is encouraging Food Processing Sector to increase the processing level from 6% to 20% and value addition increase from 20% to 30%, which will create huge impact on employment scenario. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various schemes for promotion and development of food processing industries in the country to increase employment potential in the sector. The scheme of Ministry aims at reducing wastages, enhancing value addition and increasing shelf life.

Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Establishment of Food Processing Industries, MFPI extends financial assistance to food processing industries in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh in general area or 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

The Ministry has a flagship scheme to establish 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 up 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 is provided for setting up of Mega Food Parks. It is estimated that 30 Mega Food Parks proposed for 11th Plan will ensure enhanced employment opportunities to over a million farmers.

To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities and backward linkages in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public / private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme

envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 Crore.

In order to enhance investment flow in the sector, Government has taken several fiscal incentive measures over last 5 years which has resulted in FDI inflow of over Rs. 1208.09 Crore in 2009-10. Fiscal incentive has also lead to export growth of processed food from Rs. 21805 Crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 36294 Crore in 2008-09. Ministry is implementing comprehensive schemes for Human Resource Development which implements programmes like Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) which contributes in the job creations. Ministry is also implementing comprehensive schemes like Quality Assurances, CODEX, R&D and Strengthening of Institution for overall development of food processing sector.

Financial Crunch in Prasar Bharati

4063. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prasar Bharati, especially, the All India Radio, is facing financial crunch and it is not in a position to pay honorarium and salaries to the workers and staff in time;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promotional avenues for TVNCs

4064. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to Starred Question 342 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2009 and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that TVNCs appointed in 1988 were regularized and in the said regularization order it was stated that they would be governed by general CCS Rules;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that though Recruitment Rules (RRs) and promotional policy are part of CCS Rules but no promotional avenues was created though the Ministry gave an undertaking

to CAT that RRs were being framed and once they are framed, the promotions will take place; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir. The TVNCs engaged in 1988 on contract basis in the category of artists were declared as temporary government servant by order in the year 1993. All rules and regulations which were applicable to regular civil government servants were also made applicable to them.

(b) and (c) The Government, as such, has not given any undertaking in the CAT. However, in compliance to the CAT Principal Bench, order dated 15.1.2009, a proposal for creation of three higher posts viz one Principal Correspondent and two Special News Correspondent for providing promotional avenues to the TVNCs is under consideration of the Government. Simultaneously Recruitment Rules are also being framed in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training.

Amendment in Prasar Bharti Act

4065. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to amend the Prasar Bharati Act; and

(b) the reasons for delay to constitute the Parliamentary Committee of Prasar Bharati, according to the mandatory provisions of the existing Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to amend Section 11 of the Prasar Bharti Act, 1990 based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GOM) dated 05.10.2007 and 26.9.2008.

(b) The issue whether a Parliamentary Committee is to be constituted as per Section 13 of the Prasar Bharti Act, 1990 or Section 13 of the Act is to be deleted has been referred to the GOM, which has been reconstituted on 10.2.2010 for taking a view.

Status of TVNCs/ANCs/ANEs

4066. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 342 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2009 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TVNCs/ANCs/ANEs are departmental candidate in class I scale and as per the IBPS Rules, departmental candidates in class I and above scales are deemed to be in IBPS;

(b) whether it is further a fact that the news and current affairs is part of programme as per DD manual and IBPS Gazette Notification; and

(c) if so, what is the justification for not inducting them into IBPS, filing appeal and calling it *sub-judice* and creating a separate cadre in which only a few will be promoted?

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

(b) All contents in any channel is a part of programme. The reference to Manual and IB(P)S Gazette Notification relates to Programme Production posts and not to the post of TVNC.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Control over media

4067. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that electronic media and films have become a phenomenal source of sexual crimes and libertine behavior of the people; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to have control over the media drawing a line between freedom of expression and free licensing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No such study has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) So far as Electronic Media (Private TV) is concerned, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network, are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networking (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed there under. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes are brought to the notice of the Government. So far as Films are concerned the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the Rules and Guidelines framed there under. Under

the guideline 2 (VII), 2 (IX) and 2(X), care is to be taken that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity, scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented, and scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation or scenes of a similar nature are avoided and if any such matters are germane to the theme they are reduced to the minimum and no details are shown. Care is also taken to ensure that film that have content not suitable for minors is given 'A' certificate.

Paid news-items

4068. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have seen paid news-items in Economic Times and Financial Express news on 8th April, 2010 by the DLF Ltd;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction to the guidelines of the Press Council of India;
- (c) whether DLF and the concerned newspapers have been warned for violating the guidelines on paid news by the Press Council of India; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for maintaining and improving the standard of newspapers and news agencies in India. The PCI monitors and takes cognizance, *suo motu* or on complaints, of print media which are violative of journalistic ethics. The PCI has neither taken cognizance of any instance of paid news in Economic Times and Financial Express by DLF Ltd. nor received any such complaint.

The Press Council of India has taken cognizance of the phenomenon of 'paid news' and the issue is under examination by the Council. The Government will take a view on receiving the recommendations of the Press Council of India in this regard.

Status of Air and Doordarshan

4069. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan *vis-à-vis* Prasar Bharati;
- (b) how the service conditions of employees and officers working with AIR and Doordarshan and governed;
- (c) whether Prasar Bharati had drafted new service rules and regulations for the employees and officers who are placed under their control on account of Government decision; and
- (d) who is responsible for grievances of the employees working in the field either with AIR or Doordarshan all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati was established as an autonomous corporation by an Act of Parliament and it was entrusted with the functions discharged by Akashwani and Doordarshan. Akashwani and Doordarshan are part and parcel of Prasar Bharati.

(b) and (c) All the Government servants working in Akashwani and Doordarshan were placed on terms of deemed deputation to the Corporation with effect from 1st April, 2000 without any deputation allowance till such a time as they are transferred to the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Section 11.

A GOM was constituted by the Government to consider various aspects of the working of Prasar Bharati including the service conditions of its employees. GOM has recommended that employees recruited upto 05.10.2007 shall continue to be Government servants on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati till retirement and will enjoy all facilities at par with Central Government employees and that the employees recruited after 05.10.2007 will be Prasar Bharati employees. The Ministry in the process of implementing the decisions of the GOM by amending Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act.

At present, they are governed by the Government rules and regulations.

(d) As per DoP & T guidelines. Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been put in place by Prasar Bharati at various levels viz at the stations/Kendra level, at zonal levels, at the Directions level and at the Prasar Bharati Secretariat level.

Legislation to Regulate Broadcasting Services

4070. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a comprehensive legislation to regulate broadcasting services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry in the Year 2007 has put up a draft comprehensive legislation namely the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007, on the website www.mib.nic.in for consultation with stakeholders.

(b) The present draft to Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill proposed in August 2007 essentially seeks to achieve the following:-

(i) To provide legislative sanction retroactively to Government guidelines on various regulatory aspects such as television channels' Uplinking / Down linking, private FM Radio, Community Radio, DTH etc.

(ii) To set up a new Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India clearly specifying respective powers and functions of the Central Government, the BRAI, the licensing authorities and the authorized officers.

(iii) To subsume the existing Cable Television Network Regulation Act in the new legislation.

(iv) To make enabling provisions on the following:-

(a) Cross media ownership and restrictions on accumulation of interests to provide for competition and plurality of views.

(b) Minimum domestically sourced content in foreign channels to promote indigenous media/entertainment industry, particularly in the field of animation and gaming etc.

(v) Minimum obligations on all channels for public service broadcasting in their programme and advertising content and setting up of a Public Service Broadcasting Council for their implementation.

However concerns have been expressed by various sections in the media with reference to the need, scope, functional and financial autonomy and independent functioning of the proposed regulator. The Ministry has initiated wide ranging consultations with stakeholders for arriving at a consensus on this issue. A Task Force of the Ministry's officials and representatives of the

Broadcasters has been constituted to hold further interaction with diverse stakeholders to understand their perspective and submit a roadmap for setting up of an independent Broadcast Authority. The Task force has held six meeting so far with stakeholders.

- (c) Does not arise.

Diamond jubilee celebrations by PTI

4071. SHRI MOHD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Press Trust of India (PTI) celebrated diamond jubilee celebrations recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the welfare measures being announced for PTI staff and media related persons on the occasions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) (a) to (c) Press Trust of India (PTI) is a non-governmental news agency. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting exercises no control over the internal affairs of PTI.

Appointment of News Correspondents

4072. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 342 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2009 and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry gave an undertaking in CAT, Principal Bench (Gauri Shankar Kapoor case) in 1987-88 that it was not a one-time exercise as Government wanted to build up its own cadre of professionals, but no other batch was inducted;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that CAT directed to amend IIS Rules suitable to recruit professional but it was not done; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) The CAT *inter-alia* directed that Rule 4(5) of the IIS (Group 'A') Rules, 1987 should suitably be amended if it is decided to encadre the posts of Television News Correspondent (TVNC) in the Indian Information Service. However, the Government decided not to encadre the posts of TVNCs in the cadre of IIS.

- (c) In view of reply to part (b) above, the question of amendment of IIS Rules does not arise.

HDTV Technology in Doordarshan

†4073. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government would consider to provide Doordarshan with latest HDTV technology facility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when this technology is likely to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Government has approved an Eleventh plan scheme of Rs. 165 crore for enabling Doordarshan to provide High Definition Television (HDTV) services. Doordarshan's scheme of High Definition Television (HDTV) *inter alia* includes the projects of HDTV studios at Delhi & Mumbai, HDTV field production, post production & preview facilities at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai, augmentation of C-band & Ku-band Direct to Home (DTH) uplinks at Delhi for transmission of HDTV channel in satellite mode (including DTH) and HDTV transmitters at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai. As per present indications, the above scheme is expected to be implemented in about three years time. Under a pilot project, Doordarshan has already procured an HDTV OB Van. Doordarshan as Host Broadcaster is also making arrangement for coverage of Commonwealth Games in HDTV format.

Amendment in Cable TV Network Act

4074. SHRI RAJNITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposal received from Maharashtra to amend the Cable Television Network Act, 1995, alongwith date of its receipt;
- (b) the details thereof and the status of the proposal;
- (c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the proposal; and
- (d) by when the proposal would be sanctioned?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) The proposal dated 20.10.2006 of the State Government of Maharashtra was received by the Ministry *vide* their letter No. LAA0805/C.R.236/T-1 dated 17th May 2008 seeking certain amendment in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

(b) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 at present does not provide for cancellation of registration. There are some other deficiencies in the Cable Act which needs to be rectified. The proposal of the State Government of Maharashtra also seeks an amendment in the Act to enable the registering authority to refuse registration and renewal of registration in cases of non-payment of entertainment duty. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has on 25.07.2008 submitted comprehensive recommendations on restructuring of cable services to the Ministry. The recommendations, *inter-alia*, provide for migration to a system of licensing from the present system of registration with clear terms and conditions of license and its renewal and also suspension/cancellation of license in case of breach of terms and conditions of license. The documentary proof requirements suggested for grant of license /renewal also include the details of tax payments etc. The Government is in agreement with the TRAI's recommendations in the above context.

(c) The Government is firming up its view on the other recommendations of TRAI which also require amendments to the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 so that a comprehensive proposal can be taken to Parliament.

(d) No time limit can be prescribed as such policy issues require large scale consultations with stakeholders and other Ministries/Departments of the Government.

Limits of acceptable advertising

4075. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a newly formed apex panel Competition Appellate Tribunal is planning to define the limits of acceptable advertising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quasi-judicial body is empowered to look into unfair trade practices and will spell out the do's and don'ts for electronic and print media advertisement in a first of its kind move in this country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. But there is no such move to spell out the do's and don'ts for electronic media advertisement.

Framing of rules under Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003

4076. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules under the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003 are yet to be framed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the requisite rules are likely to be framed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Conduct of Election (Amendment) Rules, 2003 were notified *vide* S.O.903 (E) dated the 5th August, 2003. Though it was mentioned in the said rules that they shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. Subsequently a corrigendum to the said notification was issued *vide* S.O.1047 (E) dated the 12th September, 2003 to the effect that the said rules shall come into force on the date on which the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003 came into force. The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003 came into force *w.e.f.* 22nd September, 2003 *vide* S.O. 1088 (E) dated the 22nd September, 2003.

Legal advice by head of tribunals

4077. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retired judges of High Courts and Supreme Court appointed as heads or members of various tribunals are allowed to give legal advice in the form of arbitration in private disputes;

(b) if so, how his Ministry justifies the judges of High Courts and Supreme Court appointed as heads or members of tribunals and getting full salary of a sitting judge to give legal advice by charging huge fee;

(c) whether there are any plans to stop heads or members of tribunals from giving such advice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Chairmen, Presidents, Vice Chairmen, Vice Presidents and Members of various tribunals are regulated by the Acts, Rules, Regulations etc. relating to the terms and conditions of their appointments which are administered by the respective Ministries/Departments. In so far as the President, Senior Vice President, Vice Presidents and Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, which is administered by the Ministry of Law and Justice, are concerned, the terms and conditions of their appointment do not permit them to undertake any arbitration work while functioning in these capacities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration wherein persons functioning as Chairmen, Presidents, Vice Chairmen, Vice Presidents and Members are stopped from giving such advice in arbitration work.

Status of pending cases

4078. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the status of various measures undertaken by Government to dispose of mounting pending cases in the Supreme Court, High Courts and various Subordinate Courts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): In order to facilitate disposal of cases by the judiciary, in the superior as well as the subordinate courts in the country, a number of measures have been taken by Government. In so far as the High Courts and the Supreme Court are concerned Government has already increased the strength of Judges. Upgrading of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure of the High Courts and the Supreme Court is being done as part of an on-going scheme. The scheme for computerization of district and subordinate courts of the country is under implementation as a Mission Mode Project. Through a scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, Government is providing financial assistance to the States/Union Territories to augment their resources for construction of court buildings and the residential accommodation of the Judges. Since the inception of the scheme in 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1102.61 crore has been provided to the States/UTs up to 31.3.2010. Government has also encouraged methods of alternate dispute redressal, mediation and

reconciliation, holding of Lok Adalats as measures for disposing of pending cases. Fast Track Courts, that were set up for speedy disposal of pending session cases under respective High Courts have disposed off 2,908,718 cases out of 3,585,700 cases that were transferred to them since inception of these courts in 2001. Similarly, Gram Nyayalayas are being set up by States to bring justice closer to the doorstep of the common people in rural areas which will help to bring down pendency.

Filling up of posts of district judges

4079. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether judiciary faces a crisis of merit at a crucial layer as majority of the States are finding it difficult to fill 25 percent of district judge posts through a limited departmental examination, that was devised to give talent a speedy promotion route;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has conveyed to the Supreme Court that adequate number of candidates are not qualifying in competitive test for district judge posts; and

(c) if so, whether Prime Minister has asked the States to ensure speedy implementation of the Gram Nyayalaya Act to ensure speedy justice at the doorsteps of the common people?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The limited departmental examination to fill up 25% posts of district judges are held by the respective High Courts. No High Court has informed Central Government of any crisis of merit occurring in filling up of such posts through promotions.

(c) In his address at the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 16th August, 2009 the Prime Minister urged that the State Governments initiate immediate action to operationalise the Gram Nyayalayas in their States.

Vacations and working hours in higher judiciary

4080. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether the Law Commission in its 230th report opined that considering the staggering arrears, vacations in the higher judiciary must be curtailed by at least 10 to 15 days and the court working hours should be extended by at least half an hour;

(b) whether the Supreme Court works only 190 days a year and how it compares with other countries;

(c) whether Justice J.S. Verma has commented that it is an outdated British legacy which should have been done away with six decades back;

(d) what are the other recommendations of the Law Commission; and

(e) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the recommendations contained in the 230th Report of the Law Commission suggests that considering the staggering arrears vacations in the higher judiciary must be curtailed by at least 10 to 15 days and the court working hours be extended by at least half an hour.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No such comments of Justice J.S. Verma have been communicated to the Government nor have such comments been mentioned in the 230th Report of the Law Commission.

(d) and (e) The recommendations of the Law Commission in its 230th Report, which are actually suggestions made by a Supreme Court Judge in an article published in Halsbury's Law monthly of November 2008 adopted by the Law Commission, are given in Statement (See below). These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Recommendations of Law Commissions

2.1 Hon'ble Shri Justice Asok Kumar Ganguly, a Supreme Court Judge, in his article titled "Judicial Reforms" published in Halsbury's Law Monthly of November 2008 has suggested a few norms, which the judges and lawyers must agree to follow very rigorously, in order to liquidate the huge backlog. The suggestions are quoted below:

[1] There must be full utilization of the court working hours. The judges must be punctual and lawyers must not be asking for adjournments, unless it is absolutely necessary. Grant of adjournment must be guided strictly by the provisions of Order 17 of the Civil Procedure Code.

[2] Many cases are filed on similar points and one judgment can decide a large number of cases. Such cases should be clubbed with the help of technology and used to dispose other such

cases on a priority basis; this will substantially reduce the arrears. Similarly, old cases, many of which have become infructuous, can be separated and listed for hearing and their disposal normally will not take much time. Same is true for many interlocutory applications filed even after the main cases are disposed of. Such cases can be traced with the help of technology and disposed of very quickly.

[3] Judges must deliver judgments within a reasonable time and in that matter, the guidelines given by the apex court in the case of *Anil Rai v. State of Bihar*, (2001) 7 SCC 318 must be scrupulously observed, both in civil and criminal cases.

[4] Considering the staggering arrears, vacations in the higher judiciary must be curtailed by at least 10 to 15 days and the court working hours should be extended by at least half-an-hour.

[5] Lawyers must curtail prolix and repetitive arguments and should supplement it by written notes. The length of the oral argument in any case should not exceed one hour and thirty minutes, unless the case involves complicated questions of law or interpretation of Constitution.

[6] Judgments must be clear and decisive and free from ambiguity, and should not generate further litigation. We must remember Lord Macaulay's statement made about 150 years ago.

"Our principle is simply this —

Uniformity when you can have it,

Diversity when you must have it,

In all cases, Certainty"

[7] Lawyers must not resort to strike under any circumstances and must follow the decision of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in the case of *Harish Uppal (Ex-Capt.) v. Union of India* reported in (2003) 2 SCC 45.

Things I know are easier written, than done and for all these reforms, what is required is a lot of discipline and introspection and a realization that without these reforms, the present system is under threat. Both, judges and lawyers, have to change their mindsets. Unless our mental barriers to reforms are mellowed, all doses of external remedies are bound to fail. We must remember what Gandhiji Said: *"If you want to change anything, you be the change".*

2.2 We adopt the above suggestions and recommend accordingly.

Status of Law Commission's reports

4081. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Law Commission's reports under examinations by Government;
- (b) since when these reports are under examination;
- (c) what is the present status of these reports; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to expedite examination of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) 83 reports are pending with various Ministries/Departments for consideration/implementation

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending cases

†4082. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pendency of cases in courts is increasing;
- (b) the details of pending cases. State-wise;
- (c) the separate measures being taken for quick disposal of those cases;
- (d) whether Government has formulated/is considering any plan for disposal of cases in lower courts by mutual understanding;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the result/experience thereof; and
- (f) the plan being formulated to reduce the number of cases of States and Central Government, keeping in view that in most of the cases State or Central Government is a party?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The pendency of cases in the courts in the country including the superior courts during the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Pendency as on 31 st December
1	2007	2,87,99,567
2	2008	2,98,53,043
3	2009	3,13,34,354

(b) Statements indicating the number of cases pending in the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts are given in Statement — I and II (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (f) Government has taken a number of steps to facilitate reduction in pendency of cases and at present is implementing schemes for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, computerization of the district and subordinate courts and training of conciliators and mediators.

Government has been encouraging the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods to facilitate dispute resolution outside the courts and to reduce pendency of cases in the country. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has been amended to provide for settlement of disputes through arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat or through mediation. Various High Courts have set up Mediation Cells at District Level Courts and also in the High Courts. National Legal Services Authority and the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution are promoting ADR. Training programmes are also organized for training of Arbitrators, Conciliators and Mediators.

A National Consultation for Strengthening the Judiciary towards Reducing Pendency and Delays was held in New Delhi on 24-25 October, 2009. As per the deliberations at the National Consultation, Government has approved, in principle, setting up of a National Mission for Justice Delivery which *inter-alia* provides for framing a National Litigation Policy for addressing the issue of litigation in which Government is a party.

Statement – I

Pendency position in all the High Courts as on 31.12.2009

Sl. No	Name of the High Court	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	668029	282835	950864
2	Andhra Pradesh	162470	24580	187050
3	Bombay	295714	42469	338183
4	Calcutta	273291	46555	319846
5	Chhattisgarh	42701	17717	60418
6	Delhi	49669	11608	61277
7	Gujarat	74907	25023	99930
8	Gauhati	50617	8719	59336
9	Himachal Pradesh	45144	6499	51643

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	53356	2232	55588
11	Jharkhand	30470	24736	55206
12	Karnataka	154570	17732	172302
13	Kerala	85182	28244	113426
14	Madras	394508	36882	431390
15	Madhya Pradesh	134881	62040	196921
16	Orissa	231269	28649	259918
17	Patna	82646	46261	128907
18	Punjab & Haryana	195976	47806	243782
19	Rajasthan	200780	58407	259187
20	Sikkim	64	21	85
21	Uttarakhand	24047	7531	31578
	TOTAL	3250291	826546	4076837

Statement – II

Pendency of cases in subordinate courts

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	As on	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.12.09	461836	497174	959010
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.12.09	816	4992	5808
3	Assam	31.12.09	76244	156713	232957
4	Bihar	31.12.09	244500	1236333	1480833
5	Chhattisgarh	31.12.09	51601	218841	270442
6	Goa	31.12.09	15829	13108	28937
7	Gujarat	31.12.09	695266	1467333	2162599

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Haryana	31.12.09	219175	340968	560143
9	Himachal Pradesh	31.12.09	69398	90568	159966
10	Jammu and Kashmir	31.12.09	65820	116367	182187
11	Jharkhand	31.12.09	47884	225412	273296
12	Karnataka	31.12.09	551573	574238	1125811
13	Kerala	31.12.09	361797	633706	995503
14	M.P.	31.12.09	206019	915481	1121500
15	Maharashtra	31.12.09	963293	3170895	4134188
16	Manipur	31.12.09	3407	4853	8260
17	Meghalaya	31.12.09	3970	8586	12556
18	Mizoram	31.12.09	1847	3684	5531
19	Nagaland	31.12.09	1976	3621	5597
20	Orissa	31.12.09	196099	882865	1078964
21	Punjab	31.12.09	268614	305704	574318
22	Rajasthan	31.12.09	381776	1037107	1418883
23	Sikkim	31.12.09	271	857	1128
24	Tamil Nadu	31.12.09	644110	450787	1094897
25	Tripura	31.12.09	6789	60576	67365
26	Uttar Pradesh	31.12.09	1299048	4105585	5404633
27	Uttarakhand	30.06.09	32473	147050	179523
28	West Bengal and A & N Island	31.12.09	535038	2077204	2612242
29	Chandigarh	31.12.09	20999	74153	95152
30	D & N Haveli	31.12.08	649	2573	3222
31	Daman & Diu	31.12.09	901	1036	1937

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Delhi	31.12.09	231892	686494	918386
33	Lakshadweep	31.12.08	80	98	178
34	Puducherry	31.12.09	15087	10687	25774
TOTAL			7676077	19525649	27201726

Pending cases

4083. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases are pending in different courts *i.e.* lower courts to Supreme Court, wherein the State or Central Government is a party;
- (b) the ratio of a litigation between private parties and either Central or State Government;
- (c) the reasons for increase in litigation in which Government is a party; and
- (d) whether Government takes notice, if notice u/s 80 CPC comes, if it is not, replied or the problem is not solved whether Government proposes to take action against the official who encouraged the litigation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Information specifically on the number of cases in which State or Central Government is a party is not maintained. Therefore, the trend or ratio of litigation between private parties and the Central/State Governments has never been assessed.

(d) Government takes action on the notices received under Section 80 CPC as per the provisions of the Code.

Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill

4084. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) by when Government proposes to bring the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in Parliament; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government and judiciary do not agree over certain provisions in the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 is still under consideration of the Government and is now likely to be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

- (b) No, Sir.

Settlement of claims of investors

4085. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed the District Courts Patiala House, New Delhi for monitoring and settlement of claims of thousands of investors who were cheated by M/s Perutek Services Limited, *vide* FIR Nos. 851/98 and 119/200 dealt by EOW, Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the amount recovered from the company till date and the details of the claims settled and the claims still pending, as on date;

(c) the manner in which the amount is being distributed among the investors and whether any irregularities have been noticed in claims settlement; and

(d) the steps taken for speedy settlement of pending claims of investors?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of LAPs of NALCO

4086. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state the planning for the rehabilitation of less affected persons (LAPs) of National Aluminium Company (NALCO)?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that as per initial policy framed with the approval of its Board as a follow up of the meeting held by Chief Minister of Orissa on 17.2.1984, prescribed assistance is to be extended by the Company to the categories of local displaced persons (LDPs) *i.e.* those who have lost total land (including homestead) and substantially affected persons (SAPs) *i.e.* those who have lost more than one third of his/her land, for the establishment of projects of NALCO. The said policy does not have any provision for providing assistance to less affected persons (LAPs). However, subsequently, based on the recommendation of the Rehabilitation and Peripheral Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC), 196 persons belonging to LAP category have been sent for ITI training at the cost of NALCO without any assurance for their employment in the Company. The candidates after successful completion of ITI courses are competing with other candidates for employment against any vacancy notification subject to fulfillment of other conditions prescribed under the rules of the Company.

Prior approval for Bauxite mining to GMDCL

4087. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has recommended in September, 2009 to the Central Government for prior approval on the application of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL) for Bauxite mineral over an area of 539.98 acres in Mota, Ratadia, Nana Ratadia, Nagrecha villages in District Kutch; and

(b) if so, by when the prior approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments for prior approval of the Central Government are examined in the light of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the rules and guidelines framed there under and where necessary, in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies concerned. As such, no time-frame for disposal of the proposals can be indicated.

Stake of locals in mining projects

4088. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a new set of conditions for the mining sector and also proposes to provide locals a greater stake in the projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the changes in the existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act would help in curbing illegal mining activity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The National Mineral Policy 2008 includes development of a Sustainable Development Framework to, as para 7.11 of the Policy states: 'incorporate models of stakeholder interest for indigenous (tribal) populations in the mining operation, especially in situations where the weaker sections like the local tribal populations are likely to be deprived of their means of livelihood as a result of the mining intervention. In areas in which minerals occur and which are inhabited by tribal communities and weaker sections it is imperative to recognize resettlement and rehabilitation issues as intrinsic to the development process of the affected zone. Thus all measures proposed to be taken will be formulated with the active participation

of the affected persons, rather than externally imposed. A careful assessment of the economic, environmental and social impact on the affected persons will be made. A mechanism will be evolved which would actually improve the living standards of the affected population and ensure for them a sustainable income above the poverty line. For this purpose, all the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy or any revised Policy or Statute that may come into operation, will be followed.'

(c) and (d) The National Mineral Policy 2008 provides that the States shall be adjusted to overcome the problem of illegal mining through operational and financial package with the Indian Bureau of Mines. In order to ensure systematic and scientific mining, Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Directorates shall be suitably strengthened through capacity building measures. Regulation of conditionalities for mining of small deposits shall be tightened so as to control and prevent the growth of illegal mining.

The draft legislation pursuant to the Policy is based on the aforementioned guidelines.

Illegal mining in Orissa

4089. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to illegal mining, several mining operations and mining transport by Road and Railways has been stopped in Barbil area of Keonjhar district in Orissa and as a result of which 25,000 workers are sitting idle; and

(b) whether it is a fact that even Orissa Minerals Development Company (OMDC) mining operation have also been stopped even if it is a public sector mine?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per available information, 7746 numbers of employees are affected in 164 mines suspended in the State of Orissa in various districts of the State. Mining operations has also been stopped in the Orissa Minerals Development Company (OMDC).

Minority communities in Jammu and Kashmir

4090. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of communities which are treated as minority communities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) how much benefit has been given to the Sikh minority community in the State from the National Minority Financial Development Corporation's Scholarship for minority students and other Central schemes;

(c) how many Sikhs to the State have been given employment in Central Departments or PSUs;

(d) whether the State Government has any scheme for the help of Sikhs in the Kashmir Valley; and

(e) how many Sikhs have been taken in Para Military Forces recruited for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Government of India treats Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis as minority communities in the entire country.

(b) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) does not extend scholarships to the students. However, the NMDFC had extended concessional credit to the tune of Rs. 108.55 lakh to 31 persons belonging to Sikh community till 31/03/2009 in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Under the schemes of this Ministry, scholarships were released to the persons belonging to the Sikh community in the year 2009-10 in the State as per details given below:

Name of Scholarship Scheme	Number of Scholarship released
Pre-Matric	506
Post-Matric	317
Merit-cum-Means based scholarship	184

(c) The information on recruitment is maintained for minorities as a whole and not for individual minority groups.

(d) Information will be collected from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land and office space purchased by NMDFC

4091. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land and office space purchased by NMDFC for office purposes since the inception of his Ministry, State-wise with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh and Delhi along with the amount paid therefor;

(b) whether NMDFC has purchased office space in SCOPE building, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of amount paid and the procedure adopted for purchase of the same along with the present status thereof and the maintenance charges being paid by NMDFC; and

(d) the details of rent being paid by NMDFC for the present office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Since inception of the Ministry, no land has been purchased by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) till date. However, in Delhi, NMDFC has purchased space for its office in SCOPE Minar, Laxmi Nagar. An amount of Rs. 6.30 crore was paid to M/s Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. as per the rates fixed by the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE), with the approval of the Board of Directors of NMDFC and the Administrative Ministry. An amount of Rs. 7,87,500 was also paid as transfer charges to SCOPE. At present, the purchased space is being furnished by Central Public Works Department. NMDFC is paying maintenance charges as applicable.

(d) NMDFC is paying monthly rent of Rs. 1,76,211 for its present office.

Corporate frauds

4092. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to KPMG Fraud Survey Report, 2010, corporate frauds in India are increasing;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government, in view of increase in corporate frauds, has since taken any effective steps to check such frauds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not got conducted any survey

relating to frauds, by KPMG. However, an elaborate regulatory framework is already in place under the Companies Act, 1956 as well as the regulations of other agencies like Securities and Exchange Board of India, Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. to deal with corporate frauds. The Government is empowered to inspect the books of accounts of the companies and also to investigate their affairs under the Companies Act, 1956. This Ministry has implemented MCA-21, e-Governance project which has increased the transparency as the data available in the public domain can be viewed by any person.

National fellowship for minority students

4093. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made allocations to various States under the scheme of National Fellowship for students of the minority community;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilized during 2009-10 under the said scheme in various States; and

(c) the details of funds allocated under the said scheme in the current financial year?

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

(b) University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. Rs. 14.90 crore were placed with UGC for implementing the scheme in 2009-10. No expenditure was incurred during 2009-10 as the scheme was launched on 22.12.2009 and the advertisement inviting applications was issued on 06.03.2010.

(c) Provision of Rs.30 crore has been made in the budget for the financial year 2010-11.

Reports of Committee of Secretaries on Islamic Banking

4094. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the report submitted by the Committee of Secretaries to the Prime Minister on Islamic Banking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Geo-thermal energy projects

4095. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved proposals for installing geo-thermal energy projects; and

(b) if so, the States where they would be located?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a research, development and demonstration programme on geothermal energy. Under this programme geothermal resource assessment studies were supported by the Ministry through magneto-telluric (MT) investigations by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad. Such studies covered potential sites in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Based on the results of these studies and investigations carried out by other agencies, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand have initiated efforts for confirmation of the geothermal potential and setting up of geothermal power projects at some of the potential sites in these States. However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has so far not received any proposal from the States for approval for setting up of geothermal energy projects.

Reform in alternative energy sector

†4096. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need of reform in the alternative energy sector to provide a solution to the Indian economy which is badly affected due to the shortage of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of contribution of U.P.A. Government in the alternative energy sector; and

(c) if not, the annual details of requirement and supply of power in the country for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Integrated Energy Policy Report of the Planning Commission has projected that with a concerted push, the alternative/renewable energy sources may account for 5 to 6 percent of India's energy mix

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by 2031-32. As such, in the medium term these sources can only supplement the energy needs in the country to a certain extent and cannot in themselves overcome the shortage of power. Grid-connected renewable power has received a major boost and its total installed capacity has increased from 4,742 MW as on 31.3.2004 to 16,817 MW as on 31.03.2010.

(c) The details of requirement and availability of power in the country, both in terms of energy and peak during the year 2009-10 are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

Details of requirement and availability of power in the country during the year 2009-10

Requirement	Energy			Peak			
	Availability	Shortage		Demand	Met	Shortage	
	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,157	12.7

Alternative energy schemes in Uttar Pradesh

4097. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes relating to new and renewable energy being implemented in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the salient feature of these schemes;
- (c) the acceptability rate of the schemes; and
- (d) the steps being taken to cover the remaining area in an expeditious manner?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Details of the schemes relating to new and renewable energy being implemented in Uttar Pradesh and their salient features are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency has reported that the popularity of the schemes being implemented is increasingly gaining ground in the State. Further, that special efforts are being made to expedite the implementation and targets are being enhanced in order to increase the outreach of the schemes in the State.

Statement

Details of schemes related to new and renewable Energy

Solar Photovoltaic Programme:

- **Solar Street Lighting Systems:**

- Being deployed for Community street lighting in villages/predominantly scheduled caste/minority populated villages/institutions/in urban areas of Local Bodies.

- **Solar Power Plants:**

- Being deployed in universities, hotels, mobiles towers, institutions, police stations, Primary Health Centres, etc.

- **Micro Financing Programme:**

- Finance being made available to rural people through Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for purchase of solar home lighting systems; Banks being incentivized for capacity building, awareness generation and other related activities.

Solar Thermal Programme:

- Solar Water Heaters (ETC/FPC type systems)- being deployed for domestic industrial, commercial, institutional use.

- **Solar Cookers:** box and dish type — being promoted in market mode.

Remote Village Electrification Programme:

- Mainly solar home lights and solar street lights being deployed in un-electrified villages.

Energy Parks Programme:

- State Level Energy Park being developed at Zoo in Lucknow.
- District Level Energy Parks have been set up in different institutions at district level.

Electricity Generation from Biomass Programme:

- Biomass power/Cogeneration plants/Gasifier systems being installed in sugar mills, paper mills and other industries for meeting electricity and thermal energy needs.

Aditya Solar Shops / Akshya Urja Shops Programme:

- **Akshya Urja Shops:** being set up in all the districts of the State for sale and service of all renewable energy devices and systems at the local level. The network of the shops is expanded by encouraging private entrepreneurs to setup and operate such shops.

Solar City Programme:

- Providing support to the Municipal Corporations for preparation and implementation of a Road Map to develop their cities as Solar Cities aimed at reducing projected total demand of conventional energy by minimum 10% at the end of five years through energy efficiency measures and renewable energy installations.
- Agra and Moradabad have been taken up to be developed as Solar City.

Micro Hydel Programme:

- For power generation from the hydel potential at canal falls through private developers. 14 sites identified for setting up these projects.

Setting up of solar field

4098. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of setting up of huge solar field in about 40,000 sq. kms. in Sahara desert by Germany which would meet all the energy needs of the European Union by 2050;

(b) if so, whether there are any plans for setting up of such huge solar field in Thar Desert with the help of Germany;

(c) if so, whether any discussions to this effect have been held with German officials recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to go ahead on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) It is reported that the Desertech Foundation, which is a consortium led by a group of European companies, is working on a plan to set up concentrating solar power projects, photovoltaic power and wind parks on an area of 6,400 square miles (about 17,000 square kilometers) in Sahara desert to supply electricity to European and African countries through high voltage direct current lines. When

completed, the project could meet 15 per cent of Europe's electricity by 2050. The plan is reported to be finalized by 2012.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has recently announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission which aims at creating capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights, and installation of 20 million square meter solar thermal collector area in the country by 2022. The solar power projects under the Mission are likely to be set up at suitable locations in the country including Thar desert on build, own and operate basis by the project developers using technology available indigenously or from other countries including Germany.

Targets and achievements under village electrification programme

4099. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set and achieved so far, under village electrification programme through renewable energy sources in Maharashtra during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps the Ministry has envisaged to achieve the fixed target; and

(c) the details of the monitoring mechanism for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) State-wise targets are not set under the Remote Village Electrification Programme and projects are sanctioned to the state implementing agencies on the basis of proposals submitted by them for the villages and hamlets eligible as per the provisions of the Programme. So far, projects for providing solar home lighting systems in 82 remote villages have been sanctioned to Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) during the 11th Plan.

(c) A 3 tier monitoring mechanism for the completed projects is suggested to the state implementing agencies. At the first level, a 100% inspection of the installed systems is carried out by the implementing agencies along with panchayats. An independent third party monitoring of the projects is then organized by the state agencies. At the third level, the Ministry may also sponsor independent monitoring studies in the completed villages on a sample basis.

Hydro power generation

4100. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generation from hydro power plants during 2007 and 2008 as Monsoon rains are uncertain every year;

(b) whether during the Eleventh Five Year Plan additional generating capacity from new hydro-power plants has been proposed; and

(c) if so, whether, from the commencement of the Plan from March, 2007, stipulated additional capacity has been installed during this period of about 30 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The target and actual power generation from Hydro Power Plants (having station capacity above 25 MW) during 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been as under:

Year	Generation Target (Million Unit)	Actual Generation (Million Unit)	Achievement (%)
2007-08	105896	119805.64	113.1
2008-09	114841	109839	95.65

(b) and (c) The target for hydro capacity addition during the 11th Plan was 15,627 MW, consisting of 8,654 MW in Central Sector, 3,482 MW in State Sector and 3,491 MW in Private Sector. However, keeping in view the preparedness and projects in consideration, CEA has assessed that a capacity addition of 8,237 MW is likely to be achieved with a high level of certainty. Out of the above, a capacity of 3,431 MW has been commissioned so far and balance capacity is under various stages of construction.

Revision of power capacity addition targets

4101. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a greater set back to the country's growth in the power sector and reflecting poorly on its performance, the Planning Commissions has reduced the power generation capacity addition target by over 20 percent to 62,374 MW for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) from the original 78,577 MW, in its mid-term review;

(b) if so, the main reasons put forward by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, to what extent this power shortage will affect India and what are the concrete measures and the steps the Commission has suggested to improve the growth of power during the current Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As against the original 11th Plan capacity addition target of 78700 MW, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), during the mid term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan, had assessed that a capacity addition of 62374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan. In addition, projects totaling to 12,590 MW have been identified for commissioning on 'best efforts basis' during the Eleventh Plan period.

(b) Some of the reasons underlying the aforesaid assessment of the CEA regarding capacity addition during the Eleventh Plan period are as under :

- Delay in placement of orders — mainly Civil Works & BOPs;
- Delay and non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoP);
- Shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning;
- Contractual dispute between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/sub-contractors;
- Inadequate deployment of construction machinery;
- Shortage of fuel (Gas & Nuclear);
- Problem of land Acquisition;
- Delay in erection of infrastructure facilities like reliable construction power supply & roads at project sites etc.

(c) The growth of Indian economy and quality of life of the people depends on a host of factors, electricity being one of them. The above shortfall in achievement of capacity addition targets is sought to be offset by improving PLF and fuel supply, energy conservation, harnessing surplus captive power into the grid, encouraging quicker setting up of renewable capacity, R&M schemes, national grid capacity to be increased and Restructured APDRP scheme, etc.

Merchant Power Plants

4102. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Merchant Power Plant Policy;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government is contemplating to introduce the said policy;

- (c) the minimum, maximum and average rate of power sold in the open market last year;
- (d) whether there is any proposal before the Central Electricity Regulatory Authority to put some limit to the rate;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no Merchant Power Plant Policy of Ministry of Power.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that it is contemplating introduction of a generation promotion policy to attract private investment for generation into the State.

(c) A Statement showing the minimum, maximum and weighted average price of power sold in the short term market in the year 2009 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) Proviso to Section 62(1)(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 empowers the appropriate Commission to fix minimum and maximum ceiling of tariff for short term transactions (involving agreements not exceeding one year) in case of shortage of supply of electricity. The Commission monitors the short-term transactions in terms of volume and price. After considering all relevant aspects, the Commission exercised these powers and passed order dated 11th September, 2009 after public hearing. The order put a price cap for day ahead inter-state transactions for power exchanges and bilateral trade, for a period of 45 days. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) also has the powers to fix trading margin for inter-state trading in electricity. The CERC has already specified trading margins for such transactions.

Statement

Details of minimum, maximum and weighted average price of power sold in the short term market in the year 2009

Different segments of short-term power market	Price in 2009 (Rs/kwh)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Weighted Average
Indian Energy Exchange	0.13	17.00	5.74
Power Exchange Indian Ltd.	0.60	15.00	5.61
Trading Licensees	1.04	13.54	5.68

Demand side management of power

4103. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Demand Side Management (DSM) of energy in the agriculture sector will benefit the poor farmers of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof especially in relation to the farmers, of the flood-prone and drought-prone regions of Bihar;
- (c) the details of various incentives given to the agriculture sector in the last three years and current year in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the special measures taken for the farmers of States like Bihar where electricity is in deficit supply and poverty levels are high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has initiated Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag DSM) programme in which pump set efficiency upgradation would be carried out through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The objective of the programme is to create appropriate framework for market based interventions in the agricultural pumping sector by facilitating a conducive policy environment to promote PPP for implementing the projects along with providing the farmers with energy efficiency pump-sets free of cost. The cost of pumps will be recovered from reduction of subsidy that the State Government has to pay from its budget, based on the energy savings due to efficient pumps. The Ag DSM scheme has not been implemented in Bihar.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Completion of power projects

4104. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that targets for completion of power generation projects have reduced due to paucity of funds for Eleventh Five Year Plan period;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which Government proposes to meet the energy needs of the people when they reduced the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78700 MW for the 11th Plan. According to the assessment of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a capacity addition of 62374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan period. A capacity addition of 22302 MW has been achieved till 31.3.2010. In addition, projects totaling to

12,590 MW have been identified for commissioning on 'best efforts basis' during the Eleventh Plan period.

The assessment of the CEA is based on physical progress of the projects. No project utility has expressed paucity of funds as a reason for non completion/ slippage in the project's commissioning schedule.

(c) Measures such as higher generation from the existing plants, energy conservation, reduction in T&D losses, etc. would help in minimizing the impact of energy shortage arising out of reduced capacity addition targets.

Imported coal for thermal power projects

†4105. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for placing Kota and Suratgarh thermal projects in the list of units utilizing imported coal;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey to establish that coal import is costing these two units a great deal thereby raising the per unit cost of power;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to permanently remove these two thermal units from the imported list;

(d) if so, by when they would be removed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Against the requirement of 404 Million Tonne coal for the power utilities for the year 2009-10, the availability of coal from the domestic sources was indicated as 363 Million Tonne, leaving a shortfall of 41 Million Tonne. In order to bridge this gap, Power Utilities were advised to import 28.7 Million Tonne coal (equivalent to 41 Million Tonne of domestic coal in view of higher calorific value) which happens to be approximately 7.1% of the total coal requirement for 2009-10. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL) was advised to import 0.8 Million Tonne coal, which is about 5.8% of the annual coal requirement of their existing generating units of Kota and Suratgarh.

(b) to (e) Government is aware of the high cost of imported coal, including its transportation cost which leads to increase in per unit cost of energy. However, import of 28.7 MT coal, which is 7.1% of total coal requirements, was also inevitable to avoid loss of generation due to shortage of coal. Blending of imported coal with indigenous coal beyond certain limits is not possible due to technical limitations of the boiler design. All the major power stations in the country, therefore, have to consume their share of the imported coal; even pithead power stations are consuming imported coal.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cost of electricity

4106. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the average cost of electricity per unit paid by consumers since 2006 to date;
- (b) the loss in rupees due to poor transmission and distribution per annum and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether losses are due to outdated networks; if so, the corrective steps Government proposes to take;
- (d) the gap between average cost of supply and average tariff during 2008-09 and 2009-10; and
- (e) the expenditure in distribution and the commercial losses without subsidy as per the mid-term review (MTR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The average cost of supply of electricity in the State during 2005-06 to 2008-09 as available with Forum of Regulators is given in Statement-I (See below).

PFC publishes the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities'. The Report covers State Power Utilities (SEBs/ unbundled utilities/ Power Departments) and private distribution Companies created as a result of reform measures (DISCOMs in Delhi & Orissa) in all the States, NCT of Delhi as well as Union Territory of Puducherry. The Report is compiled on the basis of data given in the annual accounts (audited / provisional) of SEBs/ unbundled utilities and Annual Resource Plans submitted by State Power Departments and utilities not preparing annual accounts, to the Planning Commission and additional information received from the utilities.

As per the 6th Report on the performance of the State Power Utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 compiled and published by Power Finance Corporation, the overall commercial losses of the utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 are as under:

Year	Commercial Losses without Subsidy (Rs in Crores)	Commercial Losses with Subsidy (Rs in Crores)
2005-06	20869	8071
2006-07	27101	13452
2007-08	31862	12462

Source : PFC

The total losses are not only due to outdated networks, losses are inclusive of commercial losses also due to theft & pilferage and inefficiency in collection and billing. Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008 as a central sector scheme for XI Plan aimed at turnaround of power distribution sector. The scheme comprises of two parts-Part-A & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for Special Category States) Installation of SCADA/DMS for towns with population greater than 4 lakhs & annual input energy greater than 350 MU is also envisaged under Part-A. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects & shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by Third Party independent Evaluating Agencies (TPIEA) appointed by MOP/PFC. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs. 10,000 Crores for R-APDRP Part-A. Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & up-gradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and up to 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. For special category states, 90% loan is provided by GOI for Part-B projects and entire GOI loan shall be converted to grant in five tranches depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&C losses will be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas.

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, cumulatively 1387 projects at the cost of Rs. 5130.70 crore have been approved to 27 States/UT (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

239 projects worth Rs. 3059.28 Cr have been approved to seven States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) under Part-B.

Based on the above report,

- The details of Average Cost of Supply, Average Revenue (without subsidy) on Input energy basis and Gap for the utilities selling directly to consumers for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in Statement – II (See below).
- Utility wise details of total income without subsidy, expenditure and profit/ loss without subsidy for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 for utilities selling directly to consumers are given in Statement –III (See below).

As per the MTR of 10th Plan by the Planning Commission, the loss on sale of Electricity for the period 2004-05 is Rs. 27729 crores based on revised estimates for 20 major States except Delhi & Orissa.

Statement – I

Average Cost of electricity supply in States (Rs./Kwh)

State	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Andhra Pradesh	2.76	2.57	2.67	*
Assam	4.36	4.42	4.42	4.41
Bihar	*	5.00	*	4.62
Chhattisgarh	3.45	3.2	2.98	*
Delhi	4.05	4.18	4.99	4.7
Gujarat	3.73	3.71	3.74	3.8
Haryana	3.48	3.86	4.07	4.14
Himachal Pradesh	2.92	2.54	3.13	3.18
Jharkhand	*	3.3	*	*
Jammu & Kashmir	*	*	4.89	5.30
Karnataka	*	3.2	3.31	3.69
Kerala	3.15	2.98	2.91	3.29
Madhya Pradesh	*	3.49	3.6	3.65
Maharashtra (MSEDCL)	*	3.52	3.75	3.81
Meghalaya	*	*	1.99	1.79
Orissa	2.71	2.94	2.95	2.79
Punjab	3.05	3.28	3.2	3.3
Rajasthan	4.16	3.52	3.92	4.71
Tamil Nadu	*	*	*	*
Tripura	*	3.05	*	*
Uttar Pradesh	*	3.66	3.9	4.06
Uttarakhand	2.35	3.1	3.08	3.09
West Bengal	3.27	3.19	3.2	3.35

*Tariff Order not issued by the SERCS.

Statement —II

ACS, Average Revenue (without subsidy), Gap (Rs./kwh)

For Utilities Selling directly to Consumers

			2006-07			2007-08		
Region	State	Utility	ACS	Avg. Revenue (without subsidy)	Gap (without subsidy)	ACS	Avg. Revenue (without subsidy)	Gap (without subsidy)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	3.61	1.70	1.92	3.88	2.00	1.88
	Jharkhand	JSEB	3.35	2.53	0.82	3.99	2.33	1.66
	Orissa	CESCO	2.05	1.79	0.26	1.99	1.83	0.16
		NESCO	1.86	1.90	(0.04)	1.97	2.04	(0.08)
		SESCO	2.08	1.66	0.42	1.75	1.67	0.08
		WESCO	1.93	2.00	(0.07)	2.17	2.08	0.09
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	2.11	1.27	0.85	2.10	1.31	0.79
	West Bengal	WBSEB	4.60	2.73	1.87			
		WBSEDCL				2.84	2.89	(0.05)
	Eastern Total		3.49	2.28	1.21	2.88	2.37	0.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	2.56	1.25	1.31	2.76	1.56	1.20
	Assam	CAEDCL	3.27	2.96	0.31	4.35	3.77	0.58
		LAEDCL	3.27	3.21	0.06	4.66	4.55	0.10
		UAEDCL	3.51	3.29	0.22	4.20	4.07	0.12
	Manipur	Manipur PD	4.19	0.74	3.45	3.43	0.96	2.47
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	2.90	2.00	0.90	2.41	2.21	0.20
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	3.87	1.51	2.36	3.30	2.19	1.10
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	4.42	1.55	2.87	3.62	1.87	1.75
	Tripura	Tripura PD	2.52	2.34	0.18	2.51	2.27	0.24
North Eastern	Total		3.20	2.38	0.82	3.50	2.91	0.59
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	3.04	2.90	0.13	3.56	3.13	0.44
		BSES Yamuna	2.62	2.59	0.03	3.29	3.22	0.07
		NDPL	2.89	3.20	(0.31)	3.09	3.58	(0.50)
	Haryana	DHBVNL	2.74	2.14	0.60	3.32	2.44	0.89
		UHBVNL	2.82	1.77	1.05	3.30	1.79	1.50
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	3.19	3.05	0.15	3.31	3.27	0.04
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	2.27	0.72	1.54	2.56	0.97	1.58

	Punjab	PSEB	2.85	2.01	0.84	3.05	2.01	1.03
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	2.74	2.04	0.69	3.20	2.08	1.12
		JDVNNL	2.70	2.11	0.59	3.11	2.06	1.05
		JVVNL	2.67	2.32	0.35	3.21	2.38	0.83
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	2.81	1.64	1.17	2.81	1.67	1.14
		MVVN	2.97	1.73	1.23	3.08	1.69	1.40
		Pash VVN	2.75	1.93	0.82	2.90	2.01	0.89
		Poorv VVN	2.94	1.86	1.08	3.31	1.69	1.62
		KESCO	2.85	2.13	0.73	3.19	2.42	0.77
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	2.10	1.58	0.52	2.04	1.72	0.31
Northern Total			2.78	2.05	0.73	3.09	2.15	0.93
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	2.35	2.15	0.20	2.81	2.40	0.42
		APEPDCL	2.63	2.64	(0.01)	2.91	2.95	(0.04)
		APNPDCL	2.62	1.66	0.96	2.91	1.75	1.16
		APSPDCL	2.61	2.15	0.45	3.00	2.50	0.49
	Karnataka	BESCOM	2.88	2.75	0.13	3.16	3.05	0.11
		GESCOM	2.20	1.54	0.67	2.66	1.86	0.81
		HESCOM	2.39	1.51	0.88	2.63	1.69	0.94
		MESCOM	3.02	2.56	0.46	3.14	2.73	0.42
		CHESCOM	2.44	1.81	0.63	2.50	1.99	0.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Kerala	KSEB	2.74	2.88	(0.14)	3.00	3.13	(0.13)
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	1.92	2.03	(0.11)	2.11	2.19	(0.08)
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	2.83	2.42	0.42	3.25	2.48	0.77
Southern Total		2.66	2.33	0.34	3.02	2.51	0.51	
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	2.02	2.34	(0.33)	2.20	2.49	(0.30)
	Goa	Goa PD	1.96	2.40	(0.44)	2.09	2.54	(0.44)
	Gujarat	DGVCL	3.50	3.44	0.06	3.53	3.45	0.08
		MGVCL	3.31	3.21	0.10	3.38	3.29	0.09
		PGVCL	2.35	2.08	0.27	2.55	2.30	0.25
		UGVCL	2.47	1.99	0.48	2.58	2.14	0.44
	Madhya Pradesh	VVCL	2.50	1.91	0.59	2.45	1.84	0.62
		MP Madhya Kshetra						
		MP Paschim Kshetra	2.27	1.98	0.29	2.66	1.99	0.67
		VVCL						
		MP Purv Kshetra	2.78	2.34	0.43	2.76	2.08	0.68
		VVCL						
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	2.64	2.62	0.02	2.66	2.67	(0.02)
Western Total		2.58	2.45	0.13	2.66	2.50	0.15	
Grand Total			2.76	2.27	0.48	2.93	2.39	0.54

Average Cost of Supply (Rs./Kwh) = Total expenditure/Total Input Energy (Kwh)

Average Revenue (without subsidy) = (Revenue from Sale of Power excluding subsidy + Other Income)/Total Input Energy (Kwh)

Gap = ACS – Average Revenue.

Statement – III

Profitability for utilities selling directly to the consumers

			2006-07			2007-08		
Region	State	Utility	Total Income — excluding subsidy	Total Expenditure	Profit without subsidy	Total Income — excluding subsidy	Total Expenditure	Profit without subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	1,392	2,967	(1,575)	1,592	3,088	(1,495)
	Jharkhand	JSEB	1,754	2,323	(569)	1,729	2,964	(1,235)
	Orissa	CESCO	827	950	(122)	954	1,036	(82)
		NESCO	760	746	14	952	916	36
		SESCO	302	380	(78)	331	347	(16)
		WESCO	935	901	34	1,121	1,169	(49)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	39	66	(26)	49	79	(30)
	West Bengal	WBSEB	5,816	9,794	(3,980)			
WBSEDCL						6,066	5,956	108
Eastern Total		11,825	18,125	(6,303)	12,795	15,555	(2,763)	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	80	164	(84)	107	190	(83)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Assam	CAEDCL	273	301	(29)	407	469	(62)
		LAEDCL	447	456	(9)	660	675	(15)
		UAEDCL	338	361	(23)	485	499	(15)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	37	209	(172)	62	221	(159)
	Meghalaya	MESEB	264	382	(118)	351	382	(31)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	46	117	(72)	83	125	(42)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	51	146	(94)	81	156	(75)
	Tripura	Tripura PD	256	276	(20)	255	281	(27)
North Eastern	Total		1,792	2,413	(621)	2,489	2,998	(509)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	2,647	2,770	27	3,204	3,652	(449)
		BSES Yamuna	1,370	1,386	48	2,422	2,476	(55)
		NDPL	1,916	1,727	186	2,500	2,152	282
	Haryana	DHBVNL	2,492	3,191	(700)	3,040	4,144	(1,104)
		UHBVNL	2,098	3,349	(1,252)	2,315	4,256	(1,942)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	1,962	2,056	(94)	2,352	2,378	(25)
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	595	1,866	(1,270)	851	2,236	(1,385)

	Punjab	PSEB	7,285	10,331	(3,050)	8,234	12,468	(4,238)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	2,184	2,926	(742)	2,501	3,851	(1,352)
		JDVNL	2,009	2,573	(565)	2,229	3,365	(1,137)
		JVVNL	2,839	3,272	(434)	3,294	4,439	(1,147)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	1,745	2,998	(1,253)	1,965	3,305	(1,340)
		MVVN	1,439	2,465	(1,026)	1,467	2,683	(1,217)
		Pash VVN	2,918	4,149	(1,231)	3,347	4,837	(1,490)
		Poorv VVN	2,014	3,186	(1,172)	1,902	3,725	(1,824)
		KESCO	537	720	(183)	637	839	(203)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	920	1,222	(302)	1,205	1,425	(220)
Northern Total			36,971	50,188	(13,014)	43,464	62,230	(18,844)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	5,199	5,685	(488)	6,297	7,391	(1,097)
		APEPDCL	2,314	2,307	5	2,731	2,690	35
		APNPDCL	1,444	2,276	(833)	1,609	2,680	(1,072)
		APSPDCL	2,656	3,214	(559)	3,171	3,796	(625)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	5,086	5,328	(248)	5,693	5,902	(211)
		GESCOM	834	1,196	(370)	1,024	1,470	(464)
		HESCOM	1,094	1,731	(630)	1,198	1,861	(670)
		MESCOM	742	874	(135)	791	911	(121)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CHESCOM	808	1,088	(284)	879	1,104	(233)
	Kerala	KSEB	4,558	4,341	217	5,227	5,010	217
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	509	482	27	572	552	21
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	14,775	17,324	(2,549)	15,959	20,914	(4,955)
Southern Total			40,021	45,845	(5,847)	45,152	54,280	(9,175)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	3,136	2,697	437	3,970	3,497	473
	Goa	Goa PD	682	557	125	796	657	139
	Gujarat	DGVCL	3,279	3,334	(63)	3,426	3,505	(79)
		MGVCL	1,799	1,858	(69)	2,020	2,074	(55)
		PGVCL	3,541	3,994	(457)	4,235	4,699	(465)
		UGVCL	2,380	2,955	(578)	2,784	3,360	(577)
	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Kshetra WVCL	2,059	2,698	(640)	2,176	2,907	(731)
		MP Paschim, WVCL Kshetra	2,513	2,881	(368)	2,703	3,618	(915)
		MP Purv Kshetra, WVCL	2,123	2,515	(393)	2,174	2,884	(711)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	19,751	19,881	(134)	20,999	20,878	117
WESTERN TOTAL			41,264	43,371	(2,138)	45,285	48,079	(2,804)
GRAND TOTAL			131,873	159,942	(27,923)	149,184	183,142	(34,095)

Fund raising by NTPC

4107. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NTPC proposes to borrow Rs.20,000 crore for capacity expansion in the current financial year to fund the increase of its power capacity;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) whether Government has tied up almost 70 percent of the debt needed for this year, primarily with domestic banks and financial institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As informed by NTPC, it proposes to borrow Rs. 12,818 crore for its capacity addition programme during the financial year 2010-11.

(b) Out of the total proposed borrowing of Rs.12,818 crores, NTPC plans to borrow Rs.9,859.74 crores from domestic sources and the balance Rs.2,958.26 crores from international sources.

(c) The total requirement from domestic sources has been tied up by NTPC.

(d) Simhadri Stage-II (2x500 MW) of NTPC is under construction in Andhra Pradesh. However, NTPC ties-up all the long-term loans for capacity addition at corporate level on the strength of its balance sheet and does not go for project financing. As such, State wise break up is not maintained.

Installation of faulty meters by power companies in Delhi

4108. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after a proper investigation, the Competition Commission of India has found that the privately owned power distributing companies in Delhi are guilty of indulging in anti-competitive practices and abusing their dominant position by inflating power bills through a faulty metering system;
- (b) whether the Commission also found that more than 90 percent of the electricity meters in Delhi installed by the privately owned discoms, show 2.5 percent more than the actual reading; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Competition Commission of India (CCI) received information under Section 19(1) of the Competition Act, 2002 on 27th August, 2009 against 3 Discoms alleging violation of the provisions of Section 3 & 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. The matter is still under enquiry in the Competition Commission of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Power allocation to states

†4109. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decreased the share of States in unallocated portion of Central power generation units of western region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any request to restore the earlier share of States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The unallocated power of CGSs is revised from time to time to meet the urgent and overall requirements of power of the States/UTs. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other States(s)/UT(s). The allocation of unallocated power in respect of the constituents of Western Region was revised from time to time and the status on 1st April, 2009 and 30th April, 2010 was as under:

	As on 01.04.2009		As on 30.04.2010	
	Peak hours	Off-peak hours	Peak hours	Off-peak hours
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
Chhattisgarh	187	187	0	0
Gujarat	128	128	47	47
Madhya Pradesh	153	153	350	371
Maharashtra	388	388	336	335
Daman & Diu	164	164	149	171
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	340	340	431	379
Goa	0	0	28	38

Note : The figures rounded off to nearest integer.

(c) to (d) As most of the States/UTs have been facing power shortage, requests are received from various States/UTs from time to time for enhancement in allocation of unallocated power /restoration of earlier share. However, there is no quota fixed for any State/UT and the changes are done as mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b) above.

Tehri Hydro Electric Project

†4110. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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 Tehri Hydro electric project on Bhagirathi river has already been completed;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that commercial power generation has also commenced;
- (c) if so, the facts thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that power generations in below the installed capacity of this project; and
- (e) if so, the average utilization of the installed power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Tehri Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (4x250 MW) has been completed. All the four units of 250 MW each have been brought under commercial operation as per the dates indicated against each unit below:

Unit	Date of Commercial Operation
IV	22.09.2006
III	09.11.2006
II	30.03.2007
I	08.07.2007

(d) The Power generation from Tehri HPP of THDC INDIA LTD., has been as per installed Capacity commensurate with the head. There is a head variation of 90m every year. As the reservoir is depleted to Minimum Draw Down Level, peaking capacity comes down to 520 MW against the installed capacity of 1000 MW.

(e) Tehri Power Plant has 1000 MW installed capacity and this is a peaking power station. The plant can be operated at its installed capacity of 1000 MW at rated head (and more) when the reservoir level is between EL 800m to EL 830m (Full Reservoir Level). The generation capacity goes on reducing with decrease in reservoir level upto EL 740m (Minimum Draw Down Level).

The Normal Plant Availability Factor (NPAF) for the F.Y. 2009-10 was 83.976%.

Coal import by NTPC

4111. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of coal imported by NTPC during 2008-09 and 2009-10;
- (b) whether the coal is being imported through a private party like M/s A.E.L. which is also operating in power sector; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the service charges paid for the import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) According to NTPC, the imported coal received at their power stations during 2008-09 and 2009-10, was 5.44 Million Tonne and 6.32 Million Tonne respectively.

(b) and (c) NTPC Ltd. has reported to have so far imported coal through M/s. MMTC and M/s. STC Ltd., which are Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Funds for power sector in J&K

4112. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked for power generation and transmission in Jammu and Kashmir under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme and other programmes/schemes;

(b) the amount actually spent during the last four years under these programmes/schemes; and

(c) whether the progress is below the target, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The funds earmarked for power generation (above 25 MW) and transmission in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under Prime Minister Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) and other programmes/schemes and the amount spent during last four years is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The reasons for below target performance are as under:

(i) Due to inadequate response to various NITs, many extensions had to be granted, resulting in delay in finalization of contracts.

(ii) For construction of various Grid stations and Transmission lines, a lot of time was consumed in acquisition of land by the Revenue Department which again affected the progress of works.

(iii) Delay in furnishing of comments by consultant on documents like design calculations/drawings/guaranteed technical particulars/quality assurance plans, type test reports, etc.

(iv) Poor law and other situation in the project area, frequent agitation by the locals resulting in disruption in the progress of work, strikes by the workers of the contractors, agitation of Amarnath Sangharsh Samiti, intermittent bandhs/curfew called by different organization in the valley etc. affected progress or various generation projects.

(v) Very adverse geology and high ingress of water affected progress of work in some cases.

Statement

Details of funds earmarked for power generation

S.No.	Name of project	Sanctioned/ completion/ estimated cost/ Revised cost (in Rs. crore)	Amount spent during last four years (Rs. in crore)				Remarks
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-2009	2009-2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Transmission projects							
1	State sector						
(i)	Srinagar Leh Transmission line	634.00	-	-	-	-	Dropped from PMRP and replaced by Nimoo Bazgo and Chutak HEP in Ladakh which are in the Central Sector of PMPP
(ii)	Strengthening of 220/132 kV, 132/66/33 kV level Grid stations and Transmission lines.	1350.00	38.23	133.70	212.9	260.97	Works under execution
B. Generation Projects							
1	Central Sector						
(i)	Dulhasti	5228.00	342.94	84.39	20.25	11.95	Already commissioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii)	Sewa-II	1063.00	133.78	174.91	154.30	171.25	Under construction.
(iii)	Pakaldul	5512.00	12.21	13.13	15.64	12.21	Joint Venture formation and forest clearance awaited. Project cost likely to be revised.
(iv)	Bursar	4378.00	7.54	9.09	9.43	22.12	The project is under Detailed Project Report preparation stage. Project cost likely to be revised.
(v)	Uri-II	1725.00	101.37	169.374	423.70	361.99	Under construction.
(vi)	Kishanganga	3642.00	5.38	22.05	127.2	115.89	Under construction.
(vii)	Nimmo Bazgo	611.01	35.02	89.44	122.7	178.16	The project taken up in lieu of Srinagar Leh Transmission line in the Central sector. The project is under construction.
(viii)	Chutak	621.26	28.48	94.02	98.40	174.85	-do-
2	State Sector						
(i)	Balighar St. I	630.00	36.30	140.10	73.93	0.00	The project already commissioned.

Imported coal based power projects

4113. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to run some thermal power plants in the country with imported coal;

(b) if so, the details of thermal power plants identified for operating with imported coal in Maharashtra; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In order to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous coal availability, Government has proposed to run some of the thermal power plants in the country by blending imported coal with indigenous coal subject to technical limitations of the boiler design. In addition to this, some power plants have also been proposed/identified to operate on imported coal.

(b) and (c) In addition to Trombay Thermal Power Station (1250 MW) of Tata Power, which has been conceived to operate on imported coal, the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) identified in Maharashtra for blending imported coal are as under:

1.	Koradi TPS (Mahagenco)	1040 MW
2.	Nasik TPS (Mahagenco)	880 MW
3.	Bhusawal TPS (Mahagenco)	475 MW
4.	Parli TPS (Mahagenco)	1170 MW
5.	Khaperkheda TPS (Mahagenco)	840 MW
6.	Dahanu TPS (Reliance Energy Ltd).	500 MW

Apart from this, JSW Energy is setting up a Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 4x300 MW in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra based on imported coal for commissioning during the 11th Plan.

Allocation of power to Andhra Pradesh

4114. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for allocation of 500 MW of power from the unallocated portion from the central sector generating stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action that has been taken on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Principal Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter dated 8th March, 2010 and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh *vide* his letter dated 26th March, 2010, have requested for allocation of 500 MW additional power from the unallocated share of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The quantum of unallocated power of CGSs being limited and the same being fully allocated to the States/UTs at all points of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Presently, the major power consuming States of the Southern region have shortages and Andhra Pradesh has the highest allocation from the Central Generating Stations among the Southern States. It has, therefore, not been possible to allocate additional power from Central Generating Stations to Andhra Pradesh.

Restructured APDRP

4115. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had started Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008 as a central sector scheme for XI Plan aimed at turnaround of power distribution sector. The scheme comprises of two parts-Part-A & Part-B.

Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for Special Category States) Installation of SCADA/DMS for towns with population greater than 4 lakhs & annual input energy greater than 350MU is also envisaged under Part-A. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects & shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by Third Party Independent Evaluating Agencies (TPIEA) being appointed by MOP/PFC. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs.10,000 Crores for R-APDRP Part-A.

Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & up gradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and up to 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. For special category states, 90% loan is provided by GOI for Part-B projects and entire GOI loan shall be converted to grant in five tranches depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. Achieving AT&C loss levels higher than 15% shall reduce loan conversion to grant accordingly for that financial year. Up to 10% scheme cost for Part-B can be converted to grant each financial year for normal category states and up to 18% of scheme cost can be converted to grant each financial year for special category states. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs. 40,000 Crores as loan for R-APDRP Part-B. Of this, up to Rs. 20,000 Crore would be converted to grant depending on extent to which utilities reduce AT&C losses in project areas.

Power Finance Corporation has been designated by MOP as the nodal agency for operationalizing the scheme.

(c) Financial assistance provided during last two years is:

§ Under Part-A of R-APDRP, cumulatively 1387 projects at the cost of Rs. 5130.70 crore (including three SCADA projects of the cost of Rs. 65.81 Crore sanctioned for Rajasthan State) have been approved for 27 states in the country. The details of projects sanctioned and fund released are given in Statement — I (See below).

§ Under Part-B of R-APDRP, 239 projects worth Rs. 3059.28 Cr. have been approved for seven states. The details of projects sanctioned and fund released are given in Statement — II.

Statement – I

Details of Projects sanctioned and Fund released under Part-A of R-APDRP

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Fund Released (As loan) (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.02	116.40
2	Bihar	71	194.6	58.38
3	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45	36.74
4	Goa	4	110.72	31.47
5	Gujarat	84	225.36	67.60
6	Haryana	36	165.63	49.68
7	Himachal Pradesh	14	81.07	24.00
8	Jharkhand	30	160.61	30.00
9	Karnataka	98	391.14	117.11
10	Madhya Pradesh	82	228.09	68.40
11	Maharashtra	130	324.42	97.33
12	Manipur	13	31.55	—
13	Meghalaya	9	33.99	—
14	Mizoram	8	34.26	—
15	Punjab	47	272.85	81.85
16	Puducherry	4	27.53	—
17	Rajasthan*	87	381.74	94.57
18	Sikkim	2	26.30	6.66
19	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00	125.08
20	Uttarakhand	31	125.82	37.75

1	2	3	4	5
21	Uttar Pradesh	168	665.50	190.22
22	West Bengal	62	159.98	47.99
23	Assam	66	173.18	51.95
24	Kerala	43	214.40	64.31
25	Tripura	16	34.36	10.31
26	Jammu & Kashmir	30	134.49	40.37
27	Nagaland	9	34.58	—
TOTAL		1387	5130.70	1448.17

(* Including 3 SCADA projects)

(The loan will be converted into grant after successful completion of the schemes and verification of the same done by TPIEA (Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency).

Statement — II

Details of Projects sanctioned and Fund released under Part-B of R-APDRP

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Fund Released (as loan) (Rs. Cr.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	232.68	34.41
2.	Gujarat	63	873.18	—
3.	Karnataka	88	799.69	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	12	361.05	54.16
5.	Punjab	16	511.83	68.55
6.	Rajasthan	15	176.94	23.69
7.	Tamil Nadu	10	103.91	15.50
TOTAL		239	3059.28	196.31

(The loan to the extent of 50% of Project cost will be converted into grant in five equal trenches on substantial AT&C loss at the level of 15% in the project areas.)

Merchant Power Plants

4116. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to bring in Merchant Power Plant Policy;
- (b) if so, the details of concessions proposed to be given under the Policy;
- (c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is also contemplating Merchant Power Plant Policy;
- (d) if so, whether there is any proposal before State Government for setting up of merchant power plants at Ramagundam, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam; and
- (e) if so, the details of companies with which State Government is negotiating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that it is contemplating introduction of a generation promotion policy to attract private investment for generation into the State. There are a number of developers who are setting plants with merchant nature of business in different parts of the State and there are others who are contemplating to do so. At the moment, Government of Andhra Pradesh has authorized Andhra Pradesh Distribution Companies (APDISCOMs) to procure power through Case-I competitive bidding duly following guidelines of Government of India in this regard and any such plant would be free to participate in such bidding.

World bank funding for coal fired power projects

4117. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US Government has stepped up pressure on the World Bank not to fund coal-fired power plants in the developing countries particularly India;
- (b) if so, the facts and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has expressed any reaction on such remarks of the US Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Power capacity addition

‡4118. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an additional power generation capacity of 9,585 megawatt has been set up during 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the break up of the installed power generation capacity by the private sector, the Central Government and the State Governments respectively; and
- (c) the average estimated per unit cost of power generation in each of the power generation project installed by the private sector, Central Government and State Government respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A capacity addition of 9585 MW, comprising 2180 MW in the Central Sector, 3118 MW in the State Sector and 4287 MW in the Private Sector, has been achieved in the 2009-10.

- (c) The rate of sale of power for any project is determined either by the process of competitive bidding or by the appropriate regulatory commission for the cost plus tariff based projects.

Use of advanced technology in coal based power projects

‡4119. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that power generation cost can be reduced in coal-based power generation units by using advanced technology;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether emission of greenhouse gas would also reduce with the use of advanced technology; and
- (d) if so, the extent to which it is likely to reduce and the percentage of those power generation projects which use advanced technology?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The cost of power generation depends on number of factors like the cost of equipment, cost of financing, project implementation period, operating efficiency and cost of coal etc. Large sized units based on super critical technology are being inducted with a view to increase fuel efficiency and reduce emission of green house gases. Supercritical technology would involve higher capital cost for initial units but part of the higher capital cost would be offset by lower fuel cost due to higher efficiency. Efforts have also been made to build up indigenous manufacturing capacity for supercritical units. BHEL have entered into collaboration with foreign manufacturers for supercritical equipment. Besides, several new joint ventures have been/are being formed to set up manufacturing facilities for supercritical units in the country. It is expected that progressive indigenization of technology as well as competition due to multiple suppliers would result in reduction of cost in the long run.

(c) and (d) As informed by the Central Electricity Authority, supercritical technology can lead upto about 5% reduction in greenhouse gases depending on steam parameters adopted as compared to the 500 MW sub critical units. Presently none of the power projects in operation is based on supercritical technology. Out of likely thermal capacity addition of 50,757 MW in the 11th Plan, 3440 MW capacity addition is expected to be from supercritical technology. Share of supercritical technology in 12th and 13th Plan is projected to be much higher.

Leakage of electricity

†4120. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that problem of power leakage is countrywide;
- (b) the percentage of transmission losses and distribution losses respectively, State-wise;
- (c) whether arrangement of soft loan to State generation divisions for the purpose of strengthening of infrastructure to reduce transmission losses would be considered;
- (d) whether use of electricity meters to check distribution losses has been successful;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) whether Government has got information from some sources regarding purchase of substandard material by transmission and distribution corporations, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the system proposed for improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses for comprehensive coverage. States/UT wise AT&C losses for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 as contained in the 6th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Under Restructured-APDRP, Government of India is providing soft loan to State Distribution power utilities for the purpose of strengthening of infrastructure to reduce transmission & distribution losses, not to State generation divisions. Re-structured APDRP was launched in July, 2008 for XI Plan as a central sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction.

Projects under the scheme to be taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centres. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the AT&C losses to 15% in the project areas at the end of the scheme. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT&C loss reduction at utility level:

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

Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the nodal agency to operationalise the R-APDRP. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects and shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by the Third Party Independent Evaluating Agencies (TPIEA) being appointed by MoP/PFC. Government of India has earmarked Rs.10,000 Crores for Part-A.

Part-B is regular distribution strengthening projects. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and up to 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. For special category states, 90% loan is provided by GOI for Part-B projects and entire GOI loan shall be converted to grant in five tranches depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. GOI has earmarked Rs.40,000 crores as loan for Part-B of R-APDRP.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir, the use of meters for energy auditing and to check the distribution losses in the system has been successful. Power utilities are doing metering of consumers, distribution transformers and 11KV feeders for energy auditing purposes. A number of initiatives have been taken by utilities such as replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronic meters and installation of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) etc. These initiatives have also been included in Part-A & B of Restructured APDRP.

(f) and (g) No specific information is available.

Statement

States/UT wise AT&C Loss (%)

Sr. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.68	17.88	16.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69.02	57.96	61.59
3	Assam	35.24	36.64	34.18
4	Bihar	83.74	43.99	44.45
5	Chhattisgarh	38.76	29.26	32.18
6	Delhi	40.32	34.32	37.96
7	Goa	12.38	16.89	13.12
8	Gujarat	26.72	23.60	22.81
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.05	13.47	17.15
10	Haryana	42.83	25.60	32.29
11	J&K	63.24	64.68	71.92
12	Jharkhand	52.13	54.41	58.17
13	Karnataka	38.04	32.76	32.13
14	Kerala	23.61	23.34	21.52
15	Madhya Pradesh	44.44	45.67	46.78
16	Maharashtra	33.15	34.59	31.32

1	2	3	4	5
17	Manipur		Data not available	
18	Meghalaya	37.95	39.08	39.45
19	Mizoram	22.28	55.90	17.91
20	Nagaland	50.64	52.66	49.11
21	Orissa	44.07	39.90	41.38
22	Pondicherry	17.48	17.45	18.69
23	Punjab	23.31	22.54	19.10
24	Rajasthan	42.19	35.74	32.87
25	Sikkim	44.83	61.43	51.32
26	Tamil Nadu	17.09	16.21	15.70
27	Tripura	32.31	29.19	30.16
28	Uttar Pradesh	43.89	44.25	34.99
29	Uttaranchal	27.98	35.54	38.32
30	West Bengal	28.33	30.66	22.70
GRAND TOTAL :		33.02	30.59	29.24

Source: PFC

Implementation of RGGVY in Orissa

4121. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all districts of Orissa have been included in Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and if so, the amount sanctioned, district-wise;

(b) the agency responsible for implementation of these projects, district wise; and

(c) the time-frame for implementation of projects and whether there is already delay due to non-cooperation of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the districts of Orissa have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen

Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The district-wise details of 31 projects sanctioned under RGGVY and Implementing Agencies in Orissa is given in Statement (See below).

(c) All the 31 projects are under implementation and the time-frame for completion of works is the end of XI-Plan period. The progress of RGGVY has been affected in some district due to the following reasons:

- i. Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- ii. Shortage of material like poles etc.
- iii. Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by State Governments.
- iv. Difficult terrain in some areas.
- v. Law & order problem including Maoist Violence.

Statement

*District-wise details of projects sanctioned & implementing
Agencies under RGGVY in Orissa*

Sr. No.	Name of District(s)	Total Cost of Project (Rs. Lakh)	Name of Implementing Agency
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	11991.46	NTPC
2	Nayagarh	11468.89	NTPC
3	Gajapati	8310.90	NHPC
4	Ganjam	11639.11	NHPC
5	Jajpur (NESCO)	17093.33	POWERGRID
6	Jajpur (CESCO)	1360.80	POWERGRID
7	Bhadrak	9427.04	POWERGRID
8	Balasore	15922.28	POWERGRID
9	Puri	6190.90	NHPC
10	Dhenkanal	8585.21	NTPC
11	Jharsuguda	3367.34	NTPC

1	2	3	4
12	Koraput	18919.22	NTPC
13	Sambalpur	10706.93	NTPC
14	Bolangir	12748.64	NTPC
15	Boudh	7240.05	NHPC
16	Devogarh	4286.63	NTPC
17	Kalahandi	19397.76	NTPC
18	Keonjhar	18144.81	NTPC
19	Nuapada	5273.17	NTPC
20	Rayagada	16193.95	NHPC
21	Sonepur	6546.05	POWERGRID
22	Sundargarh	17830.51	POWERGRID
23	Cuttack	13360.61	POWERGRID
24	Khurdha	8895.98	POWERGRID
25	Kendrapara	10470.33	POWERGRID
26	Baragarh	9561.57	NTPC
27	Jagatsinghpur	8494.36	POWERGRID
28	Khandamal	14883.03	NHPC
29	Malkangiri	9116.36	POWERGRID
30	Mayurbhanj	27572.16	POWERGRID
31	Nawrangapur	12512.46	POWERGRID
TOTAL (ORISSA)		357511.8	

Ultra Mega Power Projects

4122. SHRI SANTOSH BARGODIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) which have been awarded so far;
- (b) the status of such projects;

(c) whether the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for existing UMPPs have been formed, if so, the date-wise details of formation of SPVs; and

(d) the details of the mandate, management and organizational structure of such SPVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) have been awarded so far. Mundra UMPP has been awarded to M/s Tata Power Limited and Sasan, Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya UMPPs have been awarded to M/s Reliance Power Limited. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), construction work at two UMPPs namely Mundra and Sasan have already been started. For third UMPP at Krishnapatnam preliminary works have already been taken by the developer at site. For the fourth UMPP which was transferred to the developer on 7th August, 2009, first stage forest clearance has already been received for project land. The details in respect of the awarded UMPPs are as follows:

Project	Name of (Special purpose Vehicle) SPV	Date of formation of SPV	Date of transfer of SPV
1 Mundra	Coastal Gujarat Power Limited	10.02.2006	22.04.2007
2 Sasan	Sasan Power Limited	10.02.2006	07.08.2007
3 Krishnapatnam	Coastal Andhra Power Limited	24.08.2006	29.01.2008
4 Tilaiya	Jharkhand Integrated Power Limited	02.01.2007	07.08.2009

(c) Apart from the above four UMPPs, the SPVs have been incorporated following UMPPs as well:

S.No.	Project	Name of SPV	Date of Incorporation
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh UMPP	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Limited (Formerly Akaltara Power Limited)	10.02.2006
2	Karnataka UMPP	Coastal Karnataka Power Limited	10.02.2006
3	Maharashtra UMPP	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Limited	01.03.2006
4	Sundergarh UMPP, Orissa	Orissa Integrated Power Limited	24.08.2006

1	2	3	4
5	Cheyyur UMPP, Tamil Nadu	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited	09.01.2007
6	1 st Additional UMPP in Orissa	Sakhligopal Integrated Power Limited	21.05.2008
7	2 nd Additional UMPP in Orissa	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Limited	22.05.2008
8	2 nd UMPP in Andhra Pradesh	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Limited	17.04.2009

(d) The project specific SPVs are created as a wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for this initiative. Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) obtains various clearances, water linkage, coal mine allocation (for domestic coal based projects) etc. for the project. The SPV also initiates action for land acquisition in the name of the SPV, selects the developer through a tariff based competitive bidding process and finally transfers the SPV to the identified developer along with the various clearances, tie ups, etc.

One of the functional Directors of PFC is the part-time Chairman of the SPV and other part-time Directors of the SPV are nominees of PFC. Further, for the UMPPs which are a advance pre-bidding stage, the representatives from top three power procuring States are also there in the board as part-time Directors.

Thermal power projects

4123.SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the new thermal power projects approved during the last three years;
- (b) the thermal power projects which are pending completion for which approval has already been sanctioned; and
- (c) the present status of Jayamkondan Thermal Power Project in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) After the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, techno economic clearance from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for thermal projects is not required. As such proposals for setting up of thermal power projects are not received in CEA for techno economic clearance. However, details of ongoing thermal power projects likely to be commissioned during the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan are given in Statement — I and II (See below).

(c) Government of Tamil Nadu had requested Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited to explore the possibility of development lignite mine and setting up of power project at Jayamkondam, Neyveli Lignite Corporation has, so far, not prepared the feasibility report.

Statement — I

Target/Achievement of Thermal Capacity addition during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12

(a) Target/Achievement of Thermal capacity addition during the year 2010-11

As on 30-Apr-2010

Sector/State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Targeted Cap. (MW)	Cap. (MW) Achieved	Actual (A) Comm. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Quarter (April to June — 2010)						
AP	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.	ST	165	—	
	Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	ST	133	—	
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	ST	37.2	—	
Delhi	Pragati CCGT — III	PPCL	GT-1	250	—	
			GT-2	250	—	
	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	GT-1	35.75	—	
			GT-2	35.75	—	
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-I(U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd	U-3	330	—	
			U-4	330	—	
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	U-2	600	—	
Karnataka	Raichur U-8	KPCL	U-8	250	—	

Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd	U-1	300	—
			U-2	300	—
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-2(Ist Unit)	600	—
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	U-1	125	—
	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	U-2	250	—
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd.(JSW)	U-2	135	—
			U-3	135	—
UP	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd. —Reliance Energy	U-2	300	—
II Quarter (July to Sep. — 2010)					
AP	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	U-1	500	—
Delhi	Pragati CCGT — III	PPCL	GT-3	250	—
			ST-1	250	—
			ST	36.5	—
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-1	500	—
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-1	507.5	—
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600	—
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	U-2	125	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-4	135	—	
UP	NCP Project St-II, U-6	NTPC	U-6	490	—	
	Parichha Extn	UPRVUNL	U-5	250	—	
WB	Mejia TPS Extn	DVC	U-1	500	—	
			U-2	500	—	
III Quarter (Oct. to Dec. — 2010)						
AP	Rayalseema TPP St-III	APGENCO	U-5	210	—	
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPP	NTPC	U-7	500	—	
Delhi	Pragati CCGT — III	PPCL	GT-4	250	—	
			ST-2	250	—	
Gujarat	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	GT	223	—	
Gujarat	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	ST	128	—	
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-1	500	—	
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy/(Ratnagiri) Ltd	U-3	300	—	
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-5	500	—	
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-5	135	—	
			U-6	135	—	

TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-1	250	—
WB	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-1	500	—
	Santalalh TPP Extn Ph-II	WBPDC	U-6	250	—
IV Quarter (Jan. to March — 2011)					
AP	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-3	500	—
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-1	351	—
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	U-1	525	—
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-2	507.5	—
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-4	500	—
	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd	U-4	300	—
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-7	135	—
UP	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	600	—
	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	U-8	250	—
			U-9	250	—
	Parichha Extn		U-6	250	—
WB	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-2	500	—
	Farakka STPS-III	NTPC	U-6	500	—

(b) Target/Achievement of thermal capacity addition during the year 2011-12

As on 30-Apr-2010

Sector/State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Targeted Cap. (MW)	Cap . (MW) Achieved	Actual (A) Comm . Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Quarter (April to June — 2011)						
AP	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-4	500	—	
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-2	500	—	
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-2	500	—	
	Maithon RB TPP		U-2	525	—	
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-2	250	—	
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600	—	
			U-2	600	—	
AP	Kothagudem TPP — VI	APGENCO	U-11	500	—	
Karnataka	Bellary TPP St-II	KPCL	U-2	500	—	
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-5	500	—	
TN	Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	U-1	600	—	
	North Chennai Extn, U-1		U-1	600	—	

Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	—
	Mundra TPP Ph-III		U-1	660	—
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I		U-1	660	—
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-8	135	—
UP	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	600	—
II Quarter (July to Sep.-2011)					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	—
			U-3	250	—
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-2	351	—
	Ukai TPP Extn.		U-6	490	—
	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-2	660	—
	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Tata Power Co.	U-1	800	—
III Quarter (Oct. to Dec. — 2011)					
TN	Vallur TPP	NTECL	U-1	500	—
			U-2	500	—
	North Chennai Extn, U-2	TNEB	U-2	600	—
IV Quarter (Jan. to March — 2012)					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-2	250	—

Statement – II

List of thermal projects under construction for likely benefits during 12th plan

Sl.No.	Plant Name	State	Agency	Sector	Fuel Type	Benefits 12 th Plan (2012-17) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thermal						
1	Nabinagar JV U1-4	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1000
2	Barh-1, U1,2,3	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1980
3	Barh-II U1,2	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1320
4	Mauda TPP U2	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	Coal	500
5	Vallur U3	TN	NTPC	C	Coal	500
6	Tuticorin TPS U-1,2	TN	NLC JV	C	Coal	1000
7	Rihand-III U-6	UP	NTPC	C	Coal	500
8	Vindhyachal ST-IV U-12	MP	NTPC	C	Coal	500
9	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp U1	Jharkhand	DVC	C	Coal	500
10	Tripura Gas	Tripura	ONGC	C	Gas/Lng	726
11	Krishnapatnam TPP	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	1600
12	Ramgarh GT	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Gas/Lng	160
13	Kalisindh TPS U1,2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Coal	1200

14	Chhabra II TPS, U-1,2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Coal	500
15	Marwah TPP U1,2	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	S	Coal	1000
16	Korba West ST-III	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	S	Coal	500
17	Chandrapur TPS	Maharashtra	Maha Gen	S	Coal	1000
18	Koradi	Maharashtra	Maha Gen	S	Coal	1980
19	Malwa TPP U-1,2 (Shree Singati)	MP	MPPGCL	S	Coal	1200
20	Satpura TPP Extn U2	MP	MPPGCL	S	Coal	250
21	Parli TPS U-3	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	Coal	250
22	Kakatiya TPP Ext U1	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	600
23	Sikka TPP Ext U3,4	Gujarat	GSECL	S	Coal	500
24	Anpara D U2	UP	UPRVUNL	S	Coal	500
25	Bara	UP	Prayagraj PGCL	P	Coal	1980
26	Ultra Mega Mundra TPP U3-5	Gujarat	Tata Power	P	Coal	2400
27	Essar Power Salaya	Gujarat	Essar Power	P	Coal	1200
28	Essar Power Mahan	MP	Essar Power	P	Coal	1200
29	UMPP Sasan U2-6	MP	Reliance	P	Coal	3300
30	Nigri TPP	MP	JP	P	Coal	1320
31	Raigarh STPP PH-III U 1-2	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	P	Coal	1200
32	ELENA Power Nasik	Mah	ELENA Power India Ltd	P	Coal	1350

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	ELENA Power Amravati	Mah	ELENA Power India Ltd	P	Coal	1350
34	Jhajjar TPP	Haryana	CLP Power	P	Coal	1320
35	Goindwal Sahib U-1,2	Punjab	GVK Power	P	Coal	540
36	Avantha Bhandar TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Avantha Power	P	Coal	300
37	Bela TPP	Maharashtra	Ideal Energy	P	Coal	270
38	Adhunik Power TPP U1,2	Jharkhand	Adhunik Power	P	Coal	270
39	Malibrahmani TPP	Orissa	Monet Power	P	Coal	1050
40	Derang TPP	Orissa	JITPL	P	Coal	1200
41	Kamlanga TPP	Orissa	GMR Energy	P	Coal	1050
42	Coastal Energen TPP, Tuticorin	TN	Coastal Energen Pvt Ltd	P	Coal	1200
43	Meenakshi Energy U1,2	AP	Meenakshi Energy	P	Coal	300
44	Bina Power Supply U1,2	MP	Bina Power Supply Co Ltd Jaypee Group	P	Coal	500
45	Krishnapattam UMPP U1-6	AP	Reliance Power	P	Coal	3960
46	Simhapuri U1,2	AP	Simhapuri	P	Coal	300
47	Balco U1-2	CHG	Sterlite	P	Coal	600
48	TPP at Pipavav U1	Guj	Videocon	P	Coal	600
49	Talwandi Sabo U1-3	Punjab	Sterlite	P	Coal	1980
Total Thermal						

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector

Payment of arrears of 6th Central Pay Commission

4124. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of persons retired from his Ministry and allied offices particularly National Power Training Institute, Eastern Region, Durgapur have not yet been paid dues of arrears of 6th Central Pay Commission and also 60 percent of arrears;

(b) if so, the names of persons retired since January 1, 2006 and out of them how many are yet to be paid arrears of 6th Pay Commission and also 60 percent of arrears; and

(c) by when Government proposes to pay arrears in his Ministry and allied offices to all who had retired since January 1, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Dues of arrears of 248 (two hundred forty eight) retired officials of Ministry of Power including NPTI have been settled as per guidelines.

In 5 cases of Central Electricity Authority, dues could not be finally settled so far because issue relating to fixation of pay of Directors is under examination and in want of requisite documents from family members.

Details giving names of retired officials is given in Statement I and Statement II (See below).

(c) Dues will be settled soon after the receipt of documents from family members and final decision regarding fixation of pay.

Statement — I

*Names of officials retired after 01.01.2006 and whose dues and
arrears of 6th CPC have been settled*

Ministry of Power (Main)

S.No.	Name	S.No.	Name
1	2	1	2
1.	Sh. Rameshwar	4.	Sh. Chander Bhan
2.	Sh. Om Prakash	5.	Sh. Jaideep Lakhtakia
3.	Sh. Harish Chandra	6.	Sh. A.K. Khurana

1	2	1	2
7.	Sh. L.D. Sehra	27.	Venu D.
8.	Sh. Shiv Kumar Kataria	28.	Kulkarni A.P.
9.	Sh. V. Ramkrishan	29.	Muniswamy V
10.	Sh. P.C. Kapoor	30.	Gopalakrishnan P
11.	Smt. Kamlesh Devi	31.	Ramakrishnan P
12.	Sh. K.M. Kapoor	32.	Parvathi Ramaswamy
13.	Sh. Chitramani	33.	Muthu V.K.
14.	Sh. Khichan Lal	34.	Narasimha Murthy G
Nation Power Training Institute		35.	Chinnaswamy A
15.	Shri A. Adhikari	36.	Muniyappa G
16.	Shri Aruna Dhar	37.	Munikrishna M
17.	Shri Ashok Pal	38.	Elizabeth George
18.	Shri B.N. Giri	39.	Srinivasan K.N.
19.	Shri Bhutan Ram	40.	Mohan Rao N.S.
20.	Smt. Tandra Samanto (K.P. Samanto)	41.	Krishnamurthy P.
21.	Smt. Utpal Paul (S.C. Paul)	42.	Dugad S.G.
22.	Smt. Harbiri (Ramphal Balmiki)	43.	Ramadoss K.K.
23.	Smt. Asha Rani Badyakar (Mohan Badyakar)	44.	Ravi K.N. Dr.
Bureau of Energy Efficiency		45.	Nair B.K.G.
Nil		46.	Shanthi A.
Central Power Research Institute		47.	Jaykumar H.
24.	Ganeshan M.G.	48.	Ashok Pattar
25.	Gopinath V.	49.	Balakrishnan T.
26.	Chaturvedi B.K. Dr.	50.	Arokiaswamy F.
		51.	Irudayanathan

1	2	1	2
52.	Jayamma	75.	Kamal Kishor Gupta
53.	Mohan K.	76.	Harish Kumar Khanduja
54.	Somasundaram C.	77.	Anil Kumar Dutta
55.	Majumdar A.K.	78.	Keshab Ranjan Debnath
56.	Sardar Ahamed	79.	Kul Bhooshan Batasyan
57.	Ramachandran S.	80.	Sudhir Narain Sareen
58.	Pothilingam V.	81.	Net Ram Sharma
59.	Muthukaruppan	82.	Laxman Singh Chauhan
60.	Murugesan N.	83.	Jiut Singh Kushwaha
61.	Venkatappa K.	84.	Kanhaiya Lal T. Gyanani
62.	Krishnaprabhu K.	85.	Nirmal Ahuja
63.	Padmanabha D.R.	86.	Ramesh Kumar
64.	Dr. IPS Pal	87.	Sri Krishan
65.	Srinivas K.M	88.	Manohar Singh Sahotta
66.	Ramachandran K.R	89.	Jagat Ram
67.	Safiulla	90.	Blacius Toppo
68.	Jothy Gopalakrishnan	91.	Nikhil Dass
69.	Krishnam M	92.	Mohinder Singh
70.	Jograaj	93.	Rajinder Singh Gill
71.	Ramakrishna Y	94.	Likhi Ram
Central Electricity Authority		95.	Gian Chand Bagga
	(S/Shri)	96.	G. Somasekharan Nair
72.	Subesh Chandra Dutta	97.	Amar Singh
73.	Prabhu Dayal — II	98.	S. Prem Chander
74.	Mahabir Singh Minhas	99.	Kesar Singh

1	2	1
100.	Brij Mohan Sethi	125. Vijay Bhushan
101.	Kitab Singh	126. D.N. Nagpal
102.	Surendra Prasad	127. Rajinder Kohli
103.	Uttam Chand	128. Batto Singh
104.	Seikh Mohd Ahmad Usmani	129. S.K. Soneja
105.	T. Rajender Reddy	130. Anand Kumar Sood
106.	Ramesh Kumar — I	131. Prem Singh
107.	Lakshmi Narayan	132. Ramu
108.	Rishi Kumar Jain	133. Ram Karan
109.	Vijay Bala	134. Ram Kishor Agarwal II
110.	Satyawati Devi	135. Bhaskara Rao Bhandaru
111.	Ashwani Kumar Sahni	136. Subhash Chander Nakra
112.	Tilak Raj Bahl	137. Bipad Baran Mandal
113.	Satish Chander	138. Ram Dayal Jain
114.	Surendra Kumar	139. A. Varghese
115.	Badan Singh Kasana	140. P. Padmanabhan
116.	Mahinder Kumar	141. Subhash Chander Khurana
117.	Vishwa Jeet Talwar	142. S.C. Khera
118.	Gajinder Pal Anand	143. Hem Dube
119.	Surinder Singh Jolly	144. Ramesh Chander
120.	Nand Kishore	145. Som Datt
121.	Kishan Chand Batra	146. Mohan Lal Tahilramani
122.	Dharam Paul	147. Prabhat Gujral
123.	Late V.K. Nimesh	148. Ram Nath Prasad
124.	N.C. Mathur	149. Subhash Chander

1	2	1	2
150.	Sushil Kumar	175.	Arun Kumar Sethi
151.	Subhash Chand Jain	176.	Santosh Kumar
152.	H.C. Chowdhary	177.	Horam Singh
153.	Kanwar Ram Singh	178.	A.N. Gopinathan
154.	Punit Kumar Jain	179.	P.K. Ramakrishnan
155.	Purushottam Dass Goyal	180.	Farik Chand
156.	Kanhiya Lal	181.	D.V. Lakshmi pathy
157.	Mohan Vanwari	182.	Vijay Kumar Chadha
158.	Late Sohan Lal	183.	Kartar Singh
159.	Late Shri Amrit Ram	184.	Kanti Prasad
160.	Karnail Singh	185.	Brij Raj Singh
161.	Guru Sharan Das	186.	Pawan Krishan Kumar
162.	Mohinder Saroop Mathur	187.	Utpala Bhattacharya
163.	Aditya Kumar	188.	Dr. Subrata Mukhopahyaya
164.	Abhay Kumar Jain	189.	Dharam Singh
165.	Mohan Kumar	190.	Satish Chandra Marwah
166.	Babu Ram Issar	191.	Vijay Pal
167.	Rajinder Singh	192.	Purnima Dhupar
168.	N.C. Goel	193.	Shashi Sharma
169.	Prithipal Singh Matharu	194.	Rajvansh Nath Mathur
170.	Kirpal Singh	195.	Basudeva Guha
171.	Vijay Kumar	196.	Ram Prakash
172.	Ramesh Chandra Paliwal	197.	Late Shri Ram Singh
173.	Manohar Lal Sharma	198.	Somvir Singh
174.	Om Prakash Sharma		

1	2	1	2
199.	Navin Chadha	224.	Dhani Ram
200.	Bhori Lal	225.	Ramo Devi
201.	Surender Kumar Aggarwal	226.	Bhupinder Singh
202.	Ashok Kumar — II	227.	Babu Lal — II
203.	Kuldip Singh	228.	Late Shri Ramji Lal
204.	Om Prakash	229.	Jaswant Singh Verma
205.	Radha Kanta Roy	230.	S.R. Prabhas
206.	Ajay Pratap Singh Sood	231.	Late Shri Narendra Pal
207.	Shiwadhar Ray	232.	N. Krishnan Nair
208.	S.K. Mohanram	233.	Ashok Kumar Sharma
209.	Satish Mohan Lal	234.	Yogesh Kumar Aggarwal
210.	Subhash Chandra Chadha	235.	Jaibir Singh Yadav
211.	Arvind Kumar Sood	236.	Mohammad Naseem
212.	Late Shri Omi	237.	Moti Lal Bamoriya
213.	Prem Singh	238.	Ashok Kumar Saxena
214.	Sukhdev Singh Oberoi	239.	Prakash Chandra Verma
215.	Ravinder Paul	240.	Parma Nand
216.	Devidas Krishnaji Mokashi	241.	Kuldip Singh
217.	Kashmir Singh Mundi	242.	Jeewan Narain Mathur
218.	Vishwa Bandhu Gupta	243.	Shri Man Mohan Singh Rawat
219.	Rajendra Kumar Agarwal—I	244.	Shri Lal Singh
220.	Om Prakash Sharma-II	245.	Raghav Vasudev Hegdekar
221.	Late Shri Sanjay Kumar	246.	Sarabji Singh
222.	Smt. Phoolwati W/o Late Shri Laxam	247.	Late Shri S. Muthuswamy
223.	Late Smt. Neelam Naib	248.	Ramesh Chandra Nakul

Statement II

*Names of officials retired from Central Electricity Authority
after 01.01.2006, whose cases are pending for settlement.*

S.No.	Name (S/Shri)
1	V.K. Tandon
2.	R.P. Sahota
3.	Rakesh Kumar Soni
4.	Sudesh Kumar Arora
5.	Prabhu Dayal

Energy Conservation Fund

†4125. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up an Energy Conservation Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the purpose of setting up this fund;
- (d) the amount at present deposited in this fund;
- (e) whether it is a fact that proposals for energy conservation fund have been sent by some States;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) by when this fund would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) is required to be constituted by each State under Section 16 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. Ministry of Power has approved a scheme in the year 2009-10 to provide initial contribution to each State Energy Conservation Fund through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency BEE). The total financial outlay of the scheme is Rs.70.00 crores for the remaining 3 years of the 11th Plan *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(c) The purpose of setting up SECF is to promote the efficient use of energy and its conservation within the State.

(d) BEE has already disbursed funds amounting to Rs.17.25 crores during the financial year 2009-10 to the nine States who have set up SECF.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. The States of Nagaland, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh have already set up the SECF and the BEE has disbursed funds to them as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i)	Nagaland	-	Rs.1.25 crores
(ii)	Haryana	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(iii)	Punjab	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(iv)	Rajasthan	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(v)	Kerala	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(vi)	Andhra Pradesh	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(vii)	Tamil Nadu	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(viii)	Karnataka	-	Rs.2.00 crores
(ix)	Chhattisgarh	-	Rs.2.00 crores

Each State has notified SECF Rules which govern the management and utilization of fund resources.

New power projects

4126. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up power projects in the country including Rajasthan during the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details of the sites identified for the purposes, State/UT-wise;
- (c) by when these projects are likely to be commissioned along with their power generation capacity; and
- (d) the details of power projects proposed to be set up in the private sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78700 MW for the 11th Plan. According to the assessment of Central Electricity Authority, a capacity addition of 62374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan period. A capacity addition of 22302 MW has been achieved till 31.3.2010. In addition, projects totaling to 12,590 MW have been identified for commissioning on 'best efforts basis' during the Eleventh Plan period. State-wise list of power generation projects under construction that are likely to be commissioned during 2010-12 along with their installed capacity and likely year of commissioning is given in Statement-I (See below).

Capacity addition target for power generation in the Twelfth Plan are worked out by the Planning Commission based on the findings of the Working Group on Power. Planning Commission has, so far, not constituted the Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Plan. However, power generation projects including those of private sector aggregating to 57,653 MW are under construction for likely benefits during the Twelfth Plan. The details of these projects are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of projects for likely benefits during 2010-11 & 2011-12

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Agency	Sector	Fuel Type	Benefits 11 th Plan (2007-12) (MW)	Likely year of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1	Simhadri-Ext U-3,4	AP	NTPC	C	Coal	1000	2010-12
2	Jurala Priya U 4,5,6	AP	APGENCO	S	Hydro	117	2010-11
3	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	AP	APGENCO	S	Hydro	50	2010-12
4	Rayalseema ST-III, U5	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	210	2010-11
5	Kakatiya TPP	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	500	2010-11
6	Kothagudem ST-VI	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	500	2011-12
7	Konaseema ST	AP	Konaseema Power	P	Gas/Lng	165	2010-11
8	Kondapalli CCPP PH-II ST	AP	Lanco	P	Gas/Lng	133	2010-11
	TOTAL (AP)					2675	
Assam							
1	Bongaigaon TPP U 1,2	ASM	NTPC	C	Coal	500	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Lakwa Wh	ASM	APGCL	S	Gas/Lng	37	2010-11
	TOTAL (Assam)					537	
	Chhattisgarh						
1	Korba III U-7	CHG	NTPC	C	Coal	500	2010-11
	TOTAL (CHG)					500	
	Delhi						
1	Pragati-III (Bawana)	Delhi	PPCL	S	Gas/Lng	1500	2010-11
2	Rithala CCGP	Delhi	NDPL	P	Gas/Lng	108	2010-11
	TOTAL (Delhi)					1608	
	Gujarat						
1	Ukai Ext U6	Guj	GSECL	S	Coal	490	2011-12
2	GSEG Hazira Ext	Guj	GSECL	S	Gas/Lng	351	2010-11
3	Pipavav JV CCGT	Guj	GSECL	S	Gas/Lng	702	2010-12
4	Surat Lignite Ext U 3,4	Guj	GIPCL	S	Lignite	250	2010-11
5	Mundra TPP PH-I, 3,4	Guj	Adani Power	P	Coal	660	2010-11
6	Mundra TPP PH-II	Guj	Adani Power	P	Coal	1320	2011-12
7	Mundra TPP PH-III U-1	Guj	Adani Power	P	Coal	660	2011-12

8	Ultra Mega Mundra	Guj	Tata Power	P	Coal	800	2011-12
TOTAL (Gujarat)						5233	
Haryana							
1	Indira Gandhi TPP (Jhajjar) JV	Har	NTPC	C	Coal	1500	2010-12
2	Rajiv Gandhi TPS (Hissar) U2	Har	HPGCL	S	Coal	600	2010-11
TOTAL (Haryana)						2100	
Himachal Pradesh							
1	Chamera-III	HP	NHPC	C	Hydro	231	2010-12
2	Parbati — III	HP	NHPC	C	Hydro	520	2011-12
3	Budhil	HP	Lanco	P	Hydro	70	2010-11
4	Allain Duhanan	HP	ADHPL	P	Hydro	192	2010-11
5	Malana II	HP	Everest Power	P	Hydro	100	2010-11
6	Karcham Wangtoo	HP	JPKHCL	P	Hydro	1000	2011-12
TOTAL (HP)						2113	
Jammu & Kashmir							
1	Sewa-II	J&K	NHPC	C	Hydro	120	2010-11
2	URI-II	J&K	NHPC	C	Hydro	240	2010-12
3	Nimoo Bazgo	J&K	NHPC	C	Hydro	45	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Chutak	J&K	NHPC	C	Hydro	44	2011-12
TOTAL (J&K)						449	
Jharkhand							
1	Kodarma U1&2	Jhar	DVC	C	Coal	1000	2010-12
2	Maithan RBC JV U1,2	Jhar	IPP	P	Coal	1050	2010-12
TOTAL (Jharkhand)						2050	
Karnataka							
1	Kaiga U-4	Kar	NPC	C	Nuclear	220	2010-11
2	Bellary TPP U-2	Kar	KPCL	S	Coal	500	2011-12
3	Raichur U 8	Kar	KPCL	S	Coal	250	2010-11
4	Udupi TPP (Lanco Nagarjuna)	Kar	NPCL	P	Coal	1015	2010-11
TOTAL (Karnataka)						1985	
Kerala							
1	Kutiyadi Ext	Kerl	KSEB	S	Hydro	100	2010-11
TOTAL (Kerala)						100	
Maharashtra							
1	Khaper Kheda Ext	Mah	MSPGCL	S	Coal	500	2010-11

2	Bhusawal TPP	Mah	MSPGCL	S	Coal	1000	2010-12
3	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri	Mah	JSW	P	Coal	1200	2010-11
4	Tiroda TPP PH-I U1	Mah	Adani Power	P	Coal	660	2011-12
TOTAL (Maharashtra)						3360	
Meghalaya							
1	Myntdu St-I	Megh	MeSEB	S	Hydro	84	2010-11
2	Myntdu St-I Addl Unit	Megh	MeSEB	S	Hydro	42	2011-12
TOTAL (Meghalaya)						126	
Madhya Pradesh							
1	Maheshwar	MP	SMHPCL	P	Hydro	400	2011-12
TOTAL (MP)						400	
Orissa							
1	Sterlite TPP U1,2	Orissa	Sterlite Energy	P	Coal	1200	2010-11
TOTAL (Orissa)						1200	
Rajasthan							
1	Barsingsar	Raj	NLC	C	Lignite	250	2010-11
2	Chhabra TPS U-2	Raj	RRVUNL	S	Coal	250	2010-11
3	Jallipa Lignite U 2-8	Raj	Raj West Power	P	Lignite	945	2010-12
TOTAL (Rajasthan)						1445	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim							
1	Teesta III	Sikkim	Teesta Urja	P	Hydro	600	2011-12
2	Chujachen	Sikkim	Gati	P	Hydro	99	2010-11
TOTAL (Sikkim)						699	
Tamil Nadu							
1	Neyveli – II LIG	TN	NLC	C	Lignite	500	2010-12
2	Kudankulam U 1,2	TN	NPC	C	Nuclear	2000	2010-12
3	PFBR (Kalapakkam)	TN	NPC	C	Nuclear	500	2011-12
4	Vallur (Ennore) JV U1,2	TN	NTPC	C	Coal	1000	2011-12
5	Bhawani Barrage II & III	TN	TNEB	S	Hydro	60	2011-12
6	Mettur Ext U1	TN	TNEB	S	Coal	600	2011-12
7	North Chennai Ext U1,2	TN	TNEB	S	Coal	1200	2011-12
TOTAL (TN)						5860	
Uttarakhand							
1	Koteshwar	UKND	THDC	C	Hydro	400	2010-12
TOTAL (Uttarakhand)						400	

Uttar Pradesh							
1	Dadri Ext U-6	UP	NTPC	C	Coal	490	2010-11
2	Parichha Ext U-5,6	UP	UPRVUNL	S	Coal	500	2010-11
3	Harduaganj Ext U-8,9	UP	UPRVUNL	S	Coal	500	2010-11
4	Anpara-C U 1,2	UP	Lanco	P	Coal	1200	2010-12
5	Rosa ST-I U2	UP	Reliance Power	P	Coal	300	2010-11
TOTAL (UP)						2990	
West Bengal							
1	Mejia PH II	WB	DVC	C	Coal	1000	2010-11
2	Durgapur Steel	WB	DVC	C	Coal	1000	2010-11
3	Raghunathpur PH-I U 1,2	WB	DVC	C	Coal	1200	2011-12
4	Teesta Low Dam-III	WB	NHPC	C	Hydro	132	2010-11
5	Teesta Low Dam-IV	WB	NHPC	C	Hydro	160	2011-12
6	Farakka Stage-III U-6	WB	NTPC	C	Coal	500	2010-11
7	Santalidih Ext-U 6	WB	WBPDCL	S	Coal	250	2010-11
TOTAL (WB)						4242	
TOTAL						40072	

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector;

Statement-II

List of under construction projects for likely benefits during 12th plan

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Agency	Sector	Fuel Type	Benefits 12 th Plan (2012-17) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hydro						
1	Kameng	Ar. Pradesh	NEEPCO	C	Hydro	600
2	Pare	Ar. Pradesh	NEEPCO	C	Hydro	110
3	Subansiri Lower	Ar. Pradesh	NHPC	C	Hydro	2000
4	Parbati ST-II	HP	NHPC	C	Hydro	800
5	Kishanganga	J&K	NHPC	C	Hydro	330
6	Loharinagpala	Uttarakhand	NTPC	C	Hydro	600
7	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	NTPC	C	Hydro	520
8	Rampur	HP	SJVNL	C	Hydro	412
9	UHL III	HP	HPJVNL	S	Hydro	100
10	Sawara Kuddu	HP	PVC	S	Hydro	110

11	Kashang-I	HP	HPPCL	S	Hydro	65
12	Lower Jurala	AP	APGENCO	S	Hydro	120
13	Pallivasal	Kerala	KSEB	S	Hydro	60
14	Teesta VI	Sikkim	Lanco	P	Hydro	500
15	Rangit IV	Sikkim	Jal Power	P	Hydro	120
Total Hydro						6447
Thermal						
1	Nabinagar JV U1-4	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1000
2	Barh-I, U 1,2,3	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1980
3	Barh-II U1,2	Bihar	NTPC	C	Coal	1320
4	Mauda TPP U2	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	Coal	500
5	Vallur U3	TN	NTPC	C	Coal	500
6	TuticorinTPS U-1,2	TN	NLC JV	C	Coal	1000
7	Rihand-III U-6	UP	NTPC	C	Coal	500
8	Vindhyachal ST-IV U-12	MP	NTPC	C	Coal	500
9	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp U1	Jharkhand	DVC	C	Coal	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Tripura Gas	Tripura	ONGC	C	Gas/Lng	726
11	Krishnapatnam TPP	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	1600
12	Ramgarh GT	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Gas/Lng	160
13	Kalisindh TPS U1,2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Coal	1200
14	Chhabra II TPS, U-1,2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Coal	500
15	Marwah TPP U1,2	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	S	Coal	1000
16	Korba West ST-III	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	S	Coal	500
17	Chandrapur TPS	Maharashtra	Maha Gen	S	Coal	1000
18	Koradi	Maharashtra	Maha Gen	S	Coal	1980
19	Malwa TPP U-1,2 (Shree Singati)	MP	MPPGCL	S	Coal	1200
20	Satpura TPP Extn U2	MP	MPPGCL	S	Coal	250
21	Parli TPS U-3	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	Coal	250
22	Kakatiya TPP Ext U1	AP	APGENCO	S	Coal	600
23	Sikka TPP Ext U3,4	Gujarat	GSECL	S	Coal	500

24	Anpara D U2	UP	UPRVUNL	S	Coal	500
25	Bara	UP	Prayagraj PGCL	P	Coal	1980
26	Ultra Mega Mundra TPP U3-5	Gujarat	Tata Power	P	Coal	2400
27	Essar Power Salaya	Gujarat	Essar Power	P	Coal	1200
28	Essar Power Mahan	MP	Essar Power	P	Coal	1200
29	UMPP Sasan U2-6	MP	Reliance	P	Coal	3300
30	Nigri TPP	MP	JP	P	Coal	1320
31	Raigarh STPP PH-III U 1-2	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	P	Coal	1200
32	Elena Power Nasik	Mah	Elena Power India Ltd	P	Coal	1350
33	Elena Power Amravati	Mah	Elena Power India Ltd	P	Coal	1350
34	Jhajjar TPP	Haryana	CLP Power	P	Coal	1320
35	Goindwal Sahib U-1,2	Punjab	GVK Power	P	Coal	540
36	Avantha Bhandar TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Avantha Power	P	Coal	300
37	Bela TPP	Maharashtra	Ideal Energy	P	Coal	270
38	Adhunik Power TPP U1,2	Jharkhand	Adhunik Power	P	Coal	270
39	Malibrahmani TPP	Orissa	Monet Power	P	Coal	1050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Derang TPP	Orissa	JITPL	P	Coal	1200
41	Kamlanga TPP	Orissa	GMR Energy	P	Coal	1050
42	Coastal Energen TPP, Tuticorin	TN	Coastal Energen Pvt Ltd	P	Coal	1200
43	Meenakshi Energy U1,2	AP	Meenakshi Energy	P	Coal	300
44	Bina Power Supply U1,2	MP	Bina Power Supply Co Ltd Jaypee Group	P	Coal	500
45	Krishnapatnam UMPP U1-6	AP	Reliance Power	P	Coal	3960
46	Simhapuri U1,2	AP	Simhapuri	P	Coal	300
47	BALCO U1-2	CHG	Sterlite	P	Coal	600
48	TPP at Pipavav U1	Guj	Videocon	P	Coal	600
49	Talwandi Sabo U1-3	Punjab	Sterlite	P	Coal	1980
Total Thermal						50506
Nuclear						
1	RAPP U 7 & 8 (Supply of SG only)	Raj	NPC	C	Nuclear	700
Total (Under construction)						57653

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector

Improvements in National Accounts Statistics

4127. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

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

(a) the improvements made during the last five years or are being contemplated to improve the accuracy and reliability of our National Accounts Statistics; and

(b) the weaknesses of our current system of estimating our National Accounts Statistics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has taken several steps in the last five years to improve the accuracy and reliability of National Accounts Statistics (NAS). The important steps taken in this regard include rebasing of NAS series from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in January, 2006 and from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 in January, 2010 to take into account the structural changes that take place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro aggregates like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), consumption expenditure, capital formation etc; use of latest available data from long-term surveys and censuses and studies; expanding the coverage of activities; implementation of latest international recommendations on compilation of national accounts, to the extent feasible; and release of quarterly estimates of GDP both from supply and demand sides.

(b) The major weaknesses in the estimation of NAS relate to indirect methods adopted to estimate the GDP for the unorganized manufacturing and services sectors, which in turn, is due to lack of current data on employment and output of unorganized segments of various economic activities and adoption of residual/commodity flow methods to compile some of the aggregates of consumption expenditure, capital formation and saving, due to lack of requisite data.

Plan expenditure of Ministry

4128. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total Plan Expenditure for 2010-11 (BE) as per Union Budget;

(b) the entitlement towards Special Component Plan/Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for tribals from the above amount; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the allocation is less than the percentage of population of ST as on the year of Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The total plan expenditure for 2010-11 (B.E) as per Union Budget is Rs. 373091.99 crore. The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission to the Central Ministries/Departments in 2006 envisages the earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) from the Central Ministry / Department plan outlay at least in the proportion of ST population to the total population of the country.

It is a fact that allocation under Tribal Sub plan is not always made by Central Ministries as per percentage of ST population.

Revision of scholarship scheme in Gujarat

4129. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the scholarship amount under the post matric scholarship scheme to tribal people was revised in Gujarat particularly for Mehsana, Rajkot, Amreli, Surat, Bharuch and Narmada;

(b) if not revised in the last couple of years, whether Government has taken any initiative to revise the scholarship amount, taking into account the cost of living; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students, the scholarship amount to the ST students was last revised in 1-4-2003 for all States/UTs., including the State of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Suggestions for revision of scholarship have been received and have been processed. Details are yet to be finalized.

Proposals for welfare of tribal people

†4130. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of different States and the names of voluntary organizations of those States wherefrom proposals have been received from them during the last three years for the welfare of tribal people; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the names of organizations which have not submitted Utilizations Certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A list of State-wise ongoing proposals as recommended by State Level committee and funds released during the last three years is given Statement I, II, III and IV in (See below).

(b) The grants in aid to Voluntary Organizations are released only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of the grants for the previous year.

Statement — I

State-wise list of voluntary organizations/non Governmental organizations funded during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under the "Scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organization'"

Sl.No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWAREIS), Telgu Sanskshema Bhavan, 2 nd Floor, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, A.P.
2	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, A.P.
3	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devt., 6 th Ward, Kota Street, At-Urvakonda, Dist Anantapur, A.P.
4	Grameena Samkshema Sangam, Kalakada, Chittoor, A.P.
5	Intercultural Cooperation Foundation (ICF) India at Amboth Thanda, R.R. District, Andhra Pradesh
6	Integrated Devt. Agency, Raithupet, AT-Raithupeta, Nandigama, Krishna Dist, A.P.
7	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, A.P. — 500027
8	R.K. Mission, Korukonda Road, Rajamundry, A.P.
9	R.K. Mission Ashram, R.K. Beach, Visakhapatnam, A.P.

1	2
10	Rural Organization for Social Activity, At/PO: Manthenavanipalem Dist. Gantur, A.P.
11	Seva Bharati at Burgamphad, District – Khammam, A.P.
12	Simhapuri Vidya Seva Samiti at Somsekharapuram, Nellore-District, A.P.
13	Society for Assistance and Vocational Education, Machilipatnam, Dist. Krishna, A.P.
14	Sri Laxmi Mahila Mandali, D.No. 15-155, Myalvaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Dist., A.P.
15	Sunitha Mahila Mandali, Yeleswaran, East Godavari Dist., A.P.
16	Society for Integrated Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163-A Prakash road, Dist-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
17	Narayana Educational and Rural Development Society (Sri Mandalappu Narayana Educational Society), at Pargi, Rangareddy Distt., A.P.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
18	Ramakrishna Mission, Port Blair, Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Arunachal Pradesh	
19	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh
20	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh
21	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill/PO: Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh
22	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh
23	R.K. Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Dist., Arunachal Pradesh
24	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
25	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Pin — 786630, Arunachal Pradesh
26	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H. Qrs..) Project at Rupa
27	Vivekananda Kendra Arunijyoti, Itanagar, At-Itanagar, Distt. Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh

1	2
28	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh
Assam	
29	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO: Ulubari, Guwahati -781007, Assam
30	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Guwahati), Lakhra Road, Kahilipura, Guwahati, Assam
31	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill. Dhonpatari, Dist. Kamrup, Assam
32	Gram Vikas Parishad, At: Rangalo, Dist. Nagaon, Assam
33	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, Distt. — Nagaon, Assam
34	R.K. Mission Ashram, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam
35	R.K. Mission Sevashram, R.K. Mission Road, Silchar, Assam
36	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Dist. Nagaon, Assam
37	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, PO/Dist. Nagaon, Assam
38	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) Project at Bokajan-2 Units, Japarjan and Diphu
Chhattisgarh	
39	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill+Po-Panduka, District-Raigarh Chhattisgarh
40	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Dist. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh
41	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh
42	Sewa Bharati (Madhya Bharat), 'Matruchhaya', Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Opp. Maida Mill, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-462011 (H. Qrs.) Project at Jashpur Nagar and Kunkri
Gujarat	
43	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/Po-Dediapada, Distt. — Narmada, Gujarat
44	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur (Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat

1	2
45	Bharat Yatra Kendra, At/PO-Dediapada, Distt.-Narmada, Pin — 393040, Gujarat
46	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat
47	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Dist. Jhalod, Gujarat
48	Sant Shri Asaramji Ashram, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
49	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat
50	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Dist Valsad, Gujarat
51	Shree Swaminarayan Education Trust, At-Molhapandha, Dist —Valsad, Gujarat
Himachal Pradesh	
52	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Dist. Lahaul and Spiti, H.P.
53	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Manali, Dist. Kullu, H.P.
54	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Dist. Lahaul and Spiti, H.P.
55	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Norbulinga, Dharamshala, Kangra, H.P.
56	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt, Tehsil-Dharamshala, District Kangra, H.P.
Jammu and Kashmir	
57	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Gurjur Colony, J&K
58	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society, Vill: Gulabgarh, PO: Athouli, Dist. Doda, J&K
59	Lamdon Social Welfare Society, Leh, Ladhak, J&K
60	Mahabodhi International Meditation, J&K
61	AICURD, Gole Market, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) Project at Pulwama, J&K

1	2
Jharkhand	
62	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist: Pakur, Jharkhand
63	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari (W), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin — 831011. Jharkhand
64	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathra, PO — Raniswar, Dist-Dumka, Jharkhand
65	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, (Ranchi Unit) AT-Bariatu, Indraprastha Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand
66	R.K. Mission Math, At/PO/Dist: Jamtara — 815351, Jharkhand
67	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
68	R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand
69	R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand
70	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India Anurag Kutir, KGD Road, Kunti, Ranchi, Jharkhand
Karnataka	
71	Ashirwad Rural Development Trust(R), K.H.B. Colony, Distt. — Gudibande, Karnataka
72	Bharati Educational Trust, AT-Pathapally Taluk, Begepalli, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka
73	Dr. Ambedkar Education Society (R), At-Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure, Pin — 577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere Dist., Karnataka
74	Dr. Jachani Rastriya Sevapeetha, No. 49, H.B. Samaj Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, Karnataka
75	Harihara Graminbirudhi Sangh, At: Chikkaballapur Taluk, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka
76	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H. No. 32, R.R. Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Dist., Karnataka
77	Nayak Student Federation, Gokak, Belgaum, Karnataka
78	Pragati Rural Development Society, AT — Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Dist., Karnataka

1	2
79	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Distt. — Gulbarga, Karnataka
80	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samshta, 4206/9, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka
81	Sri Sant Kabir Das Education Society, Chincholi Camp, Gulbarga, Karnataka
82	Sri Swamy Sarvadharm Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Dist. Tumkur, Karnataka
83	Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, At-Kaiwara, Chintasawami — Taluk, Distt.- Kolar, Karnataka
84	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist. Mysore, Karnataka
85	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills, Yalandur Taluk, Dist. Chamrajnagar, Pin — 571441, Karnataka
Kerala	
86	Maa Amritamayi Math, Amrita Bhavanam, Paripally, PO: Kolam-691574 (Kerala)
87	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO: Kalady, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala
88	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Kayamkulam-690502, Dist-Alpappuzha, Kerala
89	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Vivekananda Nagar, Muttill, District — Wayanad, Kerala
90	Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Dist. Wayanad, Kerala
91	Vinobhaniketan, PO: Vinobhaniketan, Dist. Trivendrum, Kerala
92	Harijan Sevak Sangh Sabri Ashram, Akathethera, Palakked, Thiruvanantha-puram, Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	
93	Ashadeep Kalyan Samiti, 86, Vinoba Ward, Sihora, District — Jabalpur, M.P.
94	Annapurana Shiksha Samiti, Vill-Semarkhapa (Achli), Distt-Mandla, Madhya Pradesh
95	Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidyamandir, AT/PO-Amarpur, District Dindori, MP

1	2
96	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.
97.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H. Qrs.) Project at Dhar, Madhya Pradesh
98	Hiteshree Samajik Santha, MIG-30/4B, Saketnagar, Bhopal, MP
99	Jan Kalyan Ashram Samiti, Vill-Siddhpur (Dobh), PO — Semiri Harichand, Tehsil — Babai, District — Hosangabad, MP
100	Jeevan Jyoti Shiksha Prasar Samiti, AT-Singapur (Sailya), Mandla, M.P.
101	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, M.P.
102	M.P. Vanvasi Seva Mandal, AT-Tikariya, Distt.-Dindori, M.P.
103	Pushpa Convent Shiksha Samiti, C-537-538, Pushpa Nagar Colony, Bhopal-462010 (M.P.)
104	Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, M.P.
105	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad road, Bhopal-462011, M.P.
106	Swami Vivekanand Vidhya Niketan Shikchak Samiti, Yuvraj Club, Cantt Road, Guna, M.P.
107	Yuvak Kalyan Sewa Prakshihan Sansthan, Vill-Rangri (Thoka), At Angangaon, District Chhindwara, MP
Maharashtra	
108	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra
109	Deonil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra
110	Dharma Swamy Maharshee Shri Sant Gulabrao Maharaj Workari & Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, At/PO: Karla, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra
111	Jai Hind Mitra Mandal, Kolha, Distt. Phulbani, Maharashtra
112	Khanderao Education Society, At: Basar, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
113	Navayuvati Mahila Mandal, Shirur, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
114	Rajamata Jijau Mahila Mandal, At Parsole Secondary School, Main Road, Taloda, Tq. Taloda, Distt. Nandurbar (Maharashtra)

1	2
115	Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Doithan, Tal-Ashti, Distt.-Beed, Maharashtra
116	Renuka Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kukane, Malegaon, Maharashtra
117	Sarthak Shikshan Prasarak Samaj, Malegaon Camp. Tal: Malegaon, Nasik (Maharashtra)
118	Shiv Kripa Gramin Tribal Bahuddeshiya Sansthan, Ward No.11, Chamorshi Road, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra
119	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Takli, Distt. — Jalgaon, Maharashtra
120	Shri Kanaiyalal Maharaj Trust AT-Samode, Tul-Sakri, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
121	Shri Sainath Education Society, Pratappur, Tal. Taloda, Nandurba (Maharashtra)
122	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
123	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal. Nandgaon, Distt. Nasik, Maharashtra
124	Ujwal Rural Development Society, At/PO Newade, Tal. — Shindkheda, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
125	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, Vishnuwadi, Buldana, Distt. — Buldana, Maharashtra
126	Kai Thangubai Shankar Deore Devabhavi Sanstha, At-Saudane, Navnath Nagar, Tal-Mahlegaon, Distt-Nashik, Maharashtra
127	Sai Prasad Adivasi Seva Manda, At/PO-Washind (West), Distt-Thane, M.S.
128	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
129	Late Yashwant Bali Ram Patil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Talai, Tal-Erandol, Distt. Jalgaon, M.S.
Manipur	
130	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society Kanglatanbi, Manipur
131	Christian Grammer School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong, HQ, Pin-795141, Manipur

1	2
132	Dr. Ambedkar School Planning & Development Society, New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur
133	Integrated Educational Social Development Organization, Imphal East, Manipur
134	Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organization, Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur
135	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organization, At: Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur
136	Siamsinpawlpi, (Paite Students Welfare Association) SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No. 99, Distt.-Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur
137	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur
138	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), Athokpam Khunou, PO-Thoubal, Manipur
139	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO: Heirok Heituppokpi, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur
140	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VORHA), Lamding, Wangging, Manipur
Meghalaya	
141	R,K, Mission, Laithumkhut, P.O. Box — 9, Shillong, Meghalaya
142	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya
143	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya
Mizoram	
144	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram
145	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram
146	Thuthak Nuntak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Veng, Zuangtui, Aizwal — 796017, Mizoram
Nagaland	
147	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) Project at Naharabai, Distt.-Dimapur, Nagaland
148	Abiogenesis Society Mamias Bliss, 6, Angami Khel, Nuton Bost, Dimapur, Nagaland

1	2
149	Grace Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland
150	Hill View Welfare Society, Diphupar, Distt.-Dimapur, Nagaland
151	K. Hollohon Welfare Society, Dimpur, Nagaland
152	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagaland
Delhi	
153	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Delhi), Srinivaspuri, New Delhi
154	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055
Orissa	
155	Adivasi Social and Cultural Society At/PO Kuchinda, District Sambalpur, Orissa
156	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekharapur, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
157	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs. At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa
158	Association for Voluntary Action At-Dimapur, Distt. — Puri, Orissa
159	Banbasi Seva Samiti, AT/PO-Baliguda,, Distt. Khandamal, Pin-762103, Orissa
160	Banki Anchalik Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, At-Banki, Distt-Cuttack, Orissa
161	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumurpada, Distt. Khurda, Orissa
162	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladiabasata, Bansta, Distt. Kendrapara, Orissa
163	Global Village for Rehabilitation & Development, At/PO: Udulibeda, Distt. Malkangiri, Orissa
164	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Orissa
165	Nehru Seva Sangha, AT/PO: Banpur, Distt. Khurda, Orissa
166	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

1	2
167	Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangha, Bhanjpur, PO: Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Orissa
168	Orissa Sarvodaya Parishad, Sarvodaya Ashram, At/PO: Nuapada, District — Nuapada, Orissa — 766105
169	Orissa Social Rural Tech. Institute, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa
170	R.K. Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
171	R.K. Mission Puri, Orissa
172	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At-Saragalanji, Bhawanipatna, Distt.-Kalahandi, Orissa
173	Rashtriya Seva Samiti 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (H. Qrs.) Project at Padwa, Distt — Koraput, Orissa
174	Seva Samaj, At/PO: Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada, Orissa
175	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, AT/PO: Rampur, Distt. Kalahandi, Orissa
176	Social Weakens Awareness Development and Economic Service (SWADESHI), At: Gopalbandhu Nagar, Phulbani, Distt. Kandhamal, Orissa
177	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Distt. Khurda, Orissa
178	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Jamshedpur Branch), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin — 831011, Jharkhand (H. Qrs.)
179	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistahan, AT-Mansapole, Dist-Jajpur, Orissa
180	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, C-31, Sector — I, Romkela, Distt. — Sundergarh, Orissa
181	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi — 110055 (H. Qrs.) Project at Sarat, Subudibandh, Chanderpur in Distt — Mayurbhanj, Orissa
182	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), At-Balijoranda, PO-Bainria, Via-Mahinagadi, Distt-Dhenkanal, Orissa
183	Cuttack Zilla Harijan Adivasi Samkar Yojna, At-Haladibanati, Distt — Kenderapeda, Orissa
Rajasthan	
184	Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, Distt. Tonk, Rajasthan

1	2
185	Janjati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Sawai Madhopur Distt., Rajasthan
186	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan
187	Sant Shri Asaramji Ashram Trust, Sabarmati, Amdavad, Gujarat (H. Qrs.) Project at Sumerpur, Distt-Udaipur, Rajasthan
188	Sharadhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpot, Kota, Rajasthan
Sikkim	
189	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim
190	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	
191	New Life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment, Vellore
192	Grameeya Makkal Abivirudhi Gyakkam, (GMAI), Poonthottam, Post-Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
193	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Sadiapet, Tamil Nadu
Tripura	
194	R.K. Mission, Viveknagar, Tripura
195	Bahujan Hitya Education Trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura
196	Tripura Council for Women & Child Development, Ramnagar, Tripura
197	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura
198	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, Sriram Kutir, 8 th Thana Road, Banamalipur, Agartala, Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	
199	Servants of Indian Society, 846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Pin — 411001, Maharashtra (H. Qrs.) Project at Lakhimpur
200	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Jhandewalan Extn., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) Project at Lakhimpur Kheri & Balrampur
201	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi-55 (H. Qrs.) Project at Lakhimpur Kheri

1	2
Uttarakhand	
202	Ashok Ashram, PO: Ashok Ashram, Via Dak Pathar, Dehradun, Uttaranchal
203	Mahila Grameen Utthan Samiti, Diwan Niwas, Zila Parishad Bhawan, Tildukri, Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal
204	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttaranchal
205	Samagra Grameen Vikas Samiti, At/PO: Gwaldan, Distt.-Chamoli, Uttaranchal
206	Bharatiya Adimjati Sangha, At-Kalsi, Distt-Dehradun, Uttarakhand
207	Servants of Indian Society, Pune, Maharashtra (H. Qrs.) Project at Baazpur, Uttarakhand
West Bengal	
208	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), AT/PO: Aurangabad, Distt. Murshidabad, W.B.
209	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At-Balurghat, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, W.B.
210	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, Distt. Murshidabad, W.B.
211	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk) Via Bolpur, Distt. Birbhum, W.B.
212	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Distt. Birbhum, W.B.
213	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra) Vill+PO: Dokra, Distt. Midnapore, W.B.
214	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Farakka) Berahampur, Murshidabad, W.B.
215	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Berhampore, District Murshidabad, West Bengal
216	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Distt. Malda, W.B.
217	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly) Vill. Panjipurkur, Distt. Hooghly, W.B.
218	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ranghat-Payradanga Branch), Vill. Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, Distt. Nadia, W.B.
219	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Purulia), AT/PO/Distt. Purulia, W.B.
220	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.
221	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Distt. Malda, W.B.

1	2
222	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO: Teor, Distt. D. Dinajpur, W.B.
223	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill/PO: Kunor, Distt. Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.
224	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/1B, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata — 700001, W.B. (H. Qrs.) Project at Gopiballavpur-II, Distt-Paschim Midnapur
225	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill. Kranti, PO: Krantihat, Distt. Jalpaiguri, W.B.
226	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, W.B.
227	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Distt.-Jalpaiguri, W.B. — 734318
228	Khalisageria Society for Human Resource Development, At Khalisageria, Distt. Paschim Midnapore, W.B.
229	Pranab Kanya Sangha, Pranab Pally, PO: Kora Chandigarh, Madhyamgram, N.24-Pargana, W.B. -743298
230	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Distt. North 24 Parganas, W.B.

Statement-II

State-wise list of organizations funded during 2007-08 to 2009-10

*Under the scheme of 'Strengthening Education among
Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts*

S.No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad A.P. (31-Units)
2	Chaitanaya Educational and Rural Development, Distt. Cuddapah, A.P.
3	Navodya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Action, Kurnool, A.P.
4	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H. No. 11-10-635, Burahanpuram, Khammam, A.P.

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	
5	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Khailipara, Guwahati, Assam (H. Qrs.) project at Pakke Kassang, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh
Chhattisgarh	
6	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Service, Narainpur, Distt. Baster, Chhattisgarh
Gujarat	
7	Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institute Society (GSITDREIS), Birsu Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar (36 Units)
8	Lok Niketan, At/PO — Ratanpur, Taluk — Palanpur, Distt. — Banaskantha, Pin — 385001, Gujarat
9	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/PO-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Distt. — Banaskantha, Gujarat
Jharkhand	
10	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) Project at Lumbai
11	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand
Karnataka	
12	Karnataka Residential Educational Society, Karnataka (5-Educational Complexes in Gurugunta, Huskurmala, Kakkera Hathikunj and Sagara District)
Madhya Pradesh	
14	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanshta, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, M.P. (2-Educational Complexes)
14	Amay Gramin Utthan Samiti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Distt. — Jhabua, M.P. (Hostel Project)
15	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, M.P.
16	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill. — Tikriya, Distt. — Dindori, M.P. (2 Educational Complexes)
17	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpma Bhavan, Bhopal, M.P.

1	2
18	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, M.P.
19	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.
20	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, M.P.
21	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, M.P.
22	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban & Rural Development, AT-Amar Nikunj, Arjun Nagar, Sidhi, District-Sidhi, Pin-486661, M.P.
23	Seva Bharati, Bhopal, M.P.
24	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mai Ki Bagia, Amarkantak, District Anupur PIN 484886, Madhya Pradesh
25	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) Project at Satna, M.P.
26	Gramin Seva Kendra, At/PO-Mandlinathu, Tehsil-Ranapur, District Jhabua, Pin-457993, Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra	
27	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanshta, Wadgaon, Distt. Nanded, M.S.
Orissa	
28	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa
29	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Chandanbad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt. — Koraput, Pin — 764001, Orissa
30	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT-Brahmanpad, Distt-Kandhamal, Orissa
31	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, At-Utkal Branch, PO- Satyabhamapur, Distt. Cuttack, Pin — 754200, Orissa
32	Koraput Development Foundation, AT-Lingraj Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Orissa
33	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO-Jeypore, Vill. Sundergarh, Distt. Koraput, Orissa

1	2
34	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Orissa
35	NYSADRI, At-Santhatara, PO-Santhapur, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa
36	Orissa Model Tribal Education Society, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
37	PRAKALPA, AT/PO-Jyotipur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Orissa
38	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Distt. Rayagada, Orissa
39	Seva Samaj, Distt. Rayagada, Orissa
40	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
41	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), PO-Bainsia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa
42	Society for Nature Edu. & Health (SNEH), Plot No. ND 19-20, IRC Village, Nayapalli, VIP Area, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
43	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Orissa
44	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
45	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District — Koraput, Orissa
46	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (H. Qrs.)
Rajasthan	
47	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Swai Madhopur
48	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkai, PO-Dungla, Pin-312402, Distt. Chittor, Rajasthan
49	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan
50	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhnder, Udaipur, Rajasthan
51	Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalasia), Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan
West Bengal	
52	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, Distt. Murshidabad, W.B.

Statement – III

*State-wise list of non-governmental organisations
funded during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

Under the scheme of vocational training in tribal areas

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation
Assam	
1	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Kamrup, Assam.
2	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.
3	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam
Chhattisgarh	
4	Gemological Development Institute, Old RTO Building Devpuri, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
Gujarat	
5	SEWA-Rural Society for Education Welfare & Action Gumandev, AT-Gumandev, PO: Kapalsadi, Tal: Jhagadia, Dist. Bharuch, Gujarat-393110
Karnataka	
6	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere.
7	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, No. 659, 5 th 'A' Main Road, Hebbal, Bangalore, PIN-560024.
Madhya Pradesh	
8	Ankit Shiksha Prasar Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vinay Nagar, Gwalior, M.P.
9	Bandhewal Shiksha Samit, Bhopal.
Maharashtra	
10	Priyadarshni Gramin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha, 1-Deepraj Complex, New Nagar Road, Sangamner, District Ahemdagar, Maharashtra
Meghalaya	
11	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via Madamriting, Shillong-793021.
Nagaland	
12	Vitole Women Society Kohima, Nagaland.
13	Women Welfare Society Zunheboto, Nagaland.
Tamil Nadu	
14	Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi Kundu Extn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015.

Statement – IV

The amount released to States/NGOs under the central sector scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups [earlier known as scheme of development of primitive tribal groups (PTGs)] during 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of implementing Agency States/NGOs
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1) Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti, A & N Islands
2	Chhattisgarh	1) Vishwas , Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar 2) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar 3) Vivekananda Institute of Social Health & Service, Chhattisgarh
3	Jharkhand	1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur 2) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB 3) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand
4	Karnataka	1) Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Hanchipura Road, Saragur, Tal. — H.D. Kote, Distt. — Mysore — 571121, Karnataka
5	Madhya Pradesh	1) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi (H. Qrs.) 2) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal
6	Maharashtra	1) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prkalp), Hemalkasa, PO-Bhamragad, Distt-Gadchiroli, Pin — 442710, M.S.
7	Tamil Nadu	1) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris

Foreign assistance for development works

‡4131. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether foreign assistance is received for development works in tribal areas;
- (b) if so, whether it is implemented by both Government and non-Government organizations; and
- (c) the amount received from both sources and the names of works in Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes. Assistance is received from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Department for International Development (DFID) and World Food Programme (WFP). The development programmes are implemented in three States viz. Orissa State through Integrated Tribal Development. Agency under Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department; Jharkhand State through Jharkhand Tribal Development Society, a society registered by the Welfare Department Government of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh State through Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Society, a society registered by the Welfare Department, Government of Chhattisgarh.

- (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Condition of adivasi areas

4132. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the adivasi areas/regions/districts are still under developed and without any infrastructure *i.e.* roads, housing, schools, etc.; and
- (b) if so, the measures being taken to liberate them from subhuman conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, various reports indicate that infrastructure in the tribal areas is not at par with other areas. The development and improvement of the infrastructure facilities in the country including tribal area is the responsibility of the each central Ministry / Department concerning its sector; so is of the respective State Government and UT administration. To supplement their efforts, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs released funds to the State Governments under the programme of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. Priority for the development schemes are fixed and executed by the State Government depending on the felt needs of the local areas and its people.

State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry under the programme of Article 275(1) during last three years is given in Statement.

Statement

Status of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Release	Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2453.03	1863.44	1946.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	544.29	308.68	35.20
3	Assam	1192.63	1444.88	1240.77
4	Bihar	319.20	0.00	95.00
5	Chhattisgarh	3090.44	3211.43	2834.80
6	Goa	68.45	7.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	3652.68	2372.77	4783.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	165.43	148.32	360.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	286.61	193.66	282.74
10	Jharkhand	3060.27	1852.43	3730.00
11	Karnataka	1458.05	1496.37	1823.00
12	Kerala	101.52	159.42	387.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	5973.00	6466.80	6435.00
14	Maharashtra	3610.310	2441.46	2000.00
15	Manipur	311.96	324.44	352.50
16	Meghalaya	773.02	155.33	0.00
17	Mizoram	409.79	403.57	441.00
18	Nagaland	866.170	200.00	576.59
19	Orissa	4176.84	4129.73	7026.00
20	Rajasthan	3168.91	3107.04	1500.00
21	Sikkim	101.50	65.00	149.20

1	2	3	4	5
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	291.39	342.00
23	Tripura	485.04	434.88	780.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	499.12	391.28	350.00
25	Uttarakhand	107.81	20.00	120.00
26	West Bengal	2151.620	2489.09	2320.00
GRAND TOTAL		39027.69	33978.41	39910.00

Education among dalit girls

†4133. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the level of education among dalit girls in the country is not satisfactory;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to propagate education among the dalit girls and women throughout the country;
- (d) whether Government is considering to provide a special financial package at State level for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not deal with dalit issues. As per information collected from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment the literacy rate amongst SC females has constantly improved as seen from the following last five census figures:

Census	Literacy rate amongst SC females
1961	03.3
1971	06.4
1981	10.9
1991	23.8
2001	41.90

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of India is already running following educational schemes for promoting education among SC students, including SC girls.

- a. Post matric scholarship scheme for SC student.
- b. National overseas scholarship for SC etc. candidates.
- c. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students .
- d. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana.
- e. Free Coaching for SCs.
- f. Upgradation of Merit of SC students.
- g. Top Class education for SC students.
- h. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- i. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

Inclusion of communities in ST list

4134. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Assam has sent any recommendation to provide ST status to the six communities namely Koch Rajbangshi, Tai Ahoms, Morans, Mattaks, Tiwa and Tea Tribes in the State, who are demanding the same for decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to review the matter in the event of strong public resentment and large scale protest by those deprived communities, which has turned violent in recent time in various places in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with community-wise recommendation in this regard and present status of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has processed the proposal of the State Government of Assam for inclusion of Adivasi Tea Tribes, Ahoms, Mattaks, Morans, Koch Rajbangshi and Chutias in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Assam as per modalities approved by the Government of India on 15.06.1999 for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List.

Additional justification from the Government of Assam, south by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in support of their proposal for inclusion of above six communities in the Scheduled Tribes list of Assam, has not been received. There is no proposal for inclusion of 'Tiwa' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Assam.

Grants to NGOs for vocational training

4135. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has released grants to NGOs for vocational training centres in tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the annual grant given during the last three years and the number of tribal students successfully completed the vocational trainings in aided centres; and
- (c) whether the certificate or diploma awarded by these centres are recognized by State and Central Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The information is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per provision of the revised Scheme grant in aid is considered subject to the condition that they obtain recognition/ affiliation/ accreditation under "Modular Employable Skills (MES)" from Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of the State/UT Governments or recognition/affiliation under "Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)" from National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) under Directorate General of Employment & Training (Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India) as applicable.

Statement

Details of Annual grants and Number of Beneficiaries released during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
Vocational Training Centers in Tribal Areas	Rs.2.25cr	1320	Rs.1.47cr	790	Rs.2.00cr	780

Displacement of tribal people

4136. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first UN State of the World's indigenous People Report (2010) finds that the poverty levels of tribals of the country have remained persistent over time and are lower than those of Scheduled Castes on par with those of Sub-Saharan countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the large dams and infrastructure projects have displaced these tribal countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the displacement of Manipuri tribals by building a hydro-electric dam and Santhal adivasis in Jharkhand by mining companies displaced tribal people without adequate compensation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for the safety and welfare of tribal community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs deals with Scheduled Tribes who have been scheduled under Article 342 of the Constitution. Therefore, this Ministry cannot comment on any report on indigenous people.

(e) and (f) Land being a State subject and land acquisition procedure and compensation having been provided for under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and related Acts, it is up to the State Government of Manipur and Jharkhand to comply with the provisions of the Act as well as provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 regarding rehabilitation of the displaced persons. Data on issues of compensation and resettlement are not maintained in this Ministry.

Forest dweller families

4137. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal families in the country, State-wise, who are actually forest dwellers;

(b) whether land has been distributed to such tribal families under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

- (c) if so, the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;
- (d) whether most of the States have failed to implement the Act; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Central Government to ensure implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Demographic details in respect of people residing in forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State / Union Territory Governments.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not envisage distribution of land to the tribal families residing in the forests. The Act only seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) above, this question does not arise.

(d) As per the information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. While the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established the prescribed structures and procedures, have received a large number of claims and started distributing the title deeds, other States, because of various reasons, are still to catch up. As per the information collected till 31st March 2010, more than 27.44 lakh claims have been filed and more than 7.82 lakh titles have distributed. More than 31 thousand titles were ready for distribution.

(e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with the State Governments Union Territory Administrations urging them to expedite implementation of the Act. Review meetings with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being held at regular intervals. The officers of the Ministry are also visiting the States to assess and guide the pace of implementation. The Ministry has recently advised and is pursuing the State/UT Governments to ensure completion of the work relating to vesting of forest rights at the earliest.

Investments under tribal area development programme

‡4138. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether huge investments have been made in the fields of dam construction, power generation, mineral production and heavy industry under tribal area development programme;
- (b) if so, the investment made during the last five years;
- (c) the number of tribal families benefited from this;
- (d) the number of families displaced as a result of it;
- (e) whether there has been no direct or indirect benefit of these tribal area development schemes to the tribals and their condition continues to be deplorable as usual;
- (f) whether the adoption of family centric approach instead of region centric approach is the only option for tribal development; and
- (g) whether Government would act in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not have any Tribal Area Development Programme for making huge investments in the fields of dam construction, power generation, mineral production and heavy industry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) "Land" is a 'State subject' under the Constitution. Therefore, the acquisition of land for construction of various development projects, leading to displacement of people including scheduled tribes, is done by the State Governments/UT Administrations under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. This Ministry does not maintain data on the number of families displaced as a result of huge investments made in the fields of dam construction, power generation, mineral production and heavy industry under tribal area development programme.

(e) and (f) Since Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has no Tribal Development Programme involving huge investments in dam construction, power generation, mineral production and heavy industry, there is no information available with this Ministry.

(g) Does not arise.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Malnourishment among tribal women and children

4139. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether almost 75 per cent of women and children in tribal areas are malnourished;
- (b) if so, what he proposes to help tribal children to overcome this issue of malnourishment; and
- (c) the steps he proposes to take to arrest malnutrition altogether among tribals in central India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the last National Family Health Survey, 2005-06 (NFHS-3), 54.5% children under 5 years belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been reported to be underweight. Amongst women belonging to Scheduled Tribes, 46.6% have Body Mass Index (BMI) below 18.5, indicating chronic energy deficiency.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has been implementing several schemes which directly or indirectly impact on the nutritional status of the population including the tribal women and children, throughout the country including central India. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Schemes of Government of India to arrest malnutrition

(i) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development through State Governments/UT Administrations. The scheme provides a package of six services, namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three of the six services namely immunization, health check up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The Government has recently taken various steps, which include universalisation of the scheme with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations, revision in cost norms, nutritional and feeding norms and the sharing pattern between the States and the Government of India. In addition, two schemes, namely, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojana are also being implemented by this Ministry.

(ii) Reproductive & Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, has interventions which include Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries; Immunization; Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness; Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A supplementation for children including tribal children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women including tribal women; Iodized salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(iii) Under Mid-Day meal programme of Department of School Education and Literacy, meals are provided to children including tribal children in the age group 6-14 years in the school.

(iv) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System and Antodaya Anna Yojana by Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.

(v) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation under the Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Rural Development.

Scholarship to tribal students

4140. MS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large numbers of tribal students have not received scholarship and stipends during the last couple of years both in schools and colleges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise specially in Jharkhand; and
- (c) the details how you will ensure all tribal students get the scholarships and stipends annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations including State Government of Jharkhand. The Ministry releases the funds to State Governments/UT Administrations after receipt of complete proposals. Under the scheme, the scholarships and stipends are disbursed to the eligible ST students through the State Governments/UT Administrations. No specific instance of large numbers of tribal students not having received scholarships in schools and colleges during the last couple of years has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Powers of NCW

4141. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to give more teeth to the National Commission for Women so as to ensure implementation of women related laws and investigation of complaints;
- (b) whether Government is considering to give powers to NCW to prosecute persons against whom there is evidence; and
- (c) if so, whether Government is also considering to increase the number of its members, the tenure and rank of its Chairperson?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Women has recommended amendments to the Nation Commission for Women Act, 1990 which are under consideration.

Sufferings of women and children in Kashmir

4142. PROF. SAIF UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many women and children are needy enough for urgent help in Kashmir valley that has suffered a great deal during the last 20 years of militancy; and
- (b) if so, whether Government would institute a survey to the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the survey conducted by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in 2007-08, there were 6345 widows and 20976 orphans of civilians killed in militancy related violence.

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir has constituted a "Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped and Old Persons" in order to rehabilitate the people affected by militancy. Besides, the National Foundation for Communal Harmony has been providing financial assistance for general education to the orphan children of civilians killed due to militancy in the State.

Women and child development schemes in Tamil Nadu

4143. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented in Tamil Nadu for women and child development by the Central Government;

(b) the funds allocated for the state to implement these schemes and the amount actually spent therefrom, scheme-wise during each of the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for the unspent balance of the funds allocated during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Details of schemes being implemented for women and child development in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) There is no provision of State-wise allocation of funds under the Schemes. Funds are released to the implementing agencies, including NGOs after the approval of the proposal by the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC).

For continued implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds are released to States / UTs as per entitlement based on norms and statement of expenditure (SOES) submitted by them in the Quarterly statements. Based on the statement of accounts and utilization certificate, the unspent balance is adjusted against the further releases. The funds released for implementation of these schemes in Tamil Nadu during last three years and utilization thereof is available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry for the corresponding years. These reports are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat. The scheme-wise amount released during 2009-10 is given in Statement.

Statement

Funds released for implementation of schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development in Tamil Nadu during 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Release
1	2	3
A.	Central Sector Schemes	
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers	(*)
2.	Construction of Hostels for Working Women with Day Care Centres for children	36.00

1	2	3
3.	SWADHAR	99.24
4.	Ujjawala — A Comprehensive scheme for combating and trafficking	9.96
5.	GIA to CSWB	382.96#
B.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
6.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	31707.36
7.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	193.12

* - At present, 31,718 creches have been sanctioned across the country and an amount of Rs. 99.92 crores was released during 2009-10. Out of 31,718 creches, 1576 creches have been sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- Does not include expenditure for Field Officers and State Board Establishment for the State of Tamil Nadu.

The above table does not include the Schemes wherein no funds have been released during 2009-10.

Scheme for adolescent girls

4144. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a scheme namely, the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-(SABLA) with universal coverage to address the problems of adolescent girls (11-18 years);

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this scheme has been proved beneficial, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for 2010-11 State-wise, especially for Himachal Pradesh;

(d) whether Government proposes to merge SABLA in Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for adolescent Girls (NPAG);

(e) the number of girls likely to be benefited there from, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which the merger of the various schemes is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The Government has a proposal to implement Rajiv Gandhi scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) — 'SABLA' whereby the two existing schemes viz. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

(NPAG) are merged with content enrichment and universal coverage. 'SABLA' would aim at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutrition and health status, upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and equipping them on family welfare, health, hygiene, information and guidance on existing public services.

An allocation of Rs. 1000 Crore has been made for the scheme for 2010-11. The scheme is awaiting approval of the Government.

Legislation for adoption of children by foreign countries

4145. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the growing number of complaints on Indian children being given for international adoption, whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce a comprehensive legislation to regulate adoption of Indian children by other countries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed legislation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission, in its 153rd Report, also recommended for regulation of adoption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Law Commission of India in its 153rd Report on Inter-country Adoption in 1994 had recommended that there was need to regulate Inter-country adoption of children by law.

Funds for child welfare schemes in NER

4146. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released and spent for child welfare schemes, State-wise in North Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) the details thereof, rural and urban area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Details of funds released and spent by the Ministry for child welfare schemes, State-wise in North Eastern Region (NER) are given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat. The details are also available on the Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in. Funds are not released by bifurcating them, rural and urban area-wise.

Crime against minor girls

4147. SHRI PERVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many incidents of crime against minor girls occurred in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;
- (b) the preventive measures Government has taken to stop such incidents; and
- (c) the number of persons arrested in these States and status of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (c) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau, the information regarding cases registered (CR) and persons arrested (PAR), under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, buying of girls for prostitution (Sec.373 IPC), importation of girls (Sec. 366-B IPC) and Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 during 2006-2008 in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi is given in Statement (See below).

(b) There are special legislations like Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 apart from the provisions of Indian Penal Code to tackle crimes against minor girls. Further, Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006 also prohibits child marriage.

There is also a scheme of 'Ujjawala' where in financial assistance is provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. In addition, the Government provides assistance for Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing and other facilities to women and children in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

Details of crime against minor girls

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

State	2006		2007		2008	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
Bihar	13	30	27	55	39	80
Uttar Pradesh	70	491	49	304	57	383
Delhi	112	376	63	217	60	162

Buying of girls for prostitution (sec. 373 IPC)

State	2006		2007		2008	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	4	0	0
Delhi	1	0	2	3	0	0

Selling of girls for prostitution (sec. 372 IPC)

State	2006		2007		2008	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
Bihar	0	0	1	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0

Procurement of minor girls (sec. 366-A IPC)

State	2006		2007		2008	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
Bihar	4	5	36	49	45	53
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	2	0	0	0	0

Importation of girls (sec. 366-B IPC)

State	2006		2007		2008	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
Bihar	42	68	56	87	22	56
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0

Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

State	2006		2007		2008	
	CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
Bihar	2	0	8	20	8	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	4

Child exploitation

†4148. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of child exploitation that has come to the notice of Government during the last five years;
- (b) the reasons why the country doesn't have suitable law to prevent child exploitation; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The number of complaints received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights on child exploitation during last three years are 35 in 2007-08, 115 in 2008-09 and 222 in 2009-2010.

(b) and (c) Various legislation, namely, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act 1956, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, The Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and others have been enacted for saving the children from exploitation. Besides, the issues relating to child exploitation are addressed by the Government through policies, plans, schemes and programmes which include National Policy on Children 1974, National Charter for Children 2003, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and its amendment in 2006, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Scheme for Working Children, etc. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body set up in March 2007, also inquires into the complaints of child exploitation.

Anganwadi Centres in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand

4149. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

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

- (a) the number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned and opened in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand till date, State-wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether basic amenities like drinking water and toilets are not available at 72 percent and 78 percent of Anganwadi Centres respectively in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of the centres in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand where drinking water facility and toilet facility are not available, district-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to address the issue of basic facilities in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand as on 31.3.2010 are as under:

Name of State	Sanctioned	Operational
Uttar Pradesh	187517	150986
Bihar	91968	80211
Uttarakhand	23159	10666

As per the information available, drinking water and toilet facilities are available in 52.31 percent and 42.22 percent of Anganwadi centres respectively in the country. The details of drinking water and toilet facilities available at AWCs are as under:

Name of State	% AWCs having drinking water	% AWC having toilet facilities
Uttar Pradesh	87.18%	80.71%
Bihar	6.02%	6.02%
Uttarakhand	46.47%	47.54%

District-wise information is not maintained by the Ministry as this is primarily the concern of the State Governments.

Ministry of WCD has reviewed the implementation of ICDS Scheme with States/UTs and have requested the States/UTs to provide basic facilities, including drinking water and toilet facilities in the AWCs, in convergence, particularly with Total Sanitation Campaign and Rajeev Gandhi Drinking Water Mission.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri M. Veerappa Moily. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952:-

- (1) G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, publishing the Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 25th November, 2010, publishing the Notaries (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009. ...*(Interruptions)*... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2326/15/10]

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have demanded that the Prime Minister should come to the House and make a statement regarding the spectrum allocation. ...*(Interruptions)*... which has come in newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have raised it in the morning and the Chairman has given the ruling. Now take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, let the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raised it in the morning and the hon. Chairman has given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Prime Minister come to the House today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You are not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Is he meeting the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Maitreyan, please take your seat. Brindaji, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

MOU (2010-11) between GOI and IREDA

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2510/15/10]

MOU (2010-11) between GOI and NLC

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 256/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Rashtriya Mahila

Kosh and related 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 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2512/15/10]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of PNHZP, Darjeeling and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (a) 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. 619 (E), dated the 19th March, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2262/15/10]
 - (2) S.O. 661(E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, authorizing the Bihar State Ganga River Conservation Authority for taking cognizance of any offence under the Act.

- (3) S.O. 662 (E), dated 23rd March, 2010, regarding delegation of power to the Bihar State Ganga River Conservation Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2428/15/10]
- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:-
 - (1) S.O. 769 (E), dated the 7th April, 2010, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction, for the State of West Bengal.
 - (2) S.O. 770 (E), dated the 7th April, 2010, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction, for the States of Goa. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2427/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park (PNHZP), Darjeeling, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above mentioned Park.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2258/15/10]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Annual Budget (2010-11) of DVC, Kolkata

III. Memoranda of Understanding (2010-11) between GOI and various companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

Sir, I to 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. L-7/186(201)/2009-CERC, dated the 25th February, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2371/15/10]
 - (2) No. L-7/139 (159) /2008-CERC, dated the 10th February, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to Relieve Congestion in Real Time Operation) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2372/15/10]

- (3) Notification No. G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 19th March, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2527/15/10]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2370/15/10]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2368/15/10]
 - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the THDC India Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2367/15/10]
 - (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NHPC India Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2369/15/10]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (NOMINATED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2009-10) :-

- (i) Eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (ii) Ninth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third
Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment**

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 make a

statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, on behalf of Shri B.K. Handique, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

Status of implementation of Thirty-fifth Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report on "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy by Coal India Limited" of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

Implementation of recommendation contained in the Sixty-seventh Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report on "Television Audience Measurement in India" of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Reported purchase of illegal arms by Member of Council of Ministers from Bangladesh

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise a very serious issue. One Central Minister gave money to buy illegal arms and ammunition to a Bangladeshi arms dealer. In a Press Conference, the Minister has said this himself. He also said that he had a good rapport with the Bangladeshi arms dealer. It was reported that according to the version of the Minister, he paid Rs. 1.20 lakh through his party man. This is the way this Minister and his other colleagues are trying to destabilize the law and order situation of West Bengal. The Central Minister belongs to West Bengal.

Sir, I would like to tell this august House my apprehension that these arms have been used in bank dacoits in the Howrah District. These arms are also being used by the Maoists. Day before yesterday, Mr. Dayal Mahato was killed by Maoists in the Jamberia area. I would like to inform this august House that the Minister himself has said that he had a conversation with the Bangladeshi arms dealer. I would insist upon the Government that this taped conversation between the Minister and the Bangladeshi arms dealer should be inquired into. It is a very serious matter, as it concerns the national security; it concerns the law and order of the State. Such types of things are going on in all parts of West Bengal. I would request the Government to come out with a complete inquiry so far as this issue pertaining to arms dealing is concerned. It is a very serious matter. Every day our party men are being targeted by other people. People are smuggling arms into India. ...*(Interruptions)*... They purchase arms from across the border. These people should be punished. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like the Government to come out with a statement on this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): This is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Mohammed Adeeb ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want to create problems? Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister wants to say something ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I do not want to mention what transpired in the hon. Chairman's Chamber. My submission to the House is that when an issue relates to a Minister, we should go by the rules. Under rule 238A, a hon. Member has to bring a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let him have his say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him have his say ...*(Interruptions)*... Brindaji, Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Moinulji, I allowed you. Then, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him have his say ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is very unfortunate that newspaper reports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mohammad Adeeb. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Under what rule?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Under rule 238. Sir, rule 238 A states that any charge or allegation against a Minister, when he is named, will have to be done by giving a prior notice to the Minister and to the Chairman. But, without naming the Minister, any matter of national importance and a matter of grave threat to our country's internal security can be raised. In this House, the issue can be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the rule.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What rule? You have raised ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? You have already raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Minister is objecting to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes. That is the Minister's view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): We want the Government to respond.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. That is okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, since the matter has been raised, we only want the Government to respond to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They will respond to it at their time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, you give your ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No ruling is required because it is already raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Kindly ask the Government to respond to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... वृंदा जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Brindaji, Najmaji is on her legs. Why don't you allow her? Najmaji is very senior and experienced. She knows the rules better than I know.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, what I want to say is this. If a Member has taken the name of a particular person, or, a Minister especially, then, what Mr. Narayanasamy read was correct. But, as he has not named anybody and the House wants to know the name of the Minister, the Government should come forward and disclose the name of the Minister. Then, the law — moving of a motion etc. — will take its own course. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want, Brindaji?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, give a direction to the Government to respond to this very, very serious charge. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Central Minister is involved in arms dealing and he has paid Rs.1.20 lakhs for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can this be permitted, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Chair cannot give a direction, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have one small submission to make. I agree with Najmaji. She says that when a Member has brought up an issue related to a Central Minister, the House has every right to know who that Minister is. What is the response of the Government?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. You have said what you wanted to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, nothing else will go on record. Mr. Mohammad Adeeb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जनाबे आली, 10 साल पहले ...*(व्यवधान)*...

{ جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : جناب عالی، 10 سال پہلے ...*(مداخلت)* }

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will not go on record. Take your seat, Brindaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mayaji, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechury, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the House to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... Brindaji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That topic is over. No more mention about that subject. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, 10 साल पहले ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें बोलने तो दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हाउस में यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

† [جناب محمد ادیب: آپ تو کہہ رہے ہیں بولنے، لیکن یہ لوگ مجھے بولنے نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ایسے میں کوئی بول ہی نہیں سکتا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I request all of you to resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, why do you want to create problems?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, they have a right and they have exercised their right and informed the House that there is a Minister involved. Is it a story, or, is it a reality? If it is a reality, we have the right to know who that Minister is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this guessing game cannot go on. The Government should come clean on who is involved. We want to know the truth if, at all, there is a Minister involved or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, will you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they should come clean. Otherwise, right from the Prime Minister, everybody is under a question-mark.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the House has got the full right. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you take it like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue raised by Shri Ahluwaliaji, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The question is, he is asking, since an hon. Member raised a matter in the Zero Hour and mentioned one Minister. That is the thing. But, Ahluwaliaji and all Members know this also emanates from a. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I don't know, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me complete. I have to stand, at least, then I will be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, everybody knows that this issue emanates from a newspaper, and the Chairman in his wisdom has allowed it. To ask the Government to immediately respond on a surprise matter, it is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the Government to decide to respond or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, give a direction to the Government.

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat Dr. Maitreya, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Dr. Maitreya, I am on my legs. It is for the Government to decide whether to respond or not. The Chair cannot give a direction in this regard because it is the Zero Hour. In the Zero Hour matter, I cannot give a direction. But, if the Government wants, the Government can react. I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYA: He is getting the arms through an arms dealer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I don't want to give ...*(Interruptions)*... I won't give it. I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, you give the direction to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Chair should ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सरकार refute करें कि ऐसा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this? Yechuryji, you know the rules. You know the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you know the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you compel me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you compel me for something which I cannot do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are compelling the Government through you, Sir. We are asking them to respond.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I told that I have no objection, if the Government wants. But, don't compel me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are the ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please help me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are very senior Members. You can speak so. How can I? I cannot be compelled like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Home Minister can respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I gave my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot ask the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... I also said, I have no objection, if the Government wants. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. Brinjdaji, please sit down.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The Home Minister can respond. सर, सरकार को इसका जवाब देने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... He does not know. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he give a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister does not know what happened. How can he give a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... He only just now came.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he knows it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, authorize me or authorize the ...*(Interruptions)*... He is aware of it. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Mr. Chidambaram is talking about increased Maoist violence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't compel me to adjourn the House. Your Zero hour will be lost. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we don't want the House to be adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : गृह मंत्री क्यों भागे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... गृह मंत्री का यहां आने के बाद हाउस छोड़कर जाना बहुत गलत बात है ...*(व्यवधान)*... गृह मंत्री जी क्यों "रणगेड़ड़ा" बन गए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please give a direction to the Government to give reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brinjdaji, you know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. I gave my ruling. I cannot ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave my ruling. I cannot ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how can we do it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Look, you can bring it to their notice, if you want. There are other ways of doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yechury Saheb, there are other ways of doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, there are other ways of doing it. You know it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want you to direct the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You know it. You know it. You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, you know the rules better. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other ways of doing it, not by disrupting the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Chair cannot compel the Minister to speak this way or that way. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is standing. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, you ask your friends to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given a ruling.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, there is a simple solution to this. My point is you have to run the House and we also cooperate. The point is, a serious issue has been raised. The simple response would be the Government's simple saying that they would examine and come back to the House tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because, there would be 70 Ministers who would be under cloud tomorrow. There would be a question mark in the media against the Ministers for 24 hours. The best thing is ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Narayanasamy or Mr. Veerappa Moily, or somebody can say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. That is his suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : यह बोल दें कि हाउस में जो हैं, उनमें से तो कोई नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are seven Ministers sitting here. They can say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परबोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात) : सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will have to adjourn the House then. I cannot compel the Minister. The rule is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : यह कुछ जवाब तो दें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Whatever is raised is very important. It is being noted. Why insisting on a particular answer? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITRYEAN: Sir, he is not a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Government cannot respond to all the issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, everybody knows that we are governed by rules and the Chair cannot violate the rules. The question is, if some matter is raised during Zero Hour to ask the Government to immediately respond...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Not immediately, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete.

श्री परुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, जो नहीं हैं, वे बोल दें कि मैं नहीं हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they can do it tomorrow or the day after. They can say that they would look into the matter. We are requesting you, we are not compelling you. You are our referee. Through you, we are asking the Government to assure that they will look into the matter and come back to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Yechury, I have already made it clear that it is up to the Government and if the Government wants, they can do that. I only say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How can you leave it up to the Government, Sir? The Ministers are here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we will be forced to take the name of the Ministers in the House if the Government does not respond. If the Government does not respond, we will be forced to take the name of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Chair has rightly said that we are governed by the rules. If we see the crux of the allegation, and it is being made with some authority, we are also governed by the Constitution that every Minister shows allegiance to the sovereignty of

India. Now, if there is an allegation of this magnitude against a Minister being made, surely the Government must consider it; if it is false, come out and categorically say that it is incorrect; if it is true, the Government should take corrective steps. It cannot just go as a mere allegation and there is a needle of suspicion against a dozen Ministers as to which one it is. The Government surely knows the fact that here is a Minister against whom serious allegations of compromises of sovereignty are being made. Therefore, the Government must look into the matter and come out with a response and if they find that it is incorrect, they must categorically say so. If it is correct, then we expect a more positive response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is exactly what we were asking. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what we are asking the Government. It should say that it would look into the matter and come back to the House. All that we are asking is that you look into the matter and come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that is being asked is only that you look into the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, because you understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are right, Sir, we are guided by the rules. But these rules are framed under the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Illegal buying of arms from across the border. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why do you repeat this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, please ...*(Interruptions)*... That is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Leader of the Opposition has said something. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the use of it if the Government does not respond? ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot suspect Gill Sahib, I cannot suspect Sharad Pawarji, I cannot suspect Amibika Soniji, Anand Sharmaji and Moilyji who are all sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is under suspicion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh is also sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to disclose the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENAKAIAH NAIDU: Why this helplessness? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Government respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not a Member, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Minister, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITVHIRAJ CHAVAN): My esteemed colleagues have raised this issue. The Government takes everything that is raised during Zero Hour very seriously. I do not want to distinguish one issue raised and the other issue raised. I cannot immediately respond to an issue which comes in a newspaper. This will be looked into. I mean, every issue that is raised in the House is looked into by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything very substantive, then let them give a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are certain rules to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Mr. Mohammed Aadeeb. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : अरे साहब, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب محمد ادیب : ارے صاحب، مجھے بولنے دیجئے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want a categorical answer from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, he has reacted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot ask the Government to react in a particular way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot force the Minister to respond in a particular way. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The response has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not want to run the House, then I will have to adjourn the House. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want the response of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-seven minutes past twelve of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister has trivialized an important issue of illegally buying all arms across the border from Bangladesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please sit down. We are not taking that issue any more.

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is a very serious matter which cannot be trivialized in this fashion. Sir, it cannot be trivialized in this way and this is totally. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you cannot allow it to be trivialized. सर, यह क्या सही है कि यह गैरकानूनी हथियारों का इस प्रकार से डील करें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देखने वाली बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: It is not a single issue. I would like to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, who has the adhikaar to do such things? That is the point. It is a totally illegal thing and possibly the Minister has trivialized it by acquitting such an important issue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. Under Rule 238 (a).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is there. I know that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, what is the point?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, under Rule 238 (a), Sir, I am just reading out the rules. It says, "As per rule, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature can be made by a Member against any other Member or a Member of the other House unless the Member making the allegation has given previous intimation to the Chairman and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply." This is concerning any other allegation that falls in the domain of that particular Ministry.

Now, the allegation has been raised against the Minister in particular, about what he has done. Now, therefore, under this rule, Sir, we will move a Substantive Motion because under the Constitution of India — we all exist under this — the oath that a Minister takes allegiance and a complete responsibility of abiding by the Constitution and upholding the sovereignty of the country. Now, according to this allegation, that is violated. So, we will give a substantive notice on this issue naming the Minister and we would want a reply from him under this rule to be laid before the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Yechury, to move a Substantive Motion it is always within your rights under the rules of the Rule Book. I have no problem. But, if such a Motion is there, according to the rules, action will be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Maya Singh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what about the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Smt. Maya Singh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, what is the final ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्रीमती माया सिंह। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साविर अली (बिहार) : सर, यह क्या बात है? ये जब चाहते हैं, हाउस को बंद करा देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I gave my ruling ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد ادیب : سر، --- (مداخلت) ---

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, let the Minister reply now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जनाबे आली, तीन साल पहले ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد ادیب : جناب عالی، تین سال پہلے --- (مداخلت) ---

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what about the issue raised by us? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I gave my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, हमें बोलने दीजिए, यह हमारा प्रिविलेज है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या यह हमें रोकने की इंटेशन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या कोई सदस्य हाउस में बोल नहीं सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد ادیب : سر، ہمیں بولنے دیجئے، یہ ہمارا پریویلیج ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کیا

یہ ہمیں روکنے کی انٹینشن ہے؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کیا کوئی سڈسے ہاؤس میں بول

نہیں سکتا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister need not reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can bring a substantive motion according to the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given the ruling that the hon. Chairman will look into it as per the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHIV RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): sir, he has raised an important point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please, you make the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد ادیب : جناب عالی، تین سال پہلے --- (مداخلت) ---

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister wants to trivialize it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the approach of the Central Government to such an important issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It has already been done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you raise it again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mohd. Adeeb, you start making your Zero Hour mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, आज से तीन साल पहले अजमेर में बम ब्लास्ट हुआ था। दो दिन पहले यह साफ हुआ कि आरएसएस के वर्कर्स ने वहां पर बम ब्लास्ट किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سر، آج سے تین سال پہلے اجمیر میں بم بلاسٹ ہوا تھا۔ دو دن پہلے یہ صاف ہوا کہ آر۔ایس۔ایس کے ورکرمن نے وہاں پر بم بلاسٹ کیا تھا۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing else will go on record, except Shri Adeeb's mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mohd. Adeeb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : और उससे पहले मालेगांव में भी बम ब्लास्ट किया। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये आरएसएस के लोग ब्लास्ट कर रहे हैं और इसीलिए बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... इनको मालूम है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب محمد ادیب : اور اس سے پہلے مائیگاؤں میں بھی بم بلاسٹ کیا۔
... (مداخلت) ... یہ آر.ایس.ایس. کے لوگ بم بلاسٹ کر رہے ہیں اور اسی لئے بولنے
نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ ... (مداخلت) ... ان کو معلوم ہے۔ ... (مداخلت) ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: *

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given the ruling. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for one hour to meet after lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at forty Minutes past one of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the Minister to reply to the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

कृषि मंत्री तथा उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री शरद पवार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ कि जिन्होंने अनाज की कीमतों के बारे में, अनाज की उपलब्धि तथा अनाज के बंटवारे के बारे में, आम जनता के सामने जो महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है, उस पर इस सदन में बड़ी गहराई से

* Not recorded.

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

चर्चा में भाग लिया और डिस्कशन किया। सभी सदस्यों ने इस विभाग की कुछ कमियों को बताने का प्रयास किया तथा साथ ही साथ कुछ अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए हैं। इसकी नीति तय करने के बारे में और जो सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, वे सुधार करने के लिए मुझे और मेरे साथियों को इससे मदद मिलेगी। पहली बात तो यह ध्यान में रखने की है कि अनाज की खरीद, अनाज का स्टोर और अनाज का मूवमेंट जो एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य तक होता है, इसका राज्य सरकार की मदद से बंटवारा करना, इसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करना, यह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारे विभाग की है।

इसके साथ-साथ उपभोक्ता का एक विभाग है, कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स, जिसमें कंज्यूमर की, उपभोक्ता की रक्षा करनी होती है, जो अत्यावश्यक चीजें हैं, उनकी कीमतों का ध्यान रखना होता है, that is, Essential Commodities Act's enforcement. यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। इसके साथ-साथ और भी कई छोटे-मोटे काम इस विभाग के पास हैं। सदन में इस बारे में कई बार चर्चा हुई, मगर पूरी चर्चा का ध्यान अनाज की बढ़ती कीमतों और महंगाई पर था, लेकिन आज एक ऐसा मौका है, जिसमें मुझे इस सदन के माध्यम से, इस विभाग का पूरा नक्शा सदन के सदस्यों और देशवासियों के सामने रखने का मौका मिल रहा है। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि हमारे सामने जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या थी और आज भी है, वह अनाज की कीमतों के बारे में है। The WP base rate of the food inflation was somewhere near to 17.65 per cent on 10th April. I think, that has come down to 16.5 per cent, and there is a little bit indication about this changing trend. जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में है, इस साल कृषि के ओवर आल उत्पादन पर पहले सीजन में कुछ बुरा असर हुआ, मगर पिछले साल का प्रोक्योरमेंट और इस साल की खरीद, ये दोनों देखने के बाद, आज ऐसी स्थिति है, जिसको हम कंफर्टेबल सिचुएशन कह सकते हैं। इसका असर कीमतों पर भी दिख रहा है, मगर मैं यह नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ आइटम ऐसे हैं, जिनका उत्पादन कम हुआ था और जिनकी कीमतें आम जनता के लिए एक समस्या पैदा कर सकती थी, वे उस लेवल तक भी गई थीं, जैसे चीनी हो, आलू हो, प्याज हो, पल्सस हों या एडिबल ऑयल हो। उसके साथ ही साथ एक बात और हमें ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी कि यह जो स्थिति पैदा होती है, इसमें हम डिमांड और सप्लाई का नियम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब डिमांड और सप्लाई में मिसमैच होना शुरू हो गया, अंतर पड़ गया, तो इसका असर हमेशा कीमतों पर पड़ता है और हम पिछले कुछ दिनों में यह स्थिति देख रहे हैं। जैसाकि मैंने कहा कि चीनी के बारे में इस सदन में कई बार डिस्कशन हुआ, देशवासियों की चीनी की जो साल की जरूरत है, वह 220 या 230 लाख टन के आसपास होती है। लास्ट ईयर, हमारा उत्पादन 147 लाख टन के आसपास हो गया था। कुछ पिछले साल का स्टॉक हमारे पास था, लेकिन फिर भी एक गैप था, यह गैप सडनली चीनी की कीमतें ऊपर ले जाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हो गया था।

इस साल हमने एक बात और देखी कि अपने देश में किसान तीन सीजन लेने के लिए हमेशा प्रयास करता है। एक खरीफ का सीजन, जिसमें हमारा साठ प्रतिशत उत्पादन खरीफ में मिलता है, चालीस प्रतिशत उत्पादन रबी में, समर क्रॉप में देशवासियों को मिलता है। परन्तु हमेशा देशवासियों का सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान खरीफ के season पर होता है। मगर इस साल 2009-10 में देश के कई जिलों में एक तरह के सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 14 राज्यों में 338 जिले अकालग्रस्त announce किए गए। इससे धान, दालें, गन्ना, प्याज, आलू, इनके उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ा। इसका असर इन सभी चीजों की कीमतों के ऊपर देशवासियों को देखने को मिला। इसके लिए रास्ता निकालने की आवश्यकता थी। मिनिस्ट्री का इसके ऊपर ध्यान था। इसमें कुछ कदम तुरंत उठाने की आवश्यकता थी और कुछ कदम long term policy में कुछ सुधार करने के लिए भी उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। इस स्थिति में बदलाव लाने के लिए हमने इसके बारे में कदम उठाए। इनकी availability, उपलब्धता कैसे बढ़ेगी, इस पर एक तरह से ध्यान दिया गया, जिससे आज की समस्या हल करने में मदद मिले। देश के कुछ राज्यों में, जहां ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है, वहां कुछ रुकावटें आई होंगी, कोई restriction लाई गई होगी, तो उसे दूर करने के लिए उस राज्य सरकार को मनाना; उनकी free movement कैसे होगी, इस पर ध्यान देना, पूरे देश के अन्दर इस तरह के निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता थी और जहां निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता थी, इस तरह के निर्णय लिए गए।

इसके साथ fiscal measures and administrative measures से भी इसको सुधारने का काम किया गया। Fiscal measures से जिन चीजों की उपलब्धता इस देश में आज नहीं है, वहां आम जनता को इसकी कीमत चुकाने की नौबत न आए और हम उसे दुनिया में कहीं भी ले जा सकते थे, तो उसके लिए रास्ता खोलने की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए चाहे चीनी हो, चाहे चावल हो, चाहे गेहूं हो, चाहे pulses हों, चाहे crude edible oil हो, इनकी import duty जीरो तक लाने का काम किया गया, जिससे यहां supply हो जाए और यहां availability हो जाए। जब availability बढ़ जाती है, supply ज्यादा होती है, तब कीमतों के ऊपर असर होता है। इस तरह देश में इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी लोगों के लिए एक रास्ता खोलने का काम किया गया। Refine Edible oil, जिसके ऊपर duty बहुत ही ऊपर थी, 40-60 प्रतिशत तक थी, उसे 7.5 प्रतिशत तक लाने का कदम उठाया गया, जिससे demand और supply में जो gap था, उस gap को भरने में मदद मिले।

इसके साथ-साथ कुछ administrative measures भी लिए गए। अपने देश में कई items ऐसे हैं, जो भारत के बाहर जाते हैं। पिछले कई सालों से भारत सरकार के माध्यम से दुनिया के मार्केट में बासमती चावल बेच कर इस मार्केट में हिन्दुस्ताल का एक स्थान स्थापित करने की कोशिश की गई और इसमें हमें कामयाबी भी मिली। मगर बासमती चावल के साथ-साथ अन्य चावल का नुकसान हो गया, 338 जिलों में वहां की राज्य सरकारों ने सूखे की परिस्थिति announce की, ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब धान की फसल कम हो गई, तो धान का export चालू रखना देश

के लिए, आम जनता के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं थी। और चूंकि बासमती आम जनता का आइटम नहीं है, इसलिए इसका एक्सपोर्ट कंटीन्यू किया गया और नॉन बासमती को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स से कंट्रोल करने का काम किया गया। इसके साथ-साथ एडिबल ऑयल, पल्सिज़ इत्यादि के एक्सपोर्ट पर रोक लगाने का काम भी भारत सरकार ने किया। काबुली चना को छोड़ दिया गया, क्योंकि उसकी उपलब्धता लिमिटेड है।

श्री शांता कुमार जी ने यहां बताया कि जब वह खाद्य विभाग की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं संभालते थे, तब उन्होंने प्याज की परिस्थिति देखकर कुछ कदम उठाए थे। मुझे भी यह याद है, क्योंकि तब मैं संसद में ही था। शांता कुमार जी ने जब यह जिम्मेदारी ली थी, उसे बड़ी अच्छी तरह से संभाला था और कुछ कदम भी उठाए थे। यह बात मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वे कदम कहां तक किसानों के हित में थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें एक बैलेंस रखने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ताकि किसानों का भी नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए और साथ-साथ उपभोक्ता के हितों की रक्षा भी हो सके। भारत सरकार के द्वारा भी इस तरह का बैलेंस रखने की कोशिश की गई है।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स के अंतर्गत tariff, freight and value of the edible oil में कुछ बदलाव किए गए। कंट्रोल लाने के लिए Stock Limit Order के तहत Paddy, Rice, Pulses, Sugar, Edible oil seeds इत्यादि के बारे में घोषणाएं की गईं और उन पर अमल करना शुरू किया गया। भारत सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स के साथ-साथ अगर हम लगातार उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो यह समस्या कभी हल नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हमें यह समस्या हल करनी है, तो हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना ही होगा और इसके साथ-साथ किसानों को उचित कीमत देने के लिए कदम भी उठाने होंगे।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स के तहत और कुछ भी कदम उठाए गए, जैसे Public Distribution System में Central Issue Price में बदलाव नहीं किया गया, सरकार की तरफ से ओपन मार्केट में गेहूं और चावल बेचकर, उसकी एवेलेबिलिटी बढ़ाकर एक तरह से प्राइस पर नियंत्रण रखने की कोशिश की गई, एडिबल ऑयल और पल्सिज़ विदेश से मंगवाकर, उसके ऊपर 10 से 15 रुपये की सब्सिडी देकर, Public Distribution System के माध्यम से लोगों को एवेलेबल करवाने की कोशिश की गई, राज्य सरकारों को उनकी डिमांड के अनुसार सामान देकर सहयोग किया गया। इसके साथ ही साथ और भी कई आइटम्स ऐसी हैं, जिन पर डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाने की कोशिश की गई, जिससे एक प्रकार से कीमतों पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके। इसके लिए समय-समय पर MEP को बढ़ाने का काम किया गया, जिससे इन्डायरेक्टली एक्सपोर्ट पर रोक लगाने का काम भी हुआ और देश में इसकी एवेलेबिलिटी भी बढ़ गई।

जब कभी-भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है, तो जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा कि सरकार को दो रास्ते अपनाने की तैयारी हमेशा रखनी पड़ती है। पहला, उस वस्तु की एवेलेबिलिटी बढ़ाने के लिए दुनिया में हमारे यहां पर माल कैसे आएगा, कैसे उसकी उपलब्धता बढ़ेगी और कीमतों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। दूसरा, किस प्रकार से उस वस्तु का प्रोडक्शन अपने देश में ही बढ़ाया जा सकेगा।

2.00 P.M.

हमारे देश में जब सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई, तब इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया गया कि किसी प्रकार अगर हम कुछ फसल बचा सकें, तो बचाएं और उसके लिए राज्य सरकार को मदद भी की गई। इसमें पहला कदम बिहार सरकार ने अपने राज्य में डीजल सब्सिडी इंटरोड्यूस करके उठाया और वहां की धान की फसल बचाने की कोशिश की। इसमें भारत सरकार का पूरा योगदान रहा और उनके लिए 1000 करोड़ का बजटरी प्रोवीजन किया गया और उनकी तरफ से हिसाब-किताब आने के बाद तुरन्त ही इसका पैसा देने की तैयारी की गई। इस परिस्थिति में सबसे बड़ा योगदान पंजाब और हरियाणा ने दिया। वहां पानी की कमी थी और बिजली की भी कमी थी। वहां पर धान की फसल बचाने की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए अन्य राज्यों से बिजली खरीदकर, उसकी ज्यादा कीमत देकर...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just a minute, please. Hon. Members, according to the List of Business, at 2.00 p.m. Private Member's business is to be taken up. If the House agrees, we shall take it up after the reply is over. Please continue, Mr. Minister.

श्री शरद पवार : सर, वहां बाहर से ज्यादा कीमत पर बिजली खरीदकर उसे किसानों को देकर फसल बचाने की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारें किसी की राह देखने के लिए नहीं रुकीं। उन्होंने खुद इसमें initiatives लिए और अपने राज्य में धान की फसल बचाने की कोशिश की। इसमें भारत सरकार ने उनको 14 सौ करोड़ रुपए की सहायता प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया। जब उन्होंने फसल बचाकर देश के अनाज की समस्या, खास तौर पर धान की समस्या जो कि और ज्यादा गम्भीर रूप ले सकती थी, उससे बचाने की कुछ कोशिश की तो इसमें उनकी भी ठीक तरह से मदद करने का काम भारत सरकार की ओर से किया गया। हम यहां रुके नहीं हैं। Ultimately अगर इस परिस्थिति में हमें निकलना हो तो जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि भारत जैसे देश के सामने अनाज के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना ही इसका एक रास्ता है। आप कब तक दुनिया के सामने हाथ फैलाएंगे या वहां से खरीदने जाएंगे, इसीलिए धान और गेहूं की कीमत बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई। जिस गेहूं की कीमत 6 सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल थी उसकी कीमत 1100 रुपए तक ले जाकर किसानों को राहत देने की एक कोशिश की गई। उसी तरह जिस धान की कीमत 480-490 रुपए तक थी उसको 1030 रुपए तक ले जाकर वहां के किसानों को एक तरह से राहत देने की कोशिश की गई। इस तरह कीमत ज्यादा देकर भी किसानों को राहत देने का काम किया गया। इसका असर यह हुआ कि अपने देश में पिछले दो सालों में हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ गया।

सर, हम प्रोक्योरमेंट हर साल करते हैं। कई सालों का इतिहास देखने के बाद हम पाते हैं कि हमारा प्रोक्योरमेंट हमेशा तीन सौ, साढ़े तीन सौ या चार सौ लाख टन के आसपास होता था, 35, 40, 45 मिलियन होता था, मगर पिछले दो सालों में केवल गेहूं का प्रोक्योरमेंट 250 लाख टन का हो गया और खरीफ या पैडी का प्रोक्योरमेंट 330 से

340 लाख टन का हो गया। पांच-साढ़े पांच सौ के आसपास के प्रोक्योरमेंट तक कभी हम पहुंचे भी नहीं थे, वहां तक पहुंचने में हम कामयाब हो गये। भले ही वह सूखे का सीजन हो फिर भी हम लोग इसमें कामयाब हो गए। आज मुझे यह कहने में संतोष है कि हिंदुस्तान के भंडारों में हमारे देशवासियों की आगे के एक साल की जो आवश्यकता है उतना अनाज आज अपने पास है और लोगों के भूख की समस्या दूर करने की ताकत आज हमारी सरकार में है।

आज एक तरफ से उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, availability बढ़ाना और दूसरी तरफ से कीमतों पर ध्यान देना तथा इसके साथ ही vulnerable sections को कोई तकलीफ न हो इस पर भी ध्यान देना, इन बातों पर भी कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। इस संबंध में एक सबसे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कदम यह उठाया गया कि Public Distribution System में गेहूं और चावल की Central Issue Price जो तय हुई थी, वह 2002 में तय की गई थी। 2002 से 2010 तक गेहूं और चावल को खरीदने की कीमत में 600 से 650 रुपए तक की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई, मगर उसमें इतनी बढ़ोत्तरी करके तथा किसानों को इतना ज्यादा दाम देने के बावजूद Public Distribution System के माध्यम से आम लोगों को जो गेहूं और चावल की सप्लाई की गई, उसकी कीमत आज भी 2002 में तय कीमत के अनुसार ही है। फूड सब्सिडी का जो बिल 18 या 19 हजार के आसपास आता था, शायद इस साल वह 62 या 70 हजार करोड़ तक जाएगा। इतना बड़ा बोझ भारत सरकार ने समाज के गरीब लोगों को इसका बंटवारा करने के लिए बिल्कुल जिम्मेदारी से स्वीकार किया और हम आज भी उसी रास्ते से जा रहे हैं। जब मैंने कहा तो एक बात सदन में यह कही गई कि आप procurement अच्छी तरह से कर रहे हैं। आप procurement तो बढ़ाते हैं, मगर आपके पास भण्डारण की व्यवस्था कम है।

मैं इसको स्वीकार करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास एक scientific तरीके के warehouses and godowns कम हैं। इस काम के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 125 करोड़ रुपए की एक राशि दी है। इसके साथ-साथ, हम केवल एफसीआई के godowns बनाने तक रुकना नहीं चाहते। अगर अन्य क्षेत्रों के लोग इसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए तैयार हों तो उनको कुछ न कुछ गारंटी मिलनी चाहिए और इसलिए हमने एक नई स्कीम शुरू की कि जहां हमें भण्डारण की आवश्यकता है, अगर वहां कोई warehouses बनाएगा तो उस warehouse की capacity 7 सालों के लिए हम book करेंगे और उसकी rental responsibility को पूरी तरह से हम लेंगे। हम एक तरह से राहत देकर इसमें इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए उनको encourage करेंगे। इस तरह से कुछ कदम उठाये गये। दूसरे, जो DCP states हैं, वहां साल तक की गारंटी देकर एक नये तरह का रास्ता दिखाया गया। अब मुझे विश्वास है कि इससे परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आएगा। इसके साथ-साथ जहां CAP system है, वहां भी अनाज का नुकसान न हो, इस पर बड़ी कड़ी निगरानी रखी गई है। Food Corporation of India के पास जितने warehouses हैं और उनके जितने materials हैं, उन सब को देखने के बाद अगर आप इसके साल-दो साल के नुकसान के आंकड़े देखेंगे तो total volume और नुकसान, इसमें not even half per cent से भी कम होता है। फिर भी सदस्यों ने जो कहा, वह मुझे मंजूर है कि इस

पर और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आज देश को modern warehouses की जरूरत है, हमारी तरफ से इस पर कुछ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। तो इस प्रकार की भण्डारण की स्थिति है।

इसके साथ-साथ, एक और बात यहां कही गई है कि 1997 से Public Distribution System में बदलाव लाया गया है। यह बदलाव ऐसा लाया गया कि जो समाज का कमजोर वर्ग है, उसके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया और जिनकी स्थिति ठीक है, उनके allocation पर एक अलग view लिया गया। इसको Targeted Public Distribution System कहते हैं। इसमें जो BPL category है, जो AAY category है, इन दोनों categories को शुरू में 10 किलो ग्राम अनाज मिलता था। इसमें बाद में सुधार किया गया और यह 20 किलो ग्राम हो गया। फिर यह 20 किलो ग्राम से 25 किलो ग्राम हो गया। जब हमारी भण्डारण की परिस्थिति बहुत ही अच्छी हो गई तो यह 25 किलो ग्राम से 35 किलो ग्राम तक किया गया और आज भी 2002 की कीमतों से इन वर्गों को 35 किलो ग्राम अनाज देने का प्रबंध किया गया है। मगर, जो APL category है, उसे इसकी limited supply होती है जो 10 या 11 किलो तक की होती है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, लक्षद्वीप या अंडमान जैसे कुछ राज्य जहां उत्पादन कम होता है, वहां आज की परिस्थिति में APL category को भी 35 किलो ग्राम देने का इंतजाम हो जाता है, मगर मुझे यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि देश के बाकी हिस्सों में APL category को हमारे stock availability के आधार पर उसका distribution या allotment किया जाता है।

एक demand आ रही है और जिस पर इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा भी हुई कि आप Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) बंद कीजिए और सभी लोगों को Public Distribution System के माध्यम से अनाज देने का प्रबंध कीजिए। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम इसे कहां तक कर सकते थे। इससे पहले ऐसा हम कभी नहीं करते थे और जब हम करते थे तब 35 किलो कभी नहीं देते थे। एक जमाना था जब हमारा distribution 15 किलो, 10 किलो और 7 किलो तक भी होता था, बाकी सब बाजार में लाने के लिए एक आवश्यकता पड़ती थी। यह सभी वर्गों के लिए, यानी गरीबों के लिए भी वही थी, AAY category के लिए भी वही थी, BPL वालों के लिए भी वही थी, यानी पहले category system नहीं था। हम सभी के लिए एक uniform policy के आधार पर काम करते थे, इसके कारण समाज के गरीब वर्गों को सबसे ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती थी। इसलिए इन गरीब वर्गों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए 1997 में Targeted Public Distribution System की शुरुआत हुई। इस बीच कई सरकारें आई - चाहे अटल जी की सरकार हो, चाहे पिछले 5-6 सालों से चल रही डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार हो - यह पॉलिसी लगातार चल रही है। जिस दिन हम Universal Public Distribution System को स्वीकार करेंगे, उस दिन हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारी requirement क्या है? जैसा मैंने कहा कि This year and last year, we have purchased maximum. Our maximum procurement level has gone upto 560 lakh ton, दोनों सालों का मिलाकर 54 million ton के आस-पास है। जब हम सभी के लिए वही सिस्टम introduce करेंगे, वही प्रैक्टिस introduce करेंगे, वही स्केल कायम करेंगे, तो अपने देशवासियों के लिए हमें कम से कम 700 लाख टन का procurement करना

पड़ेगा। आज तक इस देश में इतना procurement नहीं हुआ है। जब हम आज के सिस्टम के हिसाब से साढ़े पांच सौ लाख टन के आस-पास procurement करते हैं, तो हम सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी पूरी कर सकते हैं, हम buffer stock रख सकते हैं तथा हम buffer stock के अलावा थोड़ा ज्यादा माल भी रख सकते हैं तथा इसमें सरकार पर कोई pressure नहीं रहता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब यह डिमांड क्यों आई? मुझे लगता है कि यह डिमांड इसलिए आई कि इससे पहले Targeted Public Distribution System होने के बाद भी APL category की डिमांड इतनी बढ़ी नहीं थी और चूंकि इसकी डिमांड ज्यादा नहीं थी, इसलिए APL के रेट और मार्केट के रेट में बहुत ज्यादा अंतर नहीं था। APL का जो रेट था, उसी के आस-पास मार्केट का रेट था, इसलिए आम जनता मार्केट से खरीदना पसंद करती थी। 2002 से आज तक हमने APL के रेट में बदलाव नहीं किया और दूसरी तरफ Minimum Support Price को बढ़ाकर गेहूं की कीमत 600 रुपए से 1,180 रुपए तक बढ़ा दी, चावल की कीमत 500 रुपए से 1,050 रुपए तक बढ़ा दी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप APL कैटेगरी की कीमत और मार्केट की कीमत में अंदर बढ़ गया। इसलिए APL कैटेगरी की डिमांड भी बढ़ गई। इस देश में APL कैटेगरी की खरीद कभी भी 30 या 35 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज यह खरीद 70 प्रतिशत, 80 प्रतिशत, 90 प्रतिशत तक जा पहुंची है, क्योंकि कीमतों में इतना अंतर है।

आज सदन में वृंदा जी ने यह डिमांड की कि Minimum Support Price में बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिए। हमें मंजूर है, कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में इससे मदद मिलेगी, इसलिए सरकार इस बारे में सोच सकती है। इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने यह सुझाव भी दे दिया कि आप Minimum Support Price बढ़ाइए, लेकिन APL की कीमत बढ़ाने का काम मत करिए, यानी 2002 वाली कीमत ही रखिए। आज हम 65,000 या 75,000 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह कहां तक जाएगी और उसके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा? दूसरी बात यह है कि हम Minimum Support Price बढ़ाने के बाद भी, APL के लिए 2002 की कीमत रखकर Public Distribution System से universalization करेंगे, तो पूरे देश का अनाज खरीदने का काम सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। मुझे याद है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक बार एक resolution पास किया था और nationalisation of food distribution के बारे में निर्णय लिया था, लेकिन 7-8 दिनों में ही सरकार को वह निर्णय बदलना पड़ा, क्योंकि ऐसे निर्णय पर अमल करना इतना आसान नहीं था। जब हम इतने बड़े पैमाने पर procurement करेंगे, तब किसानों की स्थिति क्या होगी, इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। जब हम इतने बड़े पैमाने पर procurement करने का लक्ष्य रखेंगे और हमारा procurement नहीं होगा, तो हमें import करना पड़ेगा और मुझे याद है कि पहले एक जमाना ऐसा था कि PL-480 के गेहूं पर यह देश निर्भर रहता था और इससे इस देश की खेती तथा किसान ध्वस्त हुए। देशवासियों की परिस्थिति खराब हुई थी। इसलिए इस परिस्थिति में बदलाव लाना हो, तो किसानों को कीमत देनी चाहिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो vulnerable section हैं, उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए Public Distribution System में उनको शामिल करके उनको ठीक तरह से उचित कीमत, कोई ज्यादा कीमत नहीं, पर अनाज देने का प्रबंध करना चाहिए और जिसकी देने की ताकत है, हैसियत है, उसको पुराने जमाने में जैसे होता था, उसी तरह से

कीमत चार्ज करने के लिए हमें तैयारी करनी चाहिए। यह काम हम लोगों को करना होगा और हम इस रास्ते से जाना चाहते हैं।

Public Distribution System के बारे में कई बातें कही गई हैं। यह ठीक है कि आप vulnerable section में देते हैं, लेकिन vulnerable section में कौन लोग आते हैं? बीपीएल। बीपीएल के बारे में सदन में बहुत कुछ चर्चा हो गई। आज बीपीएल के अलग-अलग definitions हो गए हैं और देशवासियों के सामने अलग-अलग आंकड़े आ गए हैं। श्री अर्जुन कुमार सेनगुप्त रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 77 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं, सक्सेना रिपोर्ट कुछ और कम कहती है, तेन्दुलकर रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 37.2 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन कहती है कि 27.5 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं और अभी कुछ और कम होने की संभावना है। आज तक प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो recommendations की हैं, भारत सरकार ने उनको स्वीकार किया है। जब मेरे सामने एक-दो-तीन-चार अलग-अलग आंकड़े आते हैं, तो इनमें से किसको स्वीकार करूं। एक बात अच्छी हुई कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक हुई और इस बैठक में यह तय हुआ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाना होगा और एक प्रकार की सलाह भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को देनी होगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस महीने में हम लोगों को प्लानिंग कमीशन का अंतिम निर्णय पता लगेगा और जो कुछ उसकी recommendation होगी, इसकी सिफारिश को भारत सरकार मानेगी और इसके ऊपर अमल करेगी। यह जो एक समस्या है कि बीपीएल category में कौन आता है और बीपीएल को identify करने के लिए अलग-अलग experts ने जो अलग-अलग कदम उठाए हैं, इनमें से सोच कर किसी एक पर अंतिम निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। यह निर्णय प्लानिंग कमीशन लेगी और वह देशवासियों के सामने आएगा। इस आधार पर हम आगे जाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

महोदय, सदन में एक बात बार-बार कही गई कि Food Security Bill के बारे में जो announcement हुई है, तो उस पर जल्द-से-जल्द कुछ काम होना चाहिए। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में 'Food for All' की भी बात कही और साथ ही साथ यह बात भी कही कि हम बीपीएल category को तीन रूप प्रति किलो अनाज देने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे। इस तरह का एक विश्वास देशवासियों को दिया। इस बिल का ड्राफ्ट मेरे मंत्रालय ने तैयार किया है। हम इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसका अमल राज्य सरकारों को करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को confidence में लेना पड़ेगा। हमने सभी प्रदेशों के Food Civil Supply के Secretaries की मीटिंग बुलाई और राज्य सरकारों के साथ भी इस बारे में डिसकस कर रहे हैं। हमें इस पर मुख्य मंत्रियों की भी मीटिंग बुलानी पड़ेगी। हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन में भी बाकी लोगों से इस पर सलाह लेनी पड़ेगी। इसका ड्राफ्ट तैयार करने के बाद इसको कैबिनेट में दिखाकर उसका clearance लेकर इसको internet पर publish करके इस पर देशवासियों का क्या reaction है, हम वह जानना चाहते हैं। जो reaction आएगा, उसको देख कर इस बिल को अंतिम स्वरूप देकर इसको पार्लियामेंट में लाने की बात हम लोगों ने तय की है। इस रास्ते में हम पीछे नहीं हटना चाहते हैं। हम Food Security Bill को सदन में सामने लेकर आएंगे, मगर सदन के सामने आने से पहले पूरे देशवासियों को खास

करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को, जिनके ऊपर इसके अमल की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है, उनको पूरी तरह से विश्वास में लेकर इसका अंतिम स्वरूप final करेंगे और फिर देशवासियों के सामने इस बारे में आएंगे, मैं यह विश्वास सदन के माध्यम से देशवासियों को देना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात बताई है कि आज कीमतों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, इस पर ध्यान रखने के लिए, निगरानी रखने के लिए Consumer Affairs Department में कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात सच नहीं है। Consumer Affairs Department के माध्यम से हर दिन कुछ चीजों की देश के सभी महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में क्या कीमत है, इस बारे में information collect की जाती है। और जब हमें लगता है कि कुछ एरियाज़ में कुछ बदलाव आ रहा है तो वहां पर अवेलेबिलिटी कैसे बढ़ेगी, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। जब पूरे देश में कुछ कमियां हों तो इस बारे में भी सोचा जाता है। इस संबंध में प्राइस मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी है। इसके बाद जो भी रिपोर्ट आती है, उसके अनुसार जो कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होती है, वे उठाए जाते हैं। एक बात यहां पर कही गई कि कई-कई महीनों में मीटिंग होती है। यह बात सच नहीं है। केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में concerned secretaries की एक कमेटी हर 15 दिन में बैठती है जो, जिस आइटम की कीमतें ऊपर जा रही होती हैं, इस पर ध्यान देकर उस संबंध में सुझाव देती है और ultimately मंत्रालय इस संबंध में कदम उठाता है - चाहे इम्पोर्ट का हो, चाहे ऊ्यूटी लगाना हो, चाहे एक्सपोर्ट बैन करना हो, चाहे कोई सब्सिडी देकर आम जनता को मदद देकर लोगों को मदद देने का मामला हो। इस तरह का कोई सुझाव हो सकता है, जिसको हमेशा सरकार के माध्यम से स्वीकार किया जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ Essential Commodities Act में जो सुविधाएं हैं, उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल में लाने की भी कोशिश की जाती है। इस संबंध में कई लोगों के ऊपर केसेज़ किए गए, कई लोग prosecute किए गए, रेड डाली गई, हजारों की संख्या में रेड डाली गई, हजारों की संख्या में लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया, prosecute किया गया और कुछ लोगों को अब तक सजा भी मिली है। राज्य सरकारों ने इससे पहले 2002-03 में इस संबंध में अधिकार कम किए थे, लेकिन आज इसकी आवश्यकता का देखते हुए फिर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस संबंध में ज्यादा अधिकार देने का काम किया गया है और इसका आधार लेकर बहुत से राज्यों ने इस पर अमल करने का काम शुरू किया है। इस प्रकार इस पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है।

महोदय, एक आखिरी मुद्दा मैं सदन के सामने और रखना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर चीनी के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गईं। यह बात सच है कि अगर किसानों को कीमत ठीक मिलती है तो उत्पादन बढ़ता है। जब कीमत कम होती है तो उसका असर उत्पादन पर होता है। यह बात भी सच है कि दो साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी चीनी की जरूरत थी, उससे काफी ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था और जगह-जगह पर किसानों को चीनी मिलों की ओर से गन्ने की जितनी कीमत देने की आवश्यकता थी, उतनी कीमत वे नहीं दे सके इसलिए आउटस्टैंडिंग अमाउंट 4000, 5000 और 6000 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया। इस संबंध में रास्ता निकालने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए गए। बफर स्टॉक का निर्माण किया गया, उसके साथ-साथ एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए encourage किया गया, उसमें सब्सिडी दी गई।

इस तरह से स्टॉक कम करने की कोशिश की गई जिससे मिल को राहत मिले और मिलों के माध्यम से किसानों को भी राहत देने का काम किया गया। लेकिन जो पूरी दुनिया में चीनी की कीमतें नीचे आई थी, उसका असर गन्ने की कीमत पर हुआ फिर उसका असर उत्पादन पर हुआ। उत्पादन कम हुआ और इसलिए पिछले साल चीनी की कीमतें ऊपर गईं। यह हम सब लोगों ने देखा। इसमें सुधार किया गया और मुझे खुशी है कि जैसा हमें अनुमान था कि इस साल 140 या 150 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा, वह आज 180 लाख टन के आस-पास पहुंच गया है और इससे भी हम आगे जाएंगे। अगले साल के लिए जो गन्ने का टोटल प्लांटेशन पूरे देश में होगा, वह देखने के बाद मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे पास सरप्लस की समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी और इतनी चीनी देश में पैदा हो जाएगी जिससे चीनी की समस्या हल करने में हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी। इसके साथ-साथ इसके एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी हमें सोचना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार चीनी के बारे में हमने यह सब किया। महोदय, सभी सेक्शंस में हमेशा हमारा ध्यान इस बात पर रहता है कि कीमतों पर कंट्रोल कैसे हो, उपलब्धता कैसे बढ़े, राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर जो जिम्मेदारी है, उसको ठीक तरह से कैसे निभाएं और जहां-जहां पर इस संबंध में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, वह करें। महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि BPL के बारे में एक बार प्लानिंग कमीशन के माध्यम से क्लैरिटी आने के बाद आज जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, लोगों में जो यह संदेह हो रहा है कि वहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में कुछ गलतियां होती हैं, fake card की बात की जाती है, उसके साथ-साथ कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कूपन दीजिए, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कैश सब्सिडी दीजिए। इस पर हम फाइनल डिसीजन जरूर लेंगे।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर हम कूपन्स का सिस्टम introduce करेंगे तो शायद हमारे देश में गलत काम भी हो सकता है। और जब कैश सब्सिडी की बात यहां कही गई, कुछ राज्यों ने भी इस तरह की डिमांड की, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर भी हमें गंभीरता से ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि एक गरीब आदमी को कैश देने के बाद वह सभी एमाउंट अनाज खरीदने के लिए कहां तक जाएगा और अन्य कामों के लिए कहां तक जाएगा, यह भी हम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते। इसी के बारे में एन.जी.ओज. का और कई संगठनों की अलग-अलग राय को भी हमें ध्यान में लेना होगा। इस पर भी हम सूचना लेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ कई राज्यों ने हमारे सामने सुझाव दिए हैं कि हम यहां स्मार्ट कार्ड सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं। दो राज्यों को इसकी इजाजत देने का काम हमने तय किया है और वह कामयाब होगा तो पूरे देश में इसको स्वीकार करके इसमें और साइंटिफिक सिस्टम कैसे हो सकता है, इस पर हमारा ध्यान रहेगा और इस रास्ते से हम जाने के लिए तैयार हैं, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं। परिस्थिति गंभीर थी, अनाज की उपलब्धता कम थी, दुनिया में इसकी कीमतें ऊपर गई थीं। ऐसी स्थिति में कुछ न कुछ रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश की गई, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए साथ-साथ कोशिश की गई। एक तरफ से उत्पादन बढ़ाना और दूसरी तरफ से ठीक तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो, इस पर ध्यान देना, ये दोनों दृष्टिकोण इस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से स्वीकार करके हम आगे लाना चाहते हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आएगा।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a query.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just ask the question.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, regarding the buffer stock, the Minister has commented, in this time, in the Economic Survey, many times the storage has taken place beyond the limit. Why is the Government doing this? Why is the excess amount not going to the BPL or the APL families? Why is the Government giving extra godown rent to store the grain which is beyond the limit of buffer stock?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, our Minister is one of the experienced Ministers in the Government. I would like to ask him why he should rule out the issue of universalizing the public distribution system. It is not the demand only from the Left. I understand many eminent economists have raised that issue that India should think of universalizing the public distribution system. ...*(Interruptions)*... Having said that, the right to food cannot be targeted to one particular section, as the Minister calls it BPL. About BPL, he has many criteria ...*(Interruptions)*... and he will go by the Planning Commission. But my point is right to food must be a universal right to all citizens. That is how it should be understood. What is the thinking of the Government?

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह संकेत किया है कि जिस पाँवर्टी एस्टीमेट को योजना आयोग स्वीकार करेगा, उसी को सरकार स्वीकार करेगी। उन्होंने स्वयं बताया है कि 6 तरह के आंकड़े सरकार के समक्ष उपलब्ध हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानने की अपेक्षा कर रहा हूँ कि क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन द्वारा जो स्वीकृत होती है उसके औचित्य के बारे में विचार करने के लिए इस सदन में और आम लोगों को कोई अवसर नहीं मिलेगा?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा एक सवाल है। फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, फूड राइट, सब विषयों का मूल है कि अपनी खेती की जो स्थिति है, वह एग्रीकल्चर कॉलेप्स की तरफ जा रही है। जैसे चीनी के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अभी फिर से बहुत ज्यादा स्टॉक होगा। अभी आलू की भी समस्या है। तो ऐसी जो समस्याएं पैदा होती हैं। इसके लिए बहुत अच्छे सुझाव देने वाला जो स्वामीनाथन कमीशन अपनी 5 साल से सिफारिश दे चुका है, उसकी रिपोर्ट लोगों के लिए भी आज प्रकाशित नहीं है, उसको आज स्वीकार भी नहीं किया, छापा भी नहीं है, तो क्यों नहीं किया है?

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्यान्न, चावल और गेहूँ के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि इनके ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में समय भी काफी लगता है और जो स्टेट चावल ज्यादा उपजाते हैं,.....। जो कि धान बेस्ड स्टेट्स हैं, हम वहां उस स्टेट को, चावल खरीदने के लिए पैसा देने का प्रॉविजन करें। ऐसा करने से जो

किराया पंजाब और हरियाणा से वहां पर पहुंचाने में लगता है, वह पैसा सेव होगा। उसको स्टेट्स खरीदेंगी और चावल का मूल्य भी कम होगा। इसीलिए एफसीआई के माध्यम से उसी स्टेट में खरीद हो, वहीं पर खरीद हो, ताकि वहां के किसान समृद्ध हों और इससे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा होगा।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैंने कुछ स्पेसिफिक सवाल रखे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद पवार : ट्रेडिंग फार वायलेशन। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मैं जानती हूं। अभी मैंने अपने साथियों से पता लगाया है। मैं माफी चाहती हूं, मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि आप 2.00 बजे जवाब देंगे, नहीं तो मैं जरूर आती। लेकिन मैंने कई स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछे थे। उनमें से एक था कि बफर स्टॉक में जो इस समय इतना ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, उसकी वास्तविक फिगर्स क्या हैं? आज हमारे पास एक्सेस बफर स्टॉक है और उस बफर स्टॉक से 18 सैक्शन के लिए, जो पहले आप सब्सिडाइज्ड रूप में देते थे, क्योंकि बफर स्टॉक एक्सेस है इसलिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, आपने 73 परसेंट सब्सिडाइज्ड फूडग्रेन्स को काटा है, क्या आप उसको रेस्टोर करेंगे? एक मेरा प्रश्न यह था। It makes not only moral sense but also ethical sense.

श्री वृज भूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सरकार से यह जानना चाहा था कि जो आप न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब होता है कि बाजार में मूल्य इस मूल्य से नीचे नहीं गिर पाये और सरकार किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण करे। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है या और भी कई इलाकों में जो क्रय केन्द्र हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकारों के भी क्रय केन्द्र हैं और केन्द्र सरकार की एफसीआई या अन्य एजेंसियां हैं, इनके भी क्रय केन्द्र हैं, ये क्रय केन्द्र ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। वहां पर किसानों के अनाज की खरीद नहीं होती है। बाजार के माध्यम से ज्यादातर किसानों, और विशेषकर जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनके अनाज की खरीद होती है। वहां पर किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य भी नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात) : सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No more questions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद पवार : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसका पहले भी जवाब दिया है। मगर ये सवाल फिर से उठाए गए हैं, इसलिए मैं इनका जरूर जवाब देना चाहता हूं। तिवारी जी ने एक बात कही कि मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करने के बाद कुछ राज्यों में किसानों को वह कीमत नहीं मिलती है, इस तरह की शिकायतें खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से आनी शुरू हुई हैं, इसमें कुछ सच्चाई है और मेरे कानों तक भी यह बात आ गई है। एक बात यह है कि मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करने के बाद, इस पर अमल करने के लिए भारत सरकार की कुछ जिम्मेदारी है,

खासकर एफ.सी.आई. की। इसके साथ ही एफ.सी.आई. को सहयोग देने के लिए और फील्ड लेवल पर काम करने के लिए, चाहे को-ओपरेटिव स्टेट की मशीनरी हो, स्टेट का सिविल सप्लाय कारपोरेशन हो या स्टेट का अन्य आर्गनाइजेशन हो, उन सब की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है। पंजाब और हरियाणा की बात आज यहां भी कही गई। पंजाब और हरियाणा में प्रिक्वोरमेंट आपने देखा है, वहां पर 80-90 परसेंट प्रिक्वोरमेंट एफ.सी.आई. नहीं करती है, वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जो एजेंसीज हैं, वे इस काम को करती हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की उन एजेंसीज को अनाज की प्रिक्वोरमेंट करने के लिए, अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो हम एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से एडवांस पैसे देते हैं। उन एजेंसीज द्वारा अनाज खरीदने के बाद, उस पूरे स्टॉक को खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी एफ.सी.आई. लेती है और साथ ही साथ जो उनकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट होती है, खरीदने की जो कीमत होती है, उस पर जो कास्ट लगती है, चाहे वह कमीशन हो, चाहे वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का टैक्स हो, इस तरह की सभी रकम राज्य सरकारों को अदा करने का काम एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से किया जाता है। यह काम हरियाणा और पंजाब में अच्छी तरह से होता है, इसलिए वहां पर कोई समस्या नहीं आती है। अन्य जो छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्य हैं, वह ठीक तरह से काम करते हैं, फिर भी हमारे सामने कोई न कोई समस्या आती है। कुछ राज्यों में इस तरह का काम करने के लिए ज्यादा धन देकर कुछ संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है, यह किया नहीं जाता है और इसका बुरा असर हो जाता है। क्योंकि अल्टिमेटली हर गांव में, आप यह देखिए, ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का बकाया है, आपके विभाग के अंदर। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह माननीय मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish the reply. आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let the Minister complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : क्या आपने कम्पलीट रिकार्ड चैक करवाया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Let the Minister finish the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... राम गोपाल जी, प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप भी बैठिए। ठीक है, हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... Allow the Minister to complete the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... हो गया, हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : उनको बदनाम करने के लिए वे किसान विरोधी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister has not yielded. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am on my legs. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Akhilesh Das Gupta, the Minister is giving the reply. He has not yielded. So far whatever you have said is on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not permitted. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, please proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is replying to the queries. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद पवार : यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम लिया गया, लेकिन मैंने यहां पर किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। मैंने यह बात जरूर कही कि मेरे पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं। मैं अखबार की कटिंग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing is going on record. Dr. Akhilesh Dasji, please sit down. अरे भाई, sit down. Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा होगा, चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई फायदा नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए। Let the Minister reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : *

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing is going on record. Then, why do you waste your time? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am helpless. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

* Not recorded.

डा. अखिलेश दास : मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta, you write to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can write to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Minister. He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद पवार : जैसा कि मैंने यहां पर सदन के सामने यह बात साफ कही है कि हिंदुस्तान में जितनी मंडियां हैं, इन सभी मंडियों में एफ.सी.आई. के लिए अपना सेंटर शुरू करना इतना आसान नहीं है और इनके पास इतना स्थान भी नहीं है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार की मदद लेकर, राज्य सरकार को इसमें पूरी तरह से सहयोग देकर इसे खरीदने का इंतजाम पूरे देश में होता है। यह कई सालों से हो रहा है। मैंने यहां पंजाब और हरियाणा की मिसाल दी कि अस्सी, नब्बे परसेंट तक वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खरीदती हैं और इसी तरह का सहयोग बाकी राज्यों में भी मिलना चाहिए। कुछ जगहों पर कोई समस्या हो सकती है, वह समस्या दूर करने के लिए हम अवेलेबल हैं। हमारी किसी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं है और शिकायत करने की भी बिल्कुल कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैंने किसी के खिलाफ आरोप नहीं कहे हैं, मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि आप सभी परचेज सेंटर्स पर, सभी मंडियों में एफ.सी.आई. के पास इतनी शक्ति, इतनी स्ट्रेन्थ नहीं है। मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इसका असर बुरा होता है।

जहां तक दूसरा सवाल पूछा गया था कि आप पंजाब और हरियाणा में धान खरीदते हैं, बाकी राज्यों में क्यों नहीं खरीदते हैं, तो हम बाकी राज्यों में भी यह कार्य करते हैं। यह बात सच है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में ज्यादा खरीद होती है, मगर आजकल स्थिति में बदलाव आ रहा है। उड़ीसा, छत्तीसगढ़, वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार ये स्टेट आज धान के उत्पादन में आगे जा रहे हैं और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। सच बताऊं तो पंजाब और हरियाणा में व्हीट एण्ड राइस, जो पेडी है, क्रॉप का जो सर्कल है, आज यह साइकल तोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर हम जितना कम धान करेंगे, उतना वहां का पानी और जमीन की परतवारी मेंटेन करने में मदद मिलेगी। पंजाब और हरियाणा में पेडी कम करना देश के हित की रक्षा है, हम इस पर ध्यान देते हैं, मगर जब तक वह चीज कम्पेनसेट नहीं होगी, तब तक हम पूरी तरह से बंद नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने कहा कि कुछ राज्यों में अभी बदलाव आ रहा है और वहां पर इस तरह से माल आ रहा है। यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में मैंने जवाब दिया है। हमारा आज का जो टोटल प्रोक्योरमेंट है - यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में टोटल रिक्विरमेंट और इसके लिए हमें जो प्रोक्योरमेंट करना पड़ेगा, इसमें अंतर बहुत है। आज ऐसी स्थिति और स्ट्रेन्थ हमारे पास नहीं है, इसलिए वनरेबल सेक्शन, वीकर सेक्शन के हितों की रक्षा करने का कंसर्न लिया गया है, यहां वृंदा जी ने ए.पी.एल. की जो कीमत है, ए.पी.एल. की कीमत और मार्केट की कीमत, जब तक एक लेवल पर थी, तब तक ए.पी.एल. का प्रेशर नहीं था, आज आप इस तरह की डिमांड करते हैं कि किसानों को ठीक तरह से मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस दीजिए, यह एक आवश्यक डिमांड भी है, साथ ही आप यह भी कहते हैं कि ए.पी.एल. के लिए भी वही सब्सिडी कायम करें, ये दोनों बात किसी भी तरह से स्वीकार करना मुश्किल होता है, क्योंकि इसका बोझ सरकार के ऊपर पड़ता है

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is your State. They have cut 80 percent of the APL allocation to Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद पवार : राइट ऑफ फूड ...*(व्यवधान)*... राइट ऑफ फूड को स्वीकार करने में सरकार को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, सिर्फ एक दिक्कत है कि राइट ऑफ फूड किस वर्ग को और किस कीमत पर देना है, इस पर हमें गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। समाज के गरीब लोगों को सब्सिडाइज कीमत पर बड़े पैमाने पर देने की आवश्यकता है, हम इसको स्वीकार करते हैं, मगर जिनकी देने की ताकत है, उनको उसी रेट से, उसी सब्सिडी से देना, आज की स्थिति में सरकार के लिए मुश्किल हो रहा है, यह बात भी हम कहना चाहते हैं। जहां तक प्लानिंग के आंकड़े की बात कही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लानिंग कमीशन के आंकड़े ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have got buffer stock. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have wasted money there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very sorry to say so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद पवार : कौन सी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन का आधार हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: We are totally against this policy of allocations and subsidies. ...*(Interruptions)*... We protest against the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brinda Karatji, I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद पवार : इसीलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने प्लानिंग कमीशन के ...*(व्यवधान)*... स्वीकार किये थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... और हम आगे भी वही स्वीकार कर रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: We are opposed to this and we walk out in protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2009

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Handloom Weavers (Protection and Welfare) Bill, 2009

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of distressed handloom weavers who are debt ridden, exploited and

are committing suicide and for introduction of welfare measures like life insurance coverage, interest free working capital and consumption loan, healthcare, education to the children, availability of affordable raw material, modernization of looms, housing and compulsory purchase of handloom cloth by government and for the establishment of an authority and a welfare fund and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Insertion of New Article 16A and Amendment of Article 39)

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Booming Population Control Bill, 2009

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of family planning measures by the Central and State Governments to control the booming population of the nation through incentives and disincentives to so as to ensure that the population is commensurate with its social, economic and other developments and with the ecological balance and bridge the gap between haves and have nots and for achieving quality of life and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Uniform Syllabus in Schools Bill, 2009 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2009 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. The High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a Permanent Bench in Meerut) Bill, 2009 by Shri Amir Alam Khan. He is also not present. The Sugarcane Growers (Remunerative Price and Welfare) Bill, 2009 by Shri Amir Alam Khan. He is not present. The Rural Electrification Authority Bill, 2009 by Shri Amir Alam Khan. He is not present.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (To Amend Article 275)

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009

(Insertion of New Article 21B)

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Children (Rights, Development and Welfare) Bill, 2009

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the basic rights to ensure all-round development and for welfare measures for children particularly, from poorer sections of the society and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(Insertion of New Article 16A)

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Infiltration of illegal immigrants (Prevention, Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2010

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of infiltration of illegal immigrants into the country from the neighbouring countries and for their identification and deportation to the countries of their origin by setting up a National Commission for that purpose and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The North-Eastern Tourism promotion board Bill, 2010

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Tourism Promotion Board for the North-Eastern Region of the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Flood and Drought Control Bill, 2010

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Flood and Drought Control Board to control flood on drought and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Two Child Norm Bill, 2010

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for population control through promotion of voluntary sterilization among eligible couples having two living children and measures for promoting two child norm and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(Insertion of New Article 21B)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal code (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(Amendment of sections 166 to 171).

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Free and Quality School Education to Economically
Weak Children Bill, 2010.**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों को मुफ्त और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने और पब्लिक स्कूलों में इन बच्चों के लिए सीटें आरक्षित करने और तत्संसक्त तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Human Trafficking (Prevention) Bill, 2010

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय मानव तस्करी निवारण आयोग की स्थापना करके देश में मानव तस्करी के फैलते जा रहे व्यापार को रोकने तथा तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों पर उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Migrant Labour Security Bill, 2010

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि आजीविका की खोज में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महानगरों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों वाले शहरों में आने वाले श्रमिकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और एक कल्याण प्राधिकरण एवं कल्याण निधि की स्थापना द्वारा प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए राज्यों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कल्याणकारी

उपायों का तथा तत्संसक्त और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों पर उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (To Amend Article 145
and Insertion of New Article 225 A)**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Marriage Law Bill, 2010

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to remove the discrimination between man and woman in the matter of marriage and divorce in the existing laws, to ensure equality between them and confer dignity and humane treatment to women and to strengthen family and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Standardization of Style of Names of Citizens Bill, 2010

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (GOA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for standardization of style of names of citizens and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Census (Amendment) Bill, 2010

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTRAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of section 376)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Prevention of Hoarding and Profiteering Bill, 2010

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding and profiteering of essential commodities of daily use of citizens particularly of common man in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of New Article 371J)

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Tour Operators and Travel Agents (Regulation) Bill, 2010

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of tour operators and travel agents by providing for compulsory registration of these operators and agents by competent authority; and by prescribing requisite norms and infrastructure for various tour/tourist related activities and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्नाटक): सर, अभी मेरे बोलने से पहले एक ही दिन में इतने सारे बिल्स इंट्रोड्यूस हो गए कि उन्हें सुन-सुन के मैं थक गया। उनके लिए कितना समय चाहिए, इस बारे में अहलुवालिया जी से यही कह रहा था कि इनको पूरा करने के लिए कम-से-कम 6 साल लगेंगे।

3.00 p.m.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is an important Ministry. It has become all the more important now because of the challenges the country is facing. Sir, the country is facing multidimensional challenges. If there is tension across the border, if there is tension inside the country, you will not be able to pay attention towards development. This is a simple thing known to everybody. Unfortunately, even after more than 60 years of Independence, we have all these challenges and the challenges are becoming larger and louder day by day. I am not here to blame this party or that party, this person or that person. The countrymen, as a whole, are very much agitated. We have potentiality to grow faster; we have the capacity and caliber to become one of the super economic powers in the world.

We had shown it during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's period. Even under the present Government, if proper steps are taken, we can achieve it. There are challenges. But we have the capacity; there are resources within the country, and the country can move faster and move forward. Unfortunately, what is happening is that we are not able to achieve the much needed progress because our attention is always diverted towards meeting the challenges, be it Left Wing Extremism — Maoism or Naxalism, whatever way you call it — or, be it terrorism aided and abetted openly by our neighbors, or, be it insurgency in certain parts of the country. These three aspects are taking much of our time and consuming much of our energy. Our country must stand united with one voice and then fight this menace in a resolute manner. That is why, the other day, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, said, "We are one with the Government as far as fighting these forces are concerned." Political differences will not come in the way. We had enough problems on these three counts. It is high time that we come to conclusions.

Sir, the Constitution enjoins upon the Union to protect every State against external aggression as well as internal disturbances. Some people try to make it a simple affair by saying that it is a law and order issue, that it is a State-related issue. None of these things, say, the Maoist threat or terrorism or insurgency, is State-specific. They are national threats. They are also political challenges. We have to be very, very clear about this. We must have clear-cut conclusions, arrive at a broad

consensus, and then, we must muster political will to flight this menace. Unless the opposition parties, the ruling party and the different groups within the ruling party come to some understanding and conclusion, make up their mind and then take on these forces, we will not be able to achieve what we intend to. This is a point I wanted to make. Anybody making, either directly or indirectly, either advertently or inadvertently, some comments or criticisms supporting these Forces is going to harm the interests of the nation. This has to be kept in mind. There is no meaning in denigrating the system. Some people say, "System. System" Simply because there are rats in a house, you cannot set fire to a house. Similarly, even if there are loopholes or lacuna in the system, or, failures at times, we should not denigrate that system. Some people are advocating the thought, "Power flows out of the barrel of the gun". Power never flows through the barrel the barrel of a gun. Even if it does come for a while, it is only temporary. It never sustains. This has been our experience. This has been the history. So, we have to be very clear as far as these aspects are concerned. So, nobody should make any effort to support actions of these forces.

Some people talk of autonomy. How can there be autonomy within the country? There are local Governments. You strengthen the local bodies; give them adequate powers. You respect the States; respect the federal system. There cannot be autonomy at all. I don't understand the talk of autonomy for any region within the country. The country itself is autonomous. You must really see to it that the country's autonomy is secured. Secondly, some people say, "It is because of local aspirations." Yes; there are local aspirations because we are a huge country of 100 crores of population, with people of different regions practicing different religions, speaking different languages, and there are bound to be different problems and different challenges. But justifying any action of these three forces and attributing them to local aspirations will be doing a great injustice to the cause of the nation. Thirdly, we have the so-called human rights activists. I always believe that human rights are for human beings. Human rights are not there for people who kill human beings, helpless human beings. It has become a fashion in this country, sitting in Delhi or sitting at any other place to write articles, preach and misguide people saying that we are for human rights. It is the human beings who constitute the country. But there are groups which are killing people mercilessly; they kill poor police constables; they kill ordinary activists of different political parties; they kill politicians; they kill ordinary people. And, these human rights activists are the champions of the cause of those people who kill others. I am not able to understand it. What about the helpless citizens of our country? That has

been the concern of the Government as well as of the nation. Then, we have some people who try to justify it in the name of local aspirations.

Some people try to justify Maoism saying that this is because of economic inequalities, neglect of the administration, and all that. Yes, if there are issues. That is why, we, as political parties, are competing with each other. We are going to the people and asking for their mandate on the basis of our performance. If a particular Party, whether the BJP, Congress, Communist or any other Party does not perform well, people are there to decide. That is why, we believe always that power comes from the ballot, not from the bullet. This is the basic approach one has to be very clear about. I hope all political parties would understand this with enough experience from the last 60 years and then have a clear-cut conclusion on the issue.

Sir, we have also seen that both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, time and again, have said that the Left-Wing Extremism is the gravest threat to our internal security. Recent events have underscored the need for urgent and considered action to root out this problem." But, unfortunately, we have not yet started walking the talk. I am impressed by the Home Minister's statement and his bold approach, but he must start walking the talk. Otherwise, we have seen people making such bold statements and nothing happening subsequently. I am not doubting his intentions. I am not here to cast aspersions on the Minister's or the Government's intention about this matter. But, are you clear? Even within the Government, we see people speaking in different voices. The other day, the Leader of the Opposition spoke at length that — I do not wish to dwell into it in detail — with an incoherent Government in place, a divided Cabinet playing spoilsport and Party leaders out with cross-purposes, there is no cohesion, no coordination and no cooperation. Then how can you have this operation? That is the issue. You have to be very clear. You have to speak in one voice. Your Home Minister is making a bold statement while the Congress Party General Secretary writes an article, 'Re-think about the Strategy'! I am not going to re-think why he has written that article for that Party. At the same time, it sends a message. You are sending confusing signals. Leader of the opposition said there were people who had half-Maoist mind, within the ruling party also. We have seen different statements coming from different quarters in the recent past. That is why I say you should have a clear-cut policy. We must have clarity in thinking, unity in action, sincerity in execution of the plan. These three things are very vital for the success of any plan of the Government.

Sir, we are also seeing that some people in this country are mixing terror with religion. This is a very, very dangerous tendency. Terror has no religion. We have seen some people taking that route, guided by some other forces. Our neighbors want to weaken our country, they want to cripple our economy, they want to carry out acts of subversion. It is open. Some people may feel shy to name the country also. But my point is that we have been victims for years together. Now, the entire country is tense. The Home Minister has advised all the States; Hyderabad, alert! Delhi, alert! Commonwealth Games are coming; something may happen. Some other city, alert! Continuous alert! Alert for development; alert for security, every time! And today, big debate is going on what steps are to be taken. The debate should focus more on development, speedy development. This should be the agenda. But, unfortunately, we are compelled to discuss this aspect. So, keeping that in mind, I only want to say that the Ram Pradhan Committee had noted that "26/11 and other terrorist acts had shown the terrorism kills persons irrespective of religion, cast, community, age or sex, rich and poor alike. This threat, therefore, must be faced as a sort of a people's war." What is required is rarity of understanding, unity in action, sincerity in addressing the concerns of the people. This approach has to be adopted by the Government. Sir, we have also gone through what one of our new Members and an old colleague, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, has said. He said that consistent failure on the part of the State Governments concerned and a total lack of consciousness on the part of the Centre in urging the States concerned to implement the provisions of the Panchayat Act have contributed to the aggravation of the situation. You forget that you have been in power for fifty, out of sixty, years, in both States and at the Centre! If there is a failure, you introspect and rectify the problem within yourself! You are trying to damn the system and, then, trying to justify the acts of these people. Come what may, whosoever is responsible, whatever may be the shortcomings, can we approve the methods adopted by these people? This is the question.

I would like to ask all our colleagues including my friend, Sri Keshava Rao, who said that there was need for reconciliation. Reconciliation for what? Reconciliation for what and with whom? And, also, Sir, some people sometimes advocate talks, talks. Sir, nobody is opposed to talks. But, talks with whom? What is the agenda? What is the purpose? Talks should be from both sides. It cannot be one side romance. If it is love, love has to be from both sides; otherwise, love is a failure. We have to understand this. We had enough of it in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the period that is given in the name

of talks is being used by them to recoup themselves, to reorganize themselves. This has been the experience. We have seen it during N.T. Ramarao's period; we have seen it during Dr. Chenna Reddy's period; we have seen it even subsequently also. So, my suggestion is that we should be very clear about this, and we have to be careful in making statements.

Sir, many of our colleagues, Mr. Subbarami Reddy, Member of Parliament was killed; not our Subbirami Reddy; he is very wise man that way. Both Subbarami Reddys are from my place, so I can take liberty with them. I am talking about Mr. Maguvda Subbarami Reddy. He was killed. Mr. N. Janardhana Reddy, the Member of our House, the former Chief Minister, again from my place; he was also attacked. Shri Chandrababu Naidu, the present Leader of the Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Assembly was attacked. Many people were attacked, including son of Shri Balram Kashyap, the Member of Parliament. Then, the JMM Member of Parliament from Jamshedpur was killed. There are umpteen number of people. I can give a big list of MPS, MLAs, IPS and IAS officers and Constables in Andhra Pradesh who were killed. They were killed for no reason, no justification. Now, they have targeted their former friend, CPM also in West Bengal. What is happening in West Bengal is also everybody's knowledge; how they are treating this issue and how they are targeting even the Communist Parties also. My point is, Sir, if there are problems, let the political parties take their problems. If the Maoists are of the opinion that these political parties are useless, let them float a forum, then, take up the issues with the people, champion their cause, contest the elections, with the elections, dethrow this Government and then take the ruling into your hands. You don't do it. It is because you don't believe in the strength of your ideology. You want to threaten the people through weapon. This is what is happening.

And, unfortunately, some people, giving variety of reasons, as I have just now quoted Shri Digvijay Singh's article and also Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar's famous quotation, knowingly and unknowingly, by making such statements we are making them more emboldened, giving them more and more strength. And, even the so-called human right activist also, without knowing what exactly happening, how the people are suffering, making such statements. Why should a Constable fight Naxalite? This is the question I want to ask. I am putting this question to myself and I am not able to get an answer. Why should an ordinary Constable fight Naxalites? Why should he sacrifice his life? Why should he go to jungles? Why should he go to Dantewada? Why should he go to Jehanabad, leaving his family? If the politicians are still confused, why should a Constable sacrifice his life? That

is the question. It is the policy decided by the Government; and the Government is asking them to do something, they are doing it. And, unfortunately, they are becoming victims. It is a challenge to our political system, Sir. This is the only thing I want to say about the Left-wing Extremism. We have to flight it out resolutely; we have to have a three-pronged approach; we have a three-pronged approach; we have to educate the people about the hollowness of these ideology; we have to strengthen our intelligence, and also strengthen our forces in the field. And, thirdly, we have to address simultaneously the people's issues which are giving some scope and some strength for these forces to exploit and organize against the State and against the political system. So, a three-pronged strategy is very much needed. I hope that the Government further do not think in terms of having electoral alliances and adjustments. Sir, we have been a victim in Andhra. Congress had an alliance; an understanding. They may deny it. Shri Keshava Rao is nodding his head in a negative manner. We know it. We know it; it is a fact. Let us accept this. My friend Shri * has given statements supporting the Naxalites in Chhattisgarh. ...*(Interruptions)*... And we have seen what has happened in Jharkhand also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): See, Venkaiahji, Shri * cannot come here and defend. So, I expunge the name *. That name is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is a former Chief Minister of a State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am helpless. He cannot defend himself in the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, the Government should mobilize all the forces, give all the helping hand to the States, strengthen the hands of the States, and then take the movement forward. 24 out of 37 Indian reserve battalions have been so far sanctioned. 37 battalions were promised and only 24 are sanctioned. What is the progress? How the Minister would move forward on this? This is one point I would like to ask the Minister. I would urge upon him to expedite the process.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Secondly, Sir, on the intelligence mechanism, we have to learn lessons from the experiences whether it is Dantewada or other incidents that have happened in parts of the country. There is a need to strengthen our intelligence system and the Centre and the States must share intelligence and then try to take up this challenge.

Thirdly, on the responses to extremism, the Ram Pradhan Committee has made certain comments; they said Quick Response Teams. QRT, who were claimed to have been trained by the State Reserve Police Force in Commando Force in Pune for one-and-a-half months and three months by NSG at Manesar did not receive actual simulated training in facing terrorist attacks and hostages rescue at Manesar. This is the finding of a committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government.

Sir, we have not learnt enough lessons from 26/11. The nation is going to host the Commonwealth Games. We have to be extra careful; we have to be vigilant. Experts have voiced concerns over the security management of the sites under construction. Also, we have a glaring example of a total failure of our intelligence system with regard to David Headley, a key suspect in Pune. He kept on visiting India. None of our agencies knew anything. The Ram Pradhan Committee said that Pune may be a place of possible attack. The Ram Pradhan Committee visited even Pune also. Subsequently, you know what has happened in Pune. It is a glaring case of failure of the intelligence. Some times, they say, the Centre has cautioned the States. Every time, the Centre is sending a caution. You may have heard the story of a father and son, when they were traveling in a forest, the son always screaming 'tiger, tiger.' Without seeing a tiger. When really the son saw tiger and when he screamed 'tiger', the father did not believe in that and finally he became a victim. The same thing here; you just caution ! You must be able to give specific inputs to the States. States cannot fight this battle because their intelligence apparatus is limited; their capacities are limited; the challenges are enormous. Keeping these in mind, it is the basic responsibility of the Centre to coordinate with the States. Secondly, about what has happened in Dantewada about the CRPF battalion, according to the reports, the naxals had followed them for three days and our people did not have any clue!

Coming back to the issue of terrorism, another major challenge, and to say why we are getting confused, I would just like to cite the Batla House encounter. The entire country should be speaking

in one voice. That mood was there after 26/11. Even the Home Minister also became emotional; he gave a strong speech. The entire country was happy to note the tone and tenor. But, unfortunately, subsequently we have not done anything to take the mood forward.

Sir, some people are systematically combining terror with religion. People are talking, 'Minorities are being harassed.' When a Maoist is arrested—so many Maoists are arrested and killed; nobody is talking that the Maoists belong to a particular community, particular religion being killed. When the issue of tackling terror comes, why is the question of religion coming? It is an important issue and we need to ponder over. You judge the religion as not having anything with terror. I do not think that any religion accepts terror as a means to achieve the goals whether it is Hindutva or Islam or Christianity or any other faith. I do not think anybody has preached that this method is acceptable to a particular religion. When that being the case, whenever something happens for a strong action, why do they talk of harassment of minorities?

Sir, the ugliest example is that many important Congress leaders, including some Ministers, party leaders, claimed that the Delhi police action at Batla House was a fake encounter. Some people sought a CBI inquiry into the incident on record. Sir, some Congress leaders converted the dens of suspected terrorists as a place of pilgrimage! Many leaders went to Azamgarh. Some of the people who are involved here are connected with Azamgarh. Some people went and talked to the family members. I can understand if you go and visit the victims of the terrorists. You console the family members, you give them the helping hand, sympathise with them, it is fine. But sympathizing with the terror suspects, sympathizing with the accused, it is treacherous. It is against the country's interests. This really emboldens the enemies of the nation. Pakistan is also enjoying this, aha! Indian people have got into our trap and they are getting involved into religious controversies, etc. They try to justify every action to link it with some incidents which have happened somewhere or other. So, no incident, how big it is, can justify such actions. This has to be very clear and we must come to a clear-cut conclusion that terror has nothing to do with religion and religion has nothing to do with terror. Otherwise we will be doing disservice to the nation and also to the cause of that particular religion also. Sir, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Defence Minister, the External Affairs Minister, everybody spoke very strongly about the Pakistani involvement. The Prime Minister once

said, 'talk with whom, how?' But now you started talks and then what has happened, nobody knows. I am not going into the details because that is not the matter concerning the Home Minister. But, Sir, Pakistan is perpetrator of 26/11 attack. I am happy that just now we came to know that Kasab has been convicted. What is the punishment to be given to him, I think, that will be known tomorrow. I am not going into this. But the entire country is eagerly awaiting what happens to Afzal Guru.

Subsequently, when the court has completed its responsibility, what the Government is going to do is what everybody is watching. I hope the Home Minister understands the spirit in which I am saying this and acts on that also. Even on Kasab issue also, Sir, nobody in the country has got any sympathy with him. The various versions that have been given in between to mislead the people are known to all. Pakistan has a stated policy and that will become very clear. And you also have seen the report of the UN Committee after Benazir Bhutto's assassination and it has said that the ISI is trying to foment trouble in Jammu & Kashmir, mixing religion with terror and then trying to take advantage. That is the clear-cut report. Funds also are pumped into our financial system. You in the Home Ministry in close coordination with the Finance Ministry have to take clear steps and one of them should be about the counterfeit money that is coming into the country. In the recent years, the menace of counterfeit currency has increased manifold. I need not explain it further because Mr. Chidambaram is a learned person, he dealt with the Finance Ministry and now he is dealing with the Home Ministry. It is a complex problem. How do you face the challenge where the money is getting through *hawala* transaction into our stock market? This opinion is not given by Venkaiah Naidu or some opposition leader, even the National Security Adviser also has opined the same thing. We also have information how big is this nuisance in the borders of Bihar, in the borders of Uttar Pradesh and also in other places. What is happening on that count?

Thirdly, Sir, regarding the local suppliers for these terrorist organizations I want to know who are the sources of their funding and who are the people who are arranging the shelter. Are we keeping a strict vigil on it? Is the Home Ministry having details of such persons and organizations who are hand in glove with such forces, who want to defame India and then weaken India? This is another aspect where the Home Minister has to focus more. There are also reports to indicate that infrastructure training across the border continues to remain intact and efforts to infiltrate militants still continue

unabated. These are infiltration figures shown in the Table of paragraph 2.5.2 of the Report of the Home Ministry that reveal that infiltration increased substantially in 2009 when compared to 2008. The trends suggest worrying time ahead. What are the reasons for this escalation? What are the steps that have been taken by the Government? In 2008, Sir, 342 incidents have been there and in 2009, there have been 485 incidents. This is official information. Sir, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir spoke for need for reduction of forces. I am not able to understand the logic of reducing the forces, 35,000 security personnel had to be withdrawn from Jammu and Kashmir which is a troubled State. This troop withdrawal, in fact, will adversely affect the security situation in the State. Sir, cross border infiltration has risen sharply and massive infiltration is on the cards. The Government seriously needs to rethink its troop withdrawal strategy. Earlier you had a compulsion in Jammu and Kashmir because you had a coalition partner who were sympathizing with the forces of other side which were trying to weaken our unity. But, now you don't have such compulsions. So, that being the case, why are you thinking of the path of withdrawal of troops?

Then, Sir, with regard to the number of incidents of violence in Assam up to 2009 December it increased to 424 as compared to 387 last year, even up to December only. Again, there is confusion in the minds of the rulers there about how to deal with ULFA. Sir, the ULFA, subsequently, SULFA, are all organizations based on a wrong idea. You cannot be complacent with them. You have to be very firm. Then, these infiltrators from across borders have become a grave threat to the integrity and security of the country. Sir, the State of Assam is the worst victim of infiltration. Just now, one of our hon. Members was trying to move a Private Members' Bill. The Congress Party has taken a soft view on the infiltrators. This is my charge. I will be very happy if the Minister disagrees and, then, comes out with a clear-cut categorical denial. We have also seen, time and again, how the Government judged the IMDT Act which was ultimately struck down by the Supreme Court in July 2005 as unconstitutional. Subsequently, also you tried to follow the same path. It is very interesting to hear the Supreme Court's observation. The Supreme Court held that the Act and the rules had created the biggest hurdle and is the main impediment and barrier in the identification and deportation of illegal migrants. It observed further, the presence of such large number of illegal migrants from Bangladesh, which runs into millions, is in fact an aggression on the State of Assam and has also contributed significantly in causing serious internal disturbances in the shape of insurgency of alarming proportions. This is the court observation. We call it an aggression. The Government has not acted upon the Supreme Court's directive of taking affirmative action on the illegal infiltrators so far. Sir, the

Supreme Court has rapped the UPA Government twice on this and it has struck down the IMDT Act as unconstitutional but the Government has not taken any further steps to tackle this burning issue. Sir, this is not an issue between the BJP and Congress Party in Assam. The unity and integrity of the country is at stake and the demographic invasion that is taking place in the State of Assam is going to weaken the country's security. This has to be understood. I only urge upon the Minister to have a serious look into the entire aspect of IMDT, infiltration problem and then muster courage and conviction to take steps for a free.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Are you yielding?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that there are infiltrators in millions. What is the basis of this information? This is my first question. My second question is: you said that the Government is soft. I want to ask him when you were in Government for six years, when you were in Government for six years what did you do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Naidu, are you yielding? When your party's turn comes, you speak. No, no, Mr. Naidu, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Why did the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Naidu, Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party will get a chance. Then you can raise it. I asked him whether he is yielding. If you do, I will be helpless.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem in yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, we have shortage of time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For the information of the hon. Friend, I want to tell him that what I quoted it from the observation of the court, not Venkaiah Naidu's own interpretation.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Threat has to be.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party's spokesman can correct it. Please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If you just provoke me, I can tell you that there are figures to suggest that 38. ...*(Interruptions)*... of Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*... the Bangladeshis will decide the fate of the people's representatives there, not Indian people. That is the situation. Let there be a debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Naidu, please don't reply to that. There is no time. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Ministry will reply. Why do you worry?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Why did the BJP not take steps to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have shortage of time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if this Congress Party and my friends and the people in the Government are ready to take up this challenge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, please, ignore this and continue your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ignore all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not yield. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साविर अली : सर, बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हैदराबाद दिखाया ...*(व्यवधान)*... मालेगांव ...*(व्यवधान)*... दिखाया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साविर अली : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sabir Ali. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साविर अली : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sabir Ali, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record, except what Mr. Venkaiahji speaks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... साविर अली जी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : जो अजमेर दरगाह में हुआ, हैदराबाद मक्का-मस्जिद में हुआ, मालेगांव में हुआ, जो अन्य इलाकों में हो रहा है, यह सब देश के लिए खतरनाक है, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और निंदनीय है। उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए, उन लोगों को पकड़ना चाहिए, चाहे वह टेरेरिस्ट हिंदू हो, मुसलमान हो, टेरेरिस्ट, टेरेरिस्ट है, उसको पकड़ने से आपको किसने रोका है? उनको सजा देने के लिए आपको किसने रोका है? यह एक विषय है। मेरा इतना कहना है कि टेरेरिज्म को, आतंकवाद को मजहब के साथ मत जोड़िए। अभी तक हमने कुछ पॉलिसी अपनाकर देश

*Not recorded

के लिए बहुत नुकसान उठाया है, लेकिन अब आगे देश के हित में सोचने से आपको क्या आपत्ति है? बंगलादेशी लोग आ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में, मैं उनके खिलाफ बोल रहा हूँ। आप भारतीय हैं, भारतीय नागरिक हैं, भारत माँ के सपूत हैं, ऐसे व्यक्ति को बंगलादेशी इन्फिल्ट्रेटर का नाम लेने से तुरंत कुछ नाराजगी हो रही है, मन में पीड़ा हो रही है, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

Are you sympathetic to Indian people? Or, are you sympathetic to Bangladesh is who are infiltrating in a systematic way into the country to weaken the country? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साविर अली : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take initiative and bring legislation to deal effectively with the issue of infiltrators from across the border. Sir, millions of people are coming even today. They are coming in a systematic manner. They want to destabilize India. They are coming here as a part of sinister design. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry about infiltrators? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, एक बार हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ भयंकर पाप किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is wrong with that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is wrong with that? Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the point is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kalitaji, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या को लेकर हमारे पूर्वजों ने 1948 में भयंकर पाप किया है, जिसका परिणाम हम अभी भी भुगत रहे हैं। I don't attribute motives of vote bank politics at that time to the then Prime Minister. It was a wrong policy on his part. But, I don't attribute that he has done it as a part of vote bank politics at that time. Now, I am very clear. By going with the mood of the people who are reacting to the issue of Bangladeshi infiltrators, they are treating this as a vote bank — a safe

and secure vote bank of Bangladeshi infiltrators. It is a big challenge to the country. This is the opinion given by the Supreme Court Judges. This is the opinion given by the Governor of Assam who had sent a status report and also there are reports given by the Law Commission also. If anybody wants to go through those details and want to have details and discussion, I am ready to come out with all the facts and then we can also have a separate discussion on that.

Sir, now, I come to the issue of Manipur. We also have reports. I would be happy if the hon. Home Minister condemns such report which suggest that even the elected representatives and the Chief Minister are forced to pay money to the underground people. During my visit to Manipur, one of the officers met and told me that this is what is happening in the State. The hon. Minister knows that extortion is going on in Manipur. This is going on. This is not just simply after Chidambaramji became Home Minister. It is a very serious disease. We have to tackle this issue. Sir, there are also private duties and taxes levied on people in certain other parts of the North-East. This is also another major challenge before and we have, as a country, to take up that challenge. Coming to the assurance given by the hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, while delivering the IB Centenary Endowment Lecture on 23rd December, he said, "Another major idea is to set up the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), which must be set up by the end of 2010." He also said, "I am told that the US was able to do it within 36 months after September 11." The Home Minister, then, quickly added, "India cannot afford to wait for 36 months. India must decide now to go forward and India must succeed in setting up the NCTC by the end of 2010." I will be happy if the hon. Minister enlightens this House and throws some light how much progress has been made in the matter of setting up the NCTC because it is another important instrument to fight terrorism.

Coming to the different laws enacted by different States, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to take a holistic and practical view of the different laws passed by the different States. Maharashtra has passed a law, known as, MCOCA. Then, similarly, some other State Governments have also passed certain laws. The State Assembly of Gujarat had also passed a legislation. They also want to have a separate law for the State, but the Government of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs, is sitting on that. They did not send it for President's approval. They sent it back. This is for the information of the hon. Home Minister. And, subsequently, because of the criticism they said that

the provisions were different from Maharashtra. The Supreme Court recently said that the MCOCA of Maharashtra was legal. To the best of my knowledge, they upheld the legislation. You can just crosscheck what have been the findings of the court. If that being the case, then, what sin has been committed by the people of Gujarat. They are also victims of terrorism. You don't allow the State to have some instrument to fight against terrorism. Why is this politicking there? Why is this discrimination there? Why is this partiality there towards that particular State, which is also facing the problem of terrorism? So, I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to be realistic and holistic to understand the aspirations of different regions and, then, see to it that the approval is given at the earliest.

Now, I come to police forces. Out of 4013 IPS officers, 3382 are in position. There is a shortage of 631 IPS officers, if I am correct. You should address this problem at the earliest. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I will tell you about this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay. I am here to listen to what you say and get enlightened. If your version is correct, we will be happy to help the country. But if my version is correct, then, you must be ready to get corrected also. Now, I come to the DSPs and SSPs. The percentage of DSPs in the naxal-affected States ranges from 19 to 51 per cent. I am not blaming the Home Minister because the States are also involved in this. Whether it is Jharkhand or West Bengal or Orissa or Bihar or Andhra Pradesh, there is a shortfall of these officers. Similar is the position of ASIs, SIs and Inspectors. There is a shortage of 18 per cent in Jharkhand, 35 per cent in Orissa, 30 per cent in West Bengal, 41 per cent in Chhatisgarh, 38 per cent in Bihar, and 15 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. So, there is a deficiency in this particular category also. It falls under the jurisdiction of States, but it is the duty of the Home Minister to coordinate with the States and see to it that this important aspect is taken care of and these posts are filled up at the earliest. The Kamal Kumar Committee recommended to fill these posts through departmental competitive examination to overcome the shortage of directly-recruited officers. I don't know what is the view of the Government and what is the progress in this regard.

Now, I come to the hon. Minister's statement. The police population ratio for the whole country is about 130 for one lakh. The international average is 270. We have to reach that average because in India we have multi-dimensional challenges. We have variety of other problems also, unlike other countries. Keeping that in mind, it is a massive effort to be made, both by the Centre and the State Governments together. We must resolve to move in that direction. So far as constables are concerned, the Home Minister says that four lakh constables should be recruited in this year and in the next two years in order to fill up the vacancies to provide expansion of the police forces. What is the progress in this regard? What has happened to modernization of police forces? The MHA has taken a significant initiative towards capacity building of State police forces. I would like the Government to be pro-active.

I would like them to go through the CAG Report which observed that the police forces in States continue to depend on outdated weapons. Perhaps, the most dangerous of all, the Report of the CAG finds that the percentage of trained police personnel is very low and training infrastructure is inadequate. This is what the CAG's Report says. The role of the Home Ministry must not be limited to sanctioning funds or simply giving advice. You must ensure better compliance or implementation of the schemes by the States concerned. Sir, even with regard to the Central Police Forces, some of the conditions of these forces are inhuman. That being the case, recently, a delegation of All-India Para Military Forces, Ex-servicemen Welfare Association met me and they gave a memorandum. Sir, they raised various grievances. Such grievances should be addressed on top priority because they are the people who are fighting for us. Sir, in the coming days, one has to keep in mind that unless we modernize them, unless we make them happy and comfortable, they will not be able to do justice to their job. This is another point I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister.

Sir, the police reforms in States tell a story of slow progress. In the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Hon. Minister himself said it, 22 States have not enacted the new Police Act, 19 States have not set up the Police Complaint Authority and 24 States have not yet established the State Security Commission. In the beginning itself, I said, I am not talking here as a BJP man to pinpoint the failures of that Party or this Party; it is a country as a whole. It is high time that we muster courage and conviction and then take a clear-cut policy to tackle this big menace in the larger interest of the country. There are other areas where we can fight. Sir, in the coming days, I do not say that guns

alone will solve the problem. The future belongs not to guns, the future belongs to grains, as rightly said by Professor M.S. Swaminathan, you have to increase the food production, but for that you need peace. These people are not allowing progress, these people are not allowing any development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHARIMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, I do not want to interfere but, there is one more Speaker, so, kindly finish.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I will finish in 10 minutes. Delhi has one of the highest crime rates in the country. It is the capital of the country. Sir, there are 357 cases for a population of a lakh people. The national average is 168. The Delhi average is double the national average in crime cases. So, please focus enough on the national capital which is also the capital of the country for all other purposes also. The High Court was compelled to call Delhi as the crime capital of India. It is an unsavory remark, but, at the same time, it is a reality. The influx of Bangladeshis in Delhi also has become a serious problem.

Sir, the coming Commonwealth Games also throw a challenge to our country, to the Home Ministry also in person because he is dealing with it and he has said that he will take a non-cynical approach.

Sir, coming to the Union Territories, I hope that the Minister or his deputies should frequently visit the Union Territories, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman, Puducherry or the other far off places. Make frequent trips because we know that there is lethargy in the system and the administration and your frequent visits will make the officers to act more. Sir, in Andaman, there are 12 IAS officers. How much work does one District Collector do in a district of the country? Twelve officers are there. I have no problem. I do not want to reduce the number, but at the same time, things are not happening effectively at the grass root level. I am more concerned about the development. You said you had an interaction but even the basic issues remain. As regards the teachers' recruitment in Daman and Diu, trained teachers are available, the recruitment is not done. Why such sort of lethargy? I want to request the Hon. Minister to please focus more on these Union Territories also.

Sir, coming to the Census and the National Population Register, I have a specific suggestion to the hon. Minister. I have access to the Standing Committee Report, I do not want to quote it though we have submitted the Report. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that this proposal to club the

Census and the National Population Register is not in the interest of the country. You cannot do this exercise in a hurry. It is a very important exercise. It has to be done with all care and patience and then, verification has to be there. Then, as per section 4 (3) of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003" for the purpose of preparation and including in the local register of Indian citizens, the particulars collected of every family and individual in the Population Register shall be verified and scrutinized by the local Registrar who may be assisted by one or more persons as specified by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration. Sir, profiling of a person to be done through NPR is based on the information provided by the individual. The individual will not say that I am a foreigner; I am a Bangladeshi.' You have put a column in that particular questioning saying, 'Nationality — as declared.' I think, the Home Minister must also have done some exercise on this. I am not doubting his credentials or his sincerity. But it is a double-edged weapon. The moment your name is registered, if it is included in that, it is very difficult to remove it. They have also put a caution saying that this will not automatically guarantee this thing. But, at the same time, in this country, Sir, once a name is included somehow or the other in the ration card, in the voters' list or in the Census or somewhere else, it is very difficult to remove that name. One of the friends was telling what was done during your Government. When the Maharashtra Government wanted to throw out some people who had been identified as infiltrators from Bangladesh, you know how much hue and cry had taken place across the country. Once you are there in the Register, it is very difficult to remove any name. I would only urge upon the Minister that the threats posed by the exercise to NPR is that it opens a possibility of any illegal migrant to legitimize his status as a resident and national of India. The question regarding nationality is not something which can be left to the respondent to answer. It must be determined and verified by the authorities on the basis of documentary and other evidence. Sir, on this issue, to conclude, I state that the creation of NPR and merging the process with the Census will aggravate the insurgency problems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is very important. Just a few minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I know. I agree.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And, in any way, it will open the country's boundaries to illegal migrants who by way of the national identity card can claim themselves to be Indian citizens which might lead to political suicide for the country. So, the NPR schedule and the decision to canvass it alongwith the Census operation needs to be reviewed. This is my earnest appeal to the hon. Home Minister because this exercise has already started. There are also demands to include Census on the basis of castes also, enumeration of the backward classes. Some people even want that the APL/BPL status is to be also mentioned. Now how far it is feasible, the Ministry has to apply its mind in consultation with other Ministries concerned.

Sir, now I come to the issue of Telangana. When we insisted to have some discussion in the House, the hon. Home Minister never agreed for the discussion. He made a statement on the Telangana issue outside the House even when the Parliament was in Session. I can tell you that the appointment of Justice Srikrishna Committee is a futile exercise because the hon. Home Minister who is number two or number three — I don't know what ranking is given to him in the Government — made a categorical statement that the process has started. Then he appointed a Committee to go and enquire the people to find out their views. What is the credibility and statutory binding of that Committee, I am not able to understand. Earlier, you had appointed the Pranab Babu Committee; then you appointed the Rosaiah Committee; and after that you appointed some other Committee; and now you are appointing another Committee. I have no disrespect for Justice Srikrishna or to his wisdom; I am not questioning the integrity of its members also. That is not the issue at all. The issue is, what is the statutory authority of that committee? The hon. Home Minister may say, he is equivalent to the Supreme Court Judge. I am not talking about the status, Sir. I am talking about the validity of the report. You are too intelligent. Even our colleagues have said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. But my point is, don't play with the sentiments of the people of my State. What sin have they committed? Be clear. It is not easy, I do agree, to bifurcate a State, to create a new State overnight. You cannot do it. But six years are over, Chidambaram Garu. Try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... He knows the *Chidambara rahasyam* also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, you should have done the homework beforehand. You should have taken your MPs into confidence; you should have taken your MLAs into confidence; you should have taken your Ministers into confidence, your Chief Minister into confidence, your Party into confidence. But you have not done it and now you are leaving that job to some Committee and the party is not in a position to go as a party before the Committee. This is the irony. Andhra is one of the fast forward moving State. My point is, please do not affect the future and growth of the State by this sort of approach. Have a clear-cut policy. Come clean what you intend to do, share with the Parliament and then let us decide. Political parties need to take a stand but you are not doing it. This is my request to the Home Minister; be clear and categorical.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, that is okay. Please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there are other issues. ...(*Interruptions*)... Both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are part of India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please do not disturb him. Mr. Venkaiah, please, adhere to the time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is a statement by the hon. Home Minister. I would be happy if he could throw some light on that, about amnesty to people who return from PoK. It is a very dangerous proposal. Even our colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, if I am correct, as per reports in the media, suggested that this would open gates for infiltration across the border. It is not in the interest of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and it is not in the interest of the people of the country. It would open the gates for training terrorists. I would urge upon the Government not to take a suicidal path. We had enough of it. We know what is PoK and we know what is the stand of the Indian Government on PoK. But we have to be clear. Please understand the enemy. You may not wish to call them your enemy, but please try to understand the evil mind of your neighbors, trying to destabilize you, cripple you and create problems for you. Camps are being run and it is in everybody's knowledge. Can you deny that terrorist camps are being run from across the border? Can you deny that training and shelter is being given to terrorists? With all this, how can you trust

them and allow them such an easy route to enter India? It is a very sensitive issue. There is quiet diplomacy. There is a statement; I do not wish to dwell on that. I only wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. The Kashmir Pact was just a signature away, with the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan — that is a separate subject and the hon. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is enough. You have touched upon every point. Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to say that being pro-active in words alone would not suffice, Mr. Chidambaram. Be pro-active in deeds. Do not show discrimination against any State in granting assent to their legislations. Thirdly, take all the States together; lead them from the front. We are all with you in tackling issues of greater importance such as terrorism, insurgency and Maoist or Left Wing extremism. There is no politics in this. At the same time, focus on the development of the country. Take care of the backward areas and then see to it that the aspirations of the people are definitely taken care of. This is my advice to the hon. Home Minister through this discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Thank you very much for giving me a patient hearing. I hope that the hon. Minister would also respond to the serious allegation made in the House in the morning about one of the Central Ministers paying money to purchase rifles from Bangladesh.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Minister has himself issued a statement. You would get that statement also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Ashwani Kumar, Mr. Ashwani, I would not ring the bell, but please take only 20 minutes.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity to share my perspective with this august House on a matter of great concern to all of us and mainly, the purposes and objectives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which concern themselves, first and foremost, with internal security, maintenance of internal order, communal harmony and peace, the security of our borders and preservation of rights and liberties of the peace-loving citizens of India.

Sir, the mandate of the Ministry is far too extensive for me to even pretend that I would be able to do justice to all aspects of the matter. Therefore, I have consciously decided to use my 20 minutes,

very generously granted to me by you, Sir, to share my views on perhaps, what is the gravest threat today to the unity and integrity of India, namely, the Left Wing and extremist violence. I would also take some time to dwell on the crime situation in the country and the causes which have given rise to a situation that threatens the democratic fabric of our state and of our society.

Sir, a lot has been heard and spoken about in the past couple of days on how do we deal with the menace of naxalites. Various views have been expressed. The Home Minister of India has stated in the other House of the perspective with which the UPA Government seeks to tackle the situation. But, Sir, before we discuss the remedy of this serious threat to our very existence, to our way of life and to our future, we must pause for a moment and in an atmosphere of rational conversation amongst ourselves understand what is the extent of the naxal challenge, what are the instruments and means that the naxals seem to employ in the achievement of their ultimate goal. Sir, I had with me a statement given by a top politburo functionary of the naxal movement and I have, Sir, an official statement from the 9th Congress of the People's War Group which defines what naxalism and Left-Wing Extremism in India is all about. It states, "That the 9th Congress of the People's War Group held in 2007 resolve to advance the People's War throughout the country, further strengthen the People's army, deepen the mass base of the party and wage a broad-based mass militant movement against the neo-liberal policies of globalization, liberalization and privatization." The party's politburo, Sir, in one of its policy documents mentions as its aim thus: "We have to further aggravate the situation and create more difficulties to the enemy forces, namely, the State by expanding our guerilla war to new areas on the one hand and intensifying the mass resistance in the existing areas so as to disperse the enemy forces — referring again to the Indian State — over a sufficiently wider area. Tactical counter-offensives should be stepped up and also taken up in new areas so as to divert a section of the enemy forces from attacking our guerrilla bases and organs of political power." It is an open declaration of a war against the Indian State by means of being repulsive to and anathema to any liberal democracy which swears by the rule of law, which swears by parliamentary democracy and which swears by ruling with the consent of the people enlisted on a vast scale through the democratic processes. It is, therefore, no ordinary skirmish that we see here and there in the country. It is a declaration of war on the Indian State. Sir, I can understand that many

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causes could have resulted in this state of affairs. I entirely agree that people do not rise against the State without a cause. There could be just grievances; there could be legitimate anguishes of people of some parts of our country which for some reason or the other our society or the State has been unable to address.

But the question that we have to ask ourselves is: Do we, therefore, accept a total war against the uniformed constabulary of the Indian State which represents the sovereign will of our people and the sovereign power of a democratic State? The answer has to be, Sir, that while we go ahead purposively and vigorously on the path of development so as to remove the legitimate grievances of the people of India in accordance with my party's declared resolution of the AICC as early as 2006, we cannot remain mute spectators to brazen attempts to question the very *raison d'être* of the State. Sir, I do remember that often in a spate of romanticism, when we were in college, we were told that the only way to achieve justice was eventually through the barrel of the gun because if you do not speak in that tone, the established forces and the establishment, or the established people, will never give away the power, and, therefore, the justice of your cause will only fall on deaf ears. Sir, one matures in life and we have seen Indian democracy evolve, we have seen Indian democracy mature. One of the most comprehensive agendas of national renewal in the form of the largest ever capital outlays for empowerment of our people, who live on the margins, had been initiated by the UPA Government under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, every single citizen of this India today recognizes, some grudgingly, that never before in the history of democratic politics of this country, such a vast programme of empowerment of oppressed was launched by the Indian Government. And, Sir, while we do so, we cannot, even for a moment, forget that what we are faced with are not mere grievances of a group of people in the few villages. We are faced with a naxal army which, the Report of the Home Ministry says, consists of 11,000 people.

And, Sir, some statistics are critical for my argument. Sir, improvised explosive devices by the naxals have accounted for 40 percent of the 408 troop fatalities in Chhattisgarh since 2007 and nearly 70 percent of all sustained injuries by the security forces from January, 2008, to March this year. The naxals' armed contingent, as I said earlier, comprises of 11,000 people with many unarmed supporters. Maoists use women and children to take away arms and use them as shields. They have a militarized army. Naxals have blamed the Government for poverty, poor development and absence of basic amenities. But, at the same time, if my statistics are not wrong, during January, 2006, to

June, 2009, they have attacked 316 economic targets employing thousands of people, including tribals in these very States and, more than that, 80 percent of the people killed by them are the very sections which they seek to protect and whose cause we seek to espouse. These are some hard facts which stare us in the face. The Indian nation State has to confront an enemy from within. It is not a happy circumstance, but is a reality. And, if this is a reality, where 76 people, 76 jawans of the Indian forces, were killed in cold blood, no argument of development can prevent the Indian State from asserting its legitimate sovereign power in defence of the very people who have died as martyrs in the national cause. We would not be doing justice to our brave martyrs if we were to confuse the two arguments. The two arguments stand on their own, and they are relevant. Each one of them is relevant. Development is the ultimate answer to extremist violence, to violence that arises from a sense of deprivation, alienation, oppression and exploitation.

Sir, I was researching a few papers for this presentation and I came across a classic statement of Blaise Pascal and I have to cite him because I cannot use better vocabulary than he did to vindicate what I am seeking to assert. Sir, Blaise Pascal reminded us in '41 about the co-relation of justice with power and he said, "Justice without power is unavailing; power without justice is tyrannical. Justice without power is gainsaid, because the wicked always exists; power without justice is condemned. We must, therefore, combine justice and power making what is just strong, and what is strong just." Therefore, Sir, the Indian State, and this Government, and our society as a whole, owes it to all those people who feel impoverished, oppressed and alienated to be just to them, to be fair to them. And the only way we can be fair to them is by being responsive to their cries, and, it is only a democratic State that is sensitized or sensitive to the grievances and aspirations of its people.

Sir, a prominent writer writing in one of his columns reminded us that in the battle against terror, there are no quick fixes; there is no slash and burn. He is so true. There are no easy remedies. The answer does not lie in criticizing ourselves. Yes, we have long miles to march into peach. We have many, many hurdles to cross but, then, if there is a will, there is a way. It is only human to make mistakes but as long as there is a resolve to correct ourselves, there is hope, and, as long as there is

hope, this nation and its values have to survive, and, that, Mr. Home Minister is your first and foremost priority.

Sir, I am a bit worried about the crime situation in this country. I have statistics from the Home Ministry's report, and, I need to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that the crime scenario in this country has a few disappointing facets. Sir, a total of 20.93 lakh crimes under the Indian Penal Code were recorded in 2008 as against 19.89 lakh crimes in 2007, which shows an increase of 5.2 percent. The total rate of cognizable crimes in the country showed a decreasing trend during 2004-06 but disappointingly rose in 2007-08. The crime rate, defined as the number of crimes per hundred thousand population, has increased by 2.1 percent in 2008; and crimes against public order increased by 5.9 percent. Sir, the point I seek to make here is that something is wrong within our society. Frustration, conflict, discontentment, drugs, alienation gives rise to crime in society. We all know this. Therefore, Mr. Home Minister, while you focus your attention to dealing with crimes through police forces, you will need to address the concerns within the society, which have given rise to such situation where crime is increasing. These are the grave challenges.

Sir, I will not be doing justice to my brief if I were not to mention about the disaster management, which is another extremely important area within the purview of the Home Ministry, on which, unfortunately, there has been no debate. Sir, in the recent past, because of climatic changes, because of environmental changes, this nation has suffered enormously in terms of the number of human lives lost, cattle perished, houses damaged, or, crop areas affected. Sir, as per the Ministry's report, 47.134 lakh hectares of crop area has been affected; 13.15 lakh houses have been damaged; 1.28 lakh cattle have perished and thousands of lives have also perished in cyclones, in monsoons and in rains. I must say that the setting up of the Disaster Management Authority is a step in the right direction but its resources have to be augmented very, very significantly.

I must also compliment the Home Minister for vigorously carrying out the fencing operations on all our borders. That was the concern raised by Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. It is a legitimate concern. We need to prevent incursions and infiltrations from across the border. The criminal activities, or, smuggling of drugs, narcotics threaten the fabric of our society and its internal order. These are the grave challenges.

Sir, before you press the time bell, and, before I run out of time, I need one more minute to go back to the issue, which I think, is of prime importance. Sir, the insurgency in this country, in the North East is assuming very, very serious proportions. We are aware of what is happening in Assam, whether it is infiltration or smuggling. We know that the writ of the democratically-elected Government does not run in parts of the North East. These are the national challenges.

While Mr. Naidu very constructively suggested that these are the issues on which we are not to score brownie points, he did actually fall prey to the temptation of making a political issue about the situation in Assam. Sir, the fact remains that the UPA Government in the last couple of years has done its utmost to prevent infiltration and cross-border criminal activities, not only in Assam, but in the entire North East also. Sir, in conclusion, allow me only to pay a tribute to our security forces who, day in and day out, struggle, endeavour, fight in very difficult circumstances so that you and I and the rest of the country can sleep in peace and enjoy the fruits of peace and development. Sir, our security forces are second to none in the world. They have done an exemplary job. I would request the House in unison to pay tribute to those martyrs who became recently victims to a cause, who became martyrs in a national cause. And, as someone has said, Sir,

"The tyrant dies and his rule is over;

The martyr dies and his rule begins".

The rule of the martyrs in the national cause has begun. This is the moment for this House, this is the moment for this country, to pay our tributes for those who have laid down their lives, offered the supreme sacrifice in the cause of the unity and integrity of the country. With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I also thank the hon. Members of this House for listening to me with patience. I have sought to raise the level of the debate above partisan lines so that the cause that has espoused is not lost in unnecessary din. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ashwani Kumarji, I cannot but thank you for adhering to the promise of sticking to the time.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I will try my best to put my three or four points very quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a fact that today Left Wing Extremism is a great threat before the nation. All the States, the Centre, every individual, all of us should face it with unity. My party issued a whip that we must fight this menace, which is a danger before the internal security of our country, with a concerted effort.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR, in the Chair)

Sir, in this regard, I would like to mention that the Minister has showed his willingness many times to help the States in modernizing the police forces and setting up critical infrastructure in the extremist-affected areas. That is the sub-heads so far as the grant number 53, that is, Assistance to the States is concerned. Sit, at present, more than 200 districts are affected by the Maoists. Out of them, 90 districts are in severe condition. But, so far as allocation is concerned, I have seen that only Rs. 285.82 crores have been granted in the Plan head. In case of non-Plan expenditure, it is a big amount. But, so far as Plan head is concerned, a very low amount has been granted so far. In real terms, there is no increase from the amount allocated in the year 2009-10. Is it how you would modernize the police force to tackle this menace and the present situation?

Sir, my another point is with regard to the BSF. Already Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has told that infiltration and criminal activities are increasing in our border areas. We should curb infiltration, drug trafficking and all that. But, in the Plan head, we have seen that only Rs. 25 lakhs have been allocated for this. In the total Plan period, it should be Rs. 635 crores. It is absolutely disproportionate amount. How will we tackle this type of challenge which we are facing in the border areas? We have the Assam Rifles, the CRPF, the SSB, etc., but, curiously, in the Plan head, the allocation is Rs. 25 lakh. Why is it so? What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. What is the strategy of the Government of India to tackle our border management?

My next point is this. So far as border managements is concerned, there is no Plan head, but 20 percent of fencing work is yet to be done. BOP will be constructed, especially on the Indo-Bangladesh border. In West Bengal and Tripura also 20 percent of fencing work is not yet done. Flood lighting is also not there. A vast area of many miles is there to protect, but Plan allocation is very meager.

Here I would like to say one more thing. Common people are harassed in the name of border management. Farmers are not allowed to cultivate their land at appropriate time. Gates are insufficient. There are many fake identity cards. Indiscriminate firing from border forces is a regular phenomenon as far as Indo-Bangladesh border is concerned.

Another thing I would like to mention here is the BADP scheme of the Home Ministry. It is the development project of the Government of India. It is now under two Ministries. My proposal is that it

should be under one Ministry. If it will be under one Ministry, it will be managed properly. The allocation towards the BADP should be enhanced and its area should be extended. The BADP is one important development strategy of the Home Ministry.

It is a fact that Maoist activities throughout the country have increased. In West Bengal whether it is Lalgarh or Jangal Mahal, we are the worst victim of it. Everybody knows it. More than 175 of our comrades have been killed. Day before yesterday one of our comrades, Dayal Mahato, was killed. Many talks have taken place. But my point is that there should be proper coordination between States. It should start from the Home Ministry and the Home Minister himself. I knew that the Home Minister has done his job when he visited Kolkata and called a meeting of Chief Ministers. He also visited Lalgarh area. He also visited Jangal Mahal area. But we must raise our voice in a concerted manner. Not only people and States but all political parties should raise this issue in one voice to protect our country from Maoists. It is a fact that some UPA partners have soft corner for Maoists. There is a lack of unified strategy to tackle this situation not only in West Bengal but throughout the country. But it is a fact that there are people who have soft corner for Maoists whether they are named or not named. It is true that we are a robust democracy. But I must say that if anyone takes this opportunity and plays a romantic game, which is anti-national, then for the sake of national security, it is the duty of all of us to fight it squarely. This is a very important issue. Many talks have taken place so far as Maoists and Left Wing Extremists are concerned. But we are the worst victim of it so far as the present day West Bengal is concerned. I would request the hon. Home Minister and the Home Ministry to tackle this situation by properly assisting the States in terms of funds and other things, and not disproportionately.

Sir, my third point is that we are facing refugee problem across the border. Afghanistan people are coming into India; Bangladeshi people are coming into India. Many times, India becomes a host and squarely does it. India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention and the Protocol of 1967. So, I would like to request the Ministry to please come out with a comprehensive legislation regarding refugees. At present, there is no legislation at all. Then, it is going on with the 2011 Census. It is a fact that Census is a cumbersome process. Sir, in the National Population Register schedule, there is a clause 'nationality as declared'. The Government should not move hastily. This clause may confer de facto Indian citizenship on illegal migrants. This clause should be removed. This is our opinion.

Sir, another point is about Demand No. 51. There is Narcotic Control Bureau. But, there is no Plan allocation. I know it is for coordination, upgradation of surveillance technology, build-up coordination to check drug trafficking and abuse. It is the demand of the day. It is another threat to the nation. But, there is no Plan allocation. In this perspective, I would like to say that we should make a concerted effort to save our country. So far as the internal security threat which the nation is facing is concerned, it is the duty of every citizen of the country to thwart it. Again, I request you to make a concerted effort. If anybody has a soft corner for this menace, tackle them squarely and save the nation.

Sir, with these words. I would like to conclude. Thank you.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, होम मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर डिसकशन के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट डिपार्टमेंट है। देश को चलाने में, देश को संभालने में इसका बड़ा योगदान है, क्योंकि एक मानव को जैसे फूड की जरूरत है, एजुकेशन की जरूरत है, उसी तरह से इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए मनुष्य के जीवन में बहुत बड़ी अहमियत रखती है। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब देश के अंदर मुंबई का 26/11 का अटैक हुआ, उस वक्त मौजूदा गृह मंत्री जी को जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई कि ये बहुत ही अनुभवी, योग्य नेतृत्व दे सकते हैं, यह सोचकर उस वक्त इनको जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई। देश को उम्मीद थी कि अब देश में, देश की अंदरूनी सुरक्षा पुरख्ता होगी, मजबूत होगी और देश का आम व्यक्ति सुरक्षित होगा। हमें बार-बार हर हाउस में जानकारी मिलती है कि मंत्री जी बहुत ही मेहनती हैं। परन्तु उनके मेहनती होने के बावजूद आज हमें देखने को यह मिलता है कि हमारे देश की राजधानी भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। हमें देश के मीडिया के माध्यम से यह जानकारी मिलती है कि देश की राजधानी के ऊपर भी कभी भी, किसी भी वक्त, किसी भी जगह पर कोई भी attack हो सकता है। इसी तरह देश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी है।

इसके साथ-साथ हमारे देश में नक्सलवाद की जो movement है, वह बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ी है। मर्ज़ बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत ही मुस्तैदी से नक्सलवाद के movement को counter करने के लिए, उसको खत्म करने के लिए, उसको annihilate करने के लिए लगे हुए हैं, परन्तु जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, वे उसके उलट हैं। देतेवाड़ा की घटना हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ा challenge है। हमारा यह suggestion है कि जिस तरह हमारे देश की सरकार, होम मिनिस्ट्री इस देश के अन्दर नक्सलवाद को खत्म करना चाहती है, तो अब तक के तजुर्बे से उसको कम-से-कम यह एहसास जरूर हो जाना चाहिए कि इसमें कुछ-न-कुछ संशोधन की जरूरत है। सिर्फ हथियारों के बल पर ही अगर हम नक्सलवाद को खत्म करना चाहेंगे, तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी। हमें यह देखना होगा कि उसके सामाजिक कारण क्या हैं, उसके आर्थिक कारण क्या हैं, भौगोलिक कारण क्या है,

सभ्याचारिक कारण क्या हैं और राजनीतिक कारण क्या हैं। अगर हम उसे सिर्फ law and order की problem समझ कर treat करेंगे, तो उसमें हमारी सफलता के ऊपर सवाल खड़ा होगा और हो भी रहा है। इसके जो reasons हैं, उनको जानकर हमें उस दिशा में काम करना चाहिए। अब हम देखते हैं कि हम माइंस की allotment करते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट recommend करती है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का Environment and Forest Department clearance देता है। हमारा यह कहना है कि इसके कारण वहां के लोगों में बड़ी frustration आती है। हम यह शर्त लगा देते हैं कि जो industry लगाएगा, हम उसको ही allotment करेंगे। जिसके पास हजारों करोड़ रुपए नहीं होंगे, वह industry नहीं लगाएगा। इसका मतलब है कि जो लोकल लोग हैं, जो समझते हैं कि ये हमारे संसाधन हैं, उनको हम उससे rule out कर देते हैं। आदरणीय मंत्री जी को हमारा यह suggestion है कि इसके लिए वहां के लोगों की, especially Scheduled Tribes की co-operative societies बनाई जाएं और उनको माइंस की allotment की जाए, ताकि वे वहां के आर्थिक संसाधनों में शामिल हो सकें और वे आगे खुद co-operative societies के माध्यम से marketing करें। हमें वहां की development के ऊपर खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, employment के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, हमें उनके culture को save करने के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, यह हम suggest करते हैं, तभी हम इसको control कर सकेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में देश की आबादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है और उसका नेपाल के साथ कई हजार किलोमीटर का बड़ा बॉर्डर है। लेकिन वहां के बॉर्डर की सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्र से जो सहयोग मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है, जो फोर्स मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री बहन कुमारी मायावती जी में यह हिम्मत और दृढ़ निश्चय है कि वह इस चीज को संभाले हुए हैं, नहीं तो एक तरह से नेपाल को तो माओवादियों ने पूरी तरह से कैप्चर किया हुआ है और उसी नेपाल के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश का बॉर्डर लगता है। यह बहन मायावती जी की हिम्मत है कि वह दृढ़ता से उस बॉर्डर को संभाले हुए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक नेपाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के बॉर्डर पर सुरक्षा फोर्स का इंतजाम करना चाहिए।

देश के अन्दर एनएसजी के चार हब बनाए हुए हैं - चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कलकत्ता और मुम्बई। मुम्बई के हमलों के बाद आपने यह जो फैसला लिया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा फैसला है, लेकिन बड़ा प्रदेश होने के नाते उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हमें एनएसजी रीजनल हब की व्यवस्था जरूर करनी चाहिए। सुरक्षा के लिहाज से हम उत्तर प्रदेश को भी प्रियॉरिटी दें और वहां भी इसकी व्यवस्था करें, ताकि बड़ा प्रदेश होने के नाते उत्तर प्रदेश भी देश की तरक्की में बड़े से बड़ा कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भी हम देश के दूसरे प्रदेशों की तरह समान व्यवहार करें और उसकी सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखें।

हमने अपने जवानों को बुलेटपूफ जैकेट्स दी हैं। हमारे जवान यह सोचते हैं कि यह बुलेटपूफ जैकेट पहन कर हम पूर्ण सुरक्षित हैं और आतंकवादियों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वह बुलेटपूफ जैकेट क्वालिटी पर खरी

नहीं उतरती। मुम्बई के बम धमाकों में इसकी खराब क्वालिटी के कारण हमें बहुत बड़ी सजा मिल चुकी है। बुलेटपूफ जैकेट की वीक क्वालिटी के कारण उस दुर्घटना में हमारे कई ऑफिसर और नौजवान शहीद हुए। उन बुलेटपूफ जैकेट्स की खरीद में जो करप्शन हुई है, उसमें कौन-कौन से लोग शामिल हैं और उनको क्या सजा दी गई है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मेरा कितना समय बचता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपके दस मिनट हो चुके हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : अच्छा दस मिनट हो चुके हैं, तो मात्र दस मिनट में मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आप जल्दी समाप्त करिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : ठीक है, कर रहा हूं। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस विषय के ऊपर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल फोर्सिज में जो रिक्रूटमेंट्स और प्रमोशंस होती हैं, उनमें एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी का जो कोटा है, वह पूरा होना चाहिए, अभी उनमें काफी कमी है। केन्द्र में जो आईएएस और आईपीएस आते हैं, उनमें एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी का जो हिस्सा है, उसके अनुसार अभी तक, as per population, उनका proper participation नहीं है। अगर थोड़े-बहुत आए भी हैं, तो उनको भी साइड पर कहीं लगा रखा है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी को उनकी रिजर्वेशन के हिसाब से उसमें पूरी नुमाइंदगी मिलनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बस मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं।

अंत में हम गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जब तक हम देश की जनता का विश्वास नहीं जीतेंगे और सबको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक हम law and order को मँटेन नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में हजारों सिखों का क्रल्लेआम हुआ, मगर किसी एक भी दोषी को सजा नहीं मिली। सबूतों के अभाव के कारण हजारों सिखों के क्रातिलों को निश्चित घर बैठा देना और कानून की पकड़ से बाहर कर देना, देश के एक बड़े भारी सैगमेंट के अन्दर फ्रस्ट्रेशन क्रिएट करने का कारण बन रहा है। इसी तरह से जब मस्जिद गिराने वालों को सजा नहीं है, सिखों के कातिलों को सजा नहीं है, चर्च तोड़ने वालों को सजा नहीं है, दलितों को क्रल्लेआम करने वालों को सजा नहीं है तो हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश की एकता और अखंडता मजबूत हो तो हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को, बैकवर्ड क्लास को और माइनॉरिटी को न्याय देने का प्रावधान करें। ज्यूडिशियल सिस्टम पर सरकार का कोई असर नहीं होना चाहिए और उनके लिए न्याय का बंदोबस्त होना चाहिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तभी हम उनका विश्वास जीत सकेंगे। मान्यवर, अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। सर, जो census हो रहा है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : धन्यवाद। अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, यह जो census हो रहा है, उस संबंध में हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जाति के आधार पर होना चाहिए। उस census में जातियों का और अल्पसंख्यकों का बाकायदा mention होना चाहिए। तभी

हम उनके लिए welfare की schemes को implement कर सकेंगे। हमें law and order को effectively control करने के लिए population को भी कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम population को कंट्रोल करें और poverty को कंट्रोल करें। इसके साथ ही यहां जो लिंगानुपात है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अब आप बैठ जाइए। आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)... आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, सन् 2001 के census के अनुसार यह अनुपात 1000 लड़के और 927 लड़कियों का है। यह भी देश के लिए एक बड़ा चैलेंज है।...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ठीक है, अब आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम आदरणीय मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हमने जो suggestions दिए हैं उन पर वे कृपया जरूर ध्यान दें। उनका जवाब देते हुए उस बारे में हाउस में जानकारी देने की कोशिश करें। आपका धन्यवाद। जय भीम। जय हिन्द।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, आज गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यों पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। आज जो परिस्थितियां देश के अन्दर हैं और सीमाओं पर भी हैं, उन सब को देखते हुए यह और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है कि इस मंत्रालय की फंक्शनिंग किस तरह की है। वेंकैया नायडु जी ने बहुत सारे मुद्दे और तथ्यात्मक बातें इस चर्चा को इनिशिएट करते हुए कहीं। क्योंकि वक्त बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें रिपीट करना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कुछ बातों की तरफ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

सर, इंटरनल सेक्योरिटी को लेकर और Para Military Forces को लेकर तमाम तरह की चर्चाएं उठनी प्रारंभ हो गई हैं। हालांकि इसमें बहुत से लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा, लेकिन कहीं-न-कहीं हमें ऐसा लगता है कि Para Military Forces को कुछ बहुत ही improved type of training की आवश्यकता है। जहां पर उनको deploy किया जाता है वहां के लोगों के साथ उनके रिश्ते कैसे हों, यह उनके कार्य की सफलता में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों से तथा रात्यों की पुलिस से आपको सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा। दूसरी बात, हम सब जानते हैं कि law and order राज्यों का विषय है, लेकिन कई बार राज्यों में कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां हो जाती हैं जिनके कारण गृह मंत्रालय को वहां हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ता है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने अपना ear-phone हटा लिया है। माननीय Home Minister does not know Hindi and has removed the ear-phone also, meaning thereby that no attention is being paid to the discussion.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I was taking his legal opinion on what you are saying.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Oh, I see!

सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक तो यह बात है। दूसरे, कभी-कभी कुछ समस्याएं पैदा हो जाती हैं, जैसे मैं किसी दल या व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में कई बार ऐसे मुद्दे उठे जो सारे देश में turmoil करने के लिए पर्याप्त हो जाते। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं, बिहार के लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं और दक्षिण के लोग तो already परेशान हो चुके हैं। ये जो बातें होती हैं, अगर इनमें भी अंततोगत्वा मामला बढ़ेगा then Home Ministry have to intervene. देश की एकता और अखंडता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए भी आपको तैयार रहना पड़ेगा। गृह मंत्रालय का क्षेत्र, जो बहुत व्यापक है, उसमें आपकी जिम्मेदारी और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है।

एक बात जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान जरूर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि यह जो जनगणना हो रही है, इसमें आपने देखा, चाहे काका कालेलकर कमीशन रहा हो या मंडल कमीशन रहा हो, ओबीसी की परसेंटेंज को लेकर इन सब के सामने बड़ी दिक्कत आयी। अभी जब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, जो कि educational institutions में reservation से संबंधित था, तब भी यह प्रश्न उठा कि आखिर हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि ओबीसी की जनसंख्या इतनी है? वी.पी. सिंह साहब की सरकार के समय जब ओबीसी को 27 परसेंट आरक्षण दिया गया और उस वक्त जब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया तो कोर्ट ने इंदिरा साहनी के केस में इस मामले को उठाया था। तो चाहे कालेलकर कमीशन रहा हो, मंडल कमीशन रहा हो, इंदिरा साहनी का केस रहा हो या चाहे अभी का educational institutions संबंधी केस रहा हो, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दोनों मामलों में यह चाहा है कि इसकी exact figure होनी चाहिए। मैं यह आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ और आपसे request भी करना चाहता हूँ कि Performa जब एक है तो उसमें you have to add only one column, caste/class, census में सरकार को एक नया पैसा ज्यादा खर्च नहीं करना है, अगर आप उसमें caste/class का एक column जोड़ देंगे तो ऐसा भी नहीं है कि आपको इसके लिए अलग से ज्यादा employees लगाने पड़ेंगे, इसके लिए कोई financial burden नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है, फिर क्या problem है? लोगों की मांग है, न्यायालय चाहता है कि जब-जब आरक्षण का मामला आता है तब-तब यह मामला उठता है तो फिर जाति के आधार पर जनगणना में जनसंख्या वाले कॉलम को रखने में क्या problem है? जिस तरह से एससी/एसटी का है, उसी तरह से ओबीसी का भी हो जाए। यह बात लगातार उठायी जा रही है।

इसके अलावा, एक दूसरा मामला यह है कि राजभाषा समिति के अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री ही हैं। 1963 में जो कानून बना था, उसमें यह बात थी कि हिन्दी का प्रयोग होना चाहिए और खास तौर से उत्तर भारत के जो राज्य हैं, जिनको "क" श्रेणी में रखा गया है, उनमें कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। वह अभी तक नहीं हो पा रहा

है। गृह मंत्री स्वयं जिसके अध्यक्ष हों, पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी जिसे देखने का काम कर रही हो, इसके बाद भी अगर हिन्दी में चिट्ठी लिखी जाए और उसका जवाब अंग्रेजी में मिले तो यह बात ठीक नहीं होती है। ऐसे कई मंत्रालय हैं जिनमें हिन्दी में पत्र लिखा जाता है, लेकिन उत्तर अंग्रेजी में आता है कि जो Official Language Act का clear cut violation है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, इस मामले में मैं आपसे यह चाहूंगा कि उसके जो थोड़े से कानून हैं, हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि आप किसी पर हिन्दी थोपें। हम तो वह हैं, जो यह कहते हैं कि तमिलनाडु में राज-काज की भाषा तमिल हो, केरल में राज-काज की भाषा मलयालम हो, आंध्र प्रदेश में तेलुगू राज-काज की भाषा हो, पंजाब में पंजाबी और उत्तर भारत के कुछ राज्यों में हिन्दी राजकाज की भाषा होनी चाहिए। हमने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के ऊपर कोई भाषा लाद दी जाए और न कभी हमने अंग्रेजी को हटाने की बात कही। अंग्रेजी पढ़ी जाए, लोग अंग्रेजी को पढ़ें, लिखें और उसे सीखें, लेकिन हमें यही कहना रहा है कि राजकाज और रोजी-रोटी से जोड़ने का काम स्थानीय भाषाओं को करना चाहिए, मातृभाषाओं को करना चाहिए, जहां जो भी भाषा हो। इस बारे में आपका कानून भी है, आप उस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, आप यह देखें कि कुछ विभाग अब भी ऐसे हैं, जिनमें लोगों को हिन्दी में काम करने में, यहां तक कि हिन्दी के पत्रों का जवाब देने में भी दिक्कत होती है, वे अंग्रेजी में ही जवाब देते हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आपका जो कानून है, यह उसका उल्लंघन है।

महोदय, Police Reforms पर मंत्री जी ने कई बार मीटिंग की और राज्यों को पैसा भी दिया। आप पैसा देते हैं, अच्छी ट्रेनिंग मुहैया कराने के लिए सारी सुविधाएं देते हैं, upgradation करते हैं, weaponry के upgradation का सब काम गृह मंत्रालय करता है। कई बार ऐसी रिपोर्टें आई हैं कि जो पैसा दिया गया, उसका ठीक तरीके से प्रयोग नहीं हुआ, या जिस उद्देश्य से वह पैसा दिया गया, उसमें उसका प्रयोग नहीं हुआ, या जितना दिया गया, उसका पूरा प्रयोग नहीं हुआ। इसको आपको देखना पड़ेगा। यह बात सही है, जैसा अभी हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि जो age old 303 rifle है, अगर एक फॉयर कर दिया जाए, उसके बाद उसमें कारतूस फंस जाएगा और कांस्टेबल फॉयर ही नहीं कर पाएगा। तब या तो उसकी rifle छीन ली जाएगी या उसे मार दिया जाएगा। 90 केसेज में ऐसा है कि जो 303 rifle है, वह पड़ी रहती है, न कभी उसकी सफाई होती है। जब उसकी जरूरत होती है या अकस्मात् नक्सलवादियों का या माओवादियों का हमला होता है, तो दिक्कत होती है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं किसी देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन बहुत संकट की स्थिति है। विदेश मंत्री जी भी आ गए हैं। हमारी सारी सीमाएं ऐसी हैं, जिनके साथ हमारे जैसे रिश्ते होने चाहिए, आज वैसे रिश्ते नहीं रह गए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि इसके लिए हम दोषी हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि दुनिया की बहुत सारी ताकतें हैं, जिनका निशाना हिंदुस्तान है, जो हिंदुस्तान को destabilize करने की कोशिश में लगी रहती हैं। वे अलग-अलग routes के माध्यम से चाहे इस देश में fake currency भेजती हों, चाहे weapons भेजती

हों, चाहे आतंकवादियों को भेजती हों, लेकिन वे ऐसा कर रही हैं। इसलिए आपको विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की मदद लेनी पड़ेगी, आपको डिफेंस विभाग की भी मदद लेनी पड़ेगी, border पर आपकी para military forces लगी रहती हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद भी यह सब होता है। इसलिए हमें बहुत सावधानी बरतनी है और देश को बचाना है। इसके लिए हमें सारे लोगों को विश्वास में लेना होगा। इसमें आलोचना करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, न मैं किसी तरह से आलोचना कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत competent Home Minister हैं, वे सख्त भी हैं, इसलिए वे जरा सख्ती दिखाएं और सीमा से लेकर सीमा के अंदर तक, जहां भी गड़बड़ी है, उसको crush करने की कोशिश करें। धन्यवाद।

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak, on behalf of the AIADMK, on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Of all the Ministries, I am of the opinion that the Ministry of Home Affairs is the most important Ministry, by virtue of its functions and responsibilities relating to the needs and the urgency of the community. Sir, I often say — since the hon. Minister is well-versed in Tamil — that, for any Government, irrespective of what form of Government it is, the prime responsibility is to ensure ‘*amaidi*’ ‘*anandam*’ and ‘*arogyam*’. In other words, there should be peace and security, pleasure and happiness and good health (physical and mental). These are the three important aspects which every Government should take care of. Of these, I feel that *amaidi*, that is, safety, security and law and order are the most important for the simple reason that whatever may be the other facilities available to a citizen, if he is not assured of complete protection of his life and property, there is no use of making other facilities available to him. Safeguarding his life and property is much more important. Ensuring the safety and security of the citizens is very important.

Sir, the Home Ministry has multifarious functions, such as internal security, border management, management of Central Paramilitary Forces like BSF, CRPF, etc. Then, the Home Ministry is also concerned with Centre-State relation and the administration of Union Territories. But we are here mainly concerned about the internal security and the law and order situation in the country.

Let me come to the real problems facing the country. Howsoever much we may highlight many of the achievements of our nation, our country faces the threat of extremism, terrorism, insurgency, Maoism and Naxalism. All of them are threatening the security and the safety of the country. We find that, over the years, the situation has gone from bad to worse particularly after the incidents like Mumbai blasts to Dantewada massacre. Terrorism and extremism of all kinds have become the

greatest menace for our country. We have the hon. Prime Minister on record saying at the last Chief Minister' Conference that we have the biggest threat from internal security. Similarly, the hon. Home Minister has been very reasonable in telling us that it has been the confluence of all violence that India has ever faced in history. This is the observation of our hon. Home Minister. What I am implying at is that, in a way, it has been conceded by the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister that things are pretty serious.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister is basically very quick and sharp and he makes his presence felt. All these things are there. But the point is, what has happened in the present situation. To quote his words, things are not all right and some things are wanting. He calls a spade a spade. That is clear from observations made by the Home Minister. As far as I am concerned, Naxalism, Maoism and such extremism have been in existence for years in our country. I remember to have read somewhere that they have been in existence for nearly 20 years. Whether it was the UPA Government, the NDA Government or any other Government, they have not been able to control the menace for 20 years. I don't think these problems have been mitigated. Instead, these have been growing by leaps and bounds. Sir, to be honest with you, out of the 626 districts throughout the length and breadth of the country, 200-odd districts are wedded with this kind of naxalism etc., etc. In other words, within a period of four or five years, one-third of the total country has been affected by it and the menace increased by 300 percent, I mean, from what it was, and what it is. This is the point that I am trying to make.

Sir, what I am trying to say very specifically is, it is not the case that they are not able to identify the problem. They say, 'there is something wrong'. They have taken lot of measures, this way, etc. But, the question is, whether the measures they have taken have reached the persons to whom it is meant. The answer is in negative. On the other hand, the effects of the measures were not at all there. So, my first and fundamental observation is, whatever measures about which you are making tall claims, etc., are not adequate and they are not effective, continuous. With the result, things are moving on the wrong side; it is going up and up. This is the way I could say it, Sir. There are certain factors. I agree with the hon. Minister and others that it is not an easy task. It has become a gigantic and a massive task in the country. So, what to do? There should be a timeframe for that. They should analyse the problem. They should tell us and assure us that before or on such and such date,

we are giving it a priority and we are going all out. On the other hand, Sir, I am very sorry to say that they are adopting a soft approach. We know that these terrorists and their outfits are being engineered by the neighbouring countries, like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, China, etc. What happens is, but problems are becoming more and more difficult. The second most important point that I want to make is this. If you want to call them for dialogue, etc. You must make your presence felt in the sense that you must prove to them that you have the upper hand, and on the other hand, they should be put in the defence. Unless you take an offensive attitude, unless you show your power, unless you are effective to deal with it, how are you going to teach a lesson to those people?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: The Pakistani terrorists or the adjoining neighbours are afraid, as far as our country's strength is concerned, as far as our Army's strength is concerned. With all that power, why are you hesitating so much? I feel that there is no political will; there is no skill to execute that political will. This is the way that I look at it, Sir.

Sir, what I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister, who is a well-informed Minister, who wants to go by objectivity, is this. In such a situation, have you made a SWOT analysis? What is your strength? What is your weakness? What is your opportunity? What is your threat? You should have made that analysis. After having made the analysis, you must have come out with a solution as to how to deal with the problem. Sir, I am of the view that it should be dealt with professionally, instead of politically, Sir, how many more minutes are you going to spare for me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You have exhausted your time. Please take your seat. Okay, thank you. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I would like to cite here a small incident. Our hon. Home Minister was appealing the Chair once that I should speak more and more, though we don't see eye to eye. He was considerate to me, and asked the Chair to give me more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you very much. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, let me conclude in three-four minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): No, no. Thank you so much.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: So, I request the hon. Minister to have a review of your total system available. I mean, with regard to your objectives, organization, structure, manpower and operation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, as far as manpower is concerned, all the Members have spoken how their will power is, how they are not being given training, etc., etc. Sir, coming to a very important point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): No, no. Please take your seat. Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, we have got very reliable information that arms were imported by the Naxalites and others from countries like China, Myanmar, etc. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether you are capable of stopping that kind of a thing. Sir, I will take one more minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you very much for giving that information. No, please. Now, you are taking others' time.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: One minute is nothing, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude. You are a disciplined soldier.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I want to know whether the Home Minister would get some experts from foreign countries to deal with the problem of Naxalism.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): It is over now. Please take your seat.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I would like to know whether you would go for a separate Ministry exclusively for this purpose separate investigation, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the most important point is to give some suggestions to the Minister for his.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You can give them in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am unable to proceed further. I wanted one minute but you are able to stop me in one second!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you. Please spare some time for others too. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Malaisamy, you are a very senior Member, you should understand. The time is fixed. Do not take the time of others. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, whatever steps the Government has taken is not adequate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you, please sit down.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I wanted to speak about Tamil Nadu how Tamil Nadu...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Next time you may speak, not now. Mr. Malaisamy, you will get the time next time.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Tamil Nadu police was considered to be equivalent to the Scotland Yard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): This is not the way, please conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Now, it has become. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I would like to know whether the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Unnecessarily you are taking others' time. This is not necessary. Please take your seat. It is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri N.K. Singh now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think, all of us are quite aware that the distinguished Home Minister has a recognized track record of being a structural reformer. He may or may not be an empire builder, but he certainly is an empire fabricator. Sir, I intend to put before him for his consideration four questions. The first and foremost is, in the famous speech that he made which laid down the broad framework for reviewing the internal security architecture. I would like to know whether these four issues which I submit before him have been adequately addressed.

Sir, firstly I would like to know whether he has a credible programme of making up the backlog of a systemic neglect of modernization, the backlog of 4,00,000 recruitment of policemen by the States,

the backlog of filling up over 3,00,000 vacancies which exist in the police forces, the backlog of meeting the international benchmark which would mean a quantum increase in the total number of people to be recruited, the backlog of having a credible intelligence network between disperse police stations into having a database and to be able to really face up to the challenges and the most critical of which is, some of which was hinted by Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav also, what kind of a training structure do we have. Since more training structure cannot be built overnight, what kind of a programme we have in the short run looking at the gestation period of having training stations in the long run? Can we, for instance, go in for contract appointment of people as policemen from people who are retired—of colour services from Defence Forces to fill up this and then back it up with a more systematic programme of a training programme, adequate enough to build this kind of a big gap which has developed over a period of time?

My second big issue, Sir, which I place before him is, he knows very well that whereas he has brought about some order and system in the kind of meetings which he has been taking, the fact remains that intelligence gathering, intelligence dissemination and intelligence coordination is dispersed over far too many organizations. I need not elaborate; the structure which exists is, R&AW is outside his control, it is accountable to the Cabinet Secretariat, to the Prime Minister; National Security Advisor is accountable to the Prime Minister; the agencies in the Ministry of Finance are accountable to the Finance Ministry; and, he himself is presiding over a vastly fragmented structure of the intelligence gathering information. Therefore, Sir, I think, it will be nice if he can share with us Venkaiahji also has pointed out of what kind of a time-frame is he working towards establishment of the suggestion which he has of setting up a national counter-terrorism centre? Have we made adequate progress? Or, are we sanguine that in fact it would be in place by the end of this year, which is what the expectations he raised earlier?

The third point, Sir, which I intend to raise is, unfortunately and historically, the Home Ministry, I agree, has collected a large amount of baggage.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

It has, as he rightly pointed out, Freedom Fighters and whole slew of things, which may or may not be germane to the functioning of the internal security apparatus of the Home Ministry. There is one critical area about which he has not commented. Unfortunately, historically speaking, Prime Ministers have been generally very weary of the growing clout of Home Ministers. Therefore, at some

point, the Department of Personnel was separated from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Which meant what? Which meant that the Central Bureau of Investigation went out, which meant the clout of the Home Minister in managing the overall framework of governance in the country in the All India Services lies outside the framework of control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, we would like the Home Minister to be empowered. He knows very well that the medium of the Appointments Committee of Cabinet is a bit of farce because this is all a fixed up affair, fixed up between, perhaps, the Cabinet Secretary, the Principal Secretary and the Prime Minister. He is in the loop but for the purposes of putting his invaluable signature. The Committee, perhaps, he knows very well, has never met once as a Committee. It has meant by means of a paper and the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet of which he is a permanent member is not really operational in real terms. My suggestion before him, Sir, therefore, and for the consideration of the Government is that it would greatly empower the writ and the power and the reach of the Home Minister in the governance structure of this country if the Department of Personnel was given back to the Ministry of Home Affairs, which existed with it for a long time, for a long, long time. And if that cannot be done, at least, the Appointments Committee is made a real operative Appointments Committee which meets as a Committee and is able to, therefore, take an integrated and holistic view of the critical issues of the management of cadre in this country beyond the Police Cadre on which he has an authority. Finally, Sir, I come to an area which the whole country looks to the Ministry of Home Affairs as a nodal entity. In a federal structure, the role of the Home Ministry, its overall dynamics. **(Time-bell rings)** One or two minutes, Sir, if I have your indulgence. One more minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, in case I have the indulgence. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the management of the Centre-State relations, the Home Minister has an important role to play. Yes, now the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Committee on Centre-State Relations. But the fact remains that the proactive role of the Ministry of Home Affairs is being able to coordinate the difficult periods of internal security like ours and in being able to have a relationship with Chief Ministers, with States being a functional catalytic role in the management in federal policy of the dynamics of an evolving Centre-State relations. It is an important obligation and an important expectation of the Minister of Home Affairs. I would urge before him to give thought on the role and the catalytic role on which his Ministry and he himself can play in the management of overall dynamics of Centre -State relations. I will end by saying that I have made for your

consideration. Sir, four suggestions — making up the backlog, how to quickly have timeframe for setting up the counter-intelligence counter, having for instance, third important one, a bigger say in the importance of governance and the personnel management and in the appointments of the country, and, finally, playing a more critical role in dynamics of Centre-State relations on which historically the Ministry of Home Affairs has an important role to play. Thank you, Sir.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि गृह मंत्रालय एक व्यापक मंत्रालय है और मैं इसकी बहुत सारी समस्याओं पर चर्चा करना मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि समय का अभाव है और सीमित समय में ही मैं कुछ सुझाव मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। यह बिल्कुल सही बात कही गई है कि देश के विकास के लिए शांति की आवश्यकता होती है और जब तक शांति नहीं होगी, कानून-व्यवस्था सही नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे विकास का लक्ष्य भी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। आज हम लोग इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि भारत दुनिया में आर्थिक विकास में अपनी एक जगह बनाए, अपना एक स्थान बनाए। इसके लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अपने देश के अंदर कानून व्यवस्था को बनाने का प्रयास करें। यह बात कही गई है कि इसके लिए राजनीतिक इच्छा की आवश्यकता है, मैं भी इससे सहमत हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार और हमारे गृह मंत्री के अंदर वह राजनीतिक इच्छा मौजूद है कि वे चाहते हैं कि देश में शांति हो और हमारा जो विकास का लक्ष्य है, उसको हम हर तरह से प्राप्त कर सकें। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो उग्रवादी थे, नक्सलवादी थे या माओवादी थे, उनसे जो थोड़ी बहुत सहानुभूति भी थी, खास तौर पर दंडेवाड़ा नरसंहार के बाद, लोगों की सोचने और समझने की बात बदली है, सोचने का ढंग बदला है।

आज यह बात महसूस की जा रही है कि इस समस्या का निदान होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है, जो देश के हित में है और देश के लिए जरूरी भी है। हमारे देश में माओवादी प्रभाव वाले 200 से ज्यादा जिले हैं, उन जिलों में विकास की जो रोशनी पहुंचनी चाहिए थी, हमारी जो योजनाएं थीं, जिनका लाभ वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को पहुंचना चाहिए था, वह नहीं पहुंच पाया है। जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया कि इसके एक तरफ कानून व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और दूसरी तरफ विकास है, उसे कैसे उन क्षेत्रों, जो अभी तक उपेक्षित है, से जोड़ा जाए। इन दोनों पहलुओं को साथ लेकर चलने से ही हम इस समस्या का समाधान निकाल सकते हैं। अभी तक कहा जाता रहा है कि लगभग 220 जगहें ऐसी हैं, जो नक्सलवादी क्षेत्र से प्रभावित हैं। वहां पर इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि युद्ध स्तर पर विकास की योजनाओं को लागू किया जाए और जो लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनको विकास का लाभ नहीं मिला है, उनको मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए भी यह करना आवश्यक है। वहां विकास न होने से माओवादी हिंसा पनपी है, इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है। हिंसा के दौर में विकास नहीं हो पाया है, यह भी सही है। इस दुष्चक्र में फंसे पिछड़े, गरीब और

आदिवासी लोग और फिसलते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे विकास में जिसको एक सबसे बड़ी अड़चन या रुकावट कहा जाए, वह भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार से हमारे देश को बहुत नुकसान होता है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन यह जो आतंकवाद और उग्रवाद बढ़ा है, अगर इसको देखें तो मुख्य रूप से, इसका एक कारण यह भी है। उपसमाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह कहा जाता है कि बातचीत से भी इसका समाधान निकाला जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि बातचीत के साथ-साथ कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए जो सुझाव यहां आए हैं कि हमारी जो पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सों हैं, उनका मॉडर्नाइजेशन हो, ...(समय की घंटी)... हमारा जो इंटेलिजेंस विभाग है, जिसके बारे में कहा गया कि इसका जो नेटवर्क है, उसको मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। हम लोग अभी तक इस बात को जानने में एक तरह से नाकाम रहे हैं कि उग्रवाद को जो एक तरह से इतना बड़ा समर्थन मिल रहा है, चाहे हथियारों का समर्थन हो या उन्हें आर्थिक समर्थन मिल रहा है, उसको कैसे रोका जाए? उसको रोकना सबसे पहले आवश्यक है। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को और गृह मंत्री जी को उस पर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। उसके लिए अपने intelligence network को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में, मैं यही कहूंगा कि यह मामला पार्टी का नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों ने इस बात को महसूस किया है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसका समाधान सबको मिल कर करना चाहिए। यह एक तरह से हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा है, जो हमारी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था है, उसके लिए खतरा है। अगर एक बार लोगों का यह विश्वास टूट जाए कि हम वर्तमान राजनीतिक पार्टियों के द्वारा या राजनीतिक तरीके से या लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से उसको हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं और वे हथियार उठाते हैं, तो यह हमारे लिए और हमारी व्यवस्था के लिए और हमारे संविधान के लिए भी एक चुनौती है। यह गांधी का देश है, शांतिप्रिय देश है और अगर उस देश में इस तरह से उग्रवाद बढ़ता है, तो यह हम सब लोगों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस पर पूरी संजीदगी से विचार करे कि किस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान निकाला जा सकता है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, when we discuss the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I remember the story told by Lord Buddha. The great Buddha tells the story of a king who had gathered six blind men to examine an elephant. Lord Buddha, at the end, said and I quote, "Just so are these preachers and scholars holding various views blind and unseeing. In their ignorance they are by nature quarrelsome, wrangling, and disputatious, each maintaining reality is thus and thus." That is what the great Buddha said. I think we have a lesson from Lord Buddha when we discuss the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a mighty Ministry. It has got six departments and eighteen divisions. It has got the Department of Border Management, Department of Internal Security, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, Department of Home, Department of Official Languages and Department

of States. Then, if you go into the divisions, it has got Administration Division, Boarder Management Division, Centre-State Division, Co-ordination Division, Disaster Management Division, Finance Division, Foreigners Division, Freedom Fighters Division and Rehabilitation Division, Human Rights Division, Internal Security Division, Jammu & Kashmir Division, Judicial Division, Naxal Movement Division, North-East Region Division, Police Division, Police Modernization Division, Policy-Planning Division and Union Territories Division. There are so many Divisions.

So, Sir, my simple point is, Home Ministry, to my understanding, needs to be split into three Ministries with separate Ministers. Even the present hon. Home Minister talked about the streamlining of the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry is now reduced to mere internal security Ministry by the current UPA regime. It is better that we create a full-fledged Internal Security Ministry. One Internal Security Ministry and the Minister has to be really given the responsibility to care for internal security. They all work under this Second one is Police and Paramilitary Forces Ministry. And, the third one is Inter-State matters, Disaster Management and Union Territory Control and Administration.

Having said this, I must move to some issues, because, many of us have now spoken on the Maoist violence and threat and Leftwing Extremism. We have had enough discussion. I had spoken on that. The Government will have to rework its strategy to win the confidence of tribal people. Unless we win the confidence of the tribal people, it is going to be a tough task to Maoists in those districts. Having said that, what about the Right Wing Extremism? We have come to know that one organization, Abhinav Bharat, was responsible for the bomb blasts at Ajmer Dargah, Mecca Medina and several places. The Right Wing Extremism is also advocating a theory of theocracy, which is, again, a challenge to the Constitution. It is a challenge to the democratic republic of our country. If the Left Wing Extremism is a challenge to the democratic republic, if it is a challenge to the rule of law, the Right Wing Extremism is equally a challenge to the rule of law, a challenge to the democratic republic of India. How are we going to fight this menace of the Right Wing Extremism? We cannot undermine the menace of the Right Wing Extremism in the country.

Sir, because of time constraint I am rushing through. Another cause of concern is violation of human rights and democratic rights of the people. There I will have to refer to the atrocities committed against *dalits* and *adivasis* in this country. If you take into account the deaths caused by

the Left Wing Extremism in the year 2008, the number was 731. I am quoting from the Annual Report. And, there were 708 deaths in Jammu & Kashmir due to violence. But if you take the number of murders of SC and ST people, it is not less, it is rather more. 754 SC, ST people were murdered during the year 2008. Does the Home Ministry not have any responsibility towards dalits and adivasis? Has this problem been left only to the Ministry of Social Justice and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs? The Ministry of Social Justice and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are in the welfare and empowerment mode. You cannot expect these Ministries to adequately address the concerns of dalits and adivasis when they are attacked by others and their rights and livelihoods are deprived by various sinister forces in the country. I expect that the Home Minister should have visited the village of Haryana where 18 years' old disabled woman was burnt alive. I think it is the task of the Home Minister to visit such village to express solidarity with *dalits* and *Adivasis*. (*Time-bell rings*)

Sir, when we talk of Maoism. ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am just concluding, Sir. I am coming to end. It is said that there is no rule of law in naxalite-infested districts. But I am told, and it is authenticated by the report of the Government, that the NREGA is implemented in all those districts, including Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh. PDS is also implemented in all those naxalite-infested districts. If that is so, why can't we implement welfare measures, development measures in order to win over the confidence of the tribal people? That must be the focus of the Government.

There is a little time left for me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no.

SHRI D. RAJA: I would say that the Ministry should have a focus, and that focus must be there when we talk about the functions of the Ministry.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to make a few observations. A lot has been said about many security related issues. And, some amount of repetition is unavoidable. We talked about the Maoists' problem, the separatist elements from our neighbouring country, organizations like SIMI, the Akhil Bharatiya Sangha and many others such as illegal migration.

Sir, there are some key issues I wish to raise in this debate and one of the most important issues that comes again up and again is our ability to make equal music between the Centre and the States. When the hon. Home Minister calls meetings of various naxalite-affected States, the participation is a mixed one. We do not understand whether the States take this most serious issue the confronts the country as seriously as the rest of the country does.

The second key issue is the availability resources for modernizing the police force and the para-military forces. Sir, I happened to be in the Taj Mahal Hotel on 26th November, 2008 when terrorists attacked Mumbai. We were stuck up for six hours until we were rescued by the fire brigade people and the Bombay police. The fire brigade people were very bold in their rescue operation. While the grenades were being dropped, they boldly erected ladders and rescued 40 of us. The policemen on the road were trying to protect us with *lathis* and revolvers. When we were returning home along Marine Drive —we had just reached this spot, Sir, where Kasab was arrested — the policeman, who was killed, had tried to tackle him with his *lathis*. The police were very poorly equipped. We didn't realize in the tension of the time how badly the Bombay policemen were equipped to face the challenge that they were facing.

Sir, the key issue is, how much would it cost to modernize the equipment and the training process of the States police and the Central forces in order to effectively meet the Maoists' and the terrorists' challenge? I have not heard the debate on monetary allocation for modernization and training, both at the States and as well as at the Centre level, but I am sure there is such a financial figure it is not a part of the present debate. We are a resource-short country; so, it must be a part of the debate. How much will it cost to provide financial security and minimum comforts to our Forces? We hear stories about the pathetic conditions of the Paramilitary Forces who are located in various Maoist infested areas, about their living conditions, about their sleeping conditions, about their rest conditions and about their equipment. How much would it cost to bring them up to an acceptable standard as we do with our Armed Forces? We must afford the cost, given our economic growth? Modernizing our police and para military forces must receive as much importance compared to programmes such as poverty alleviation and universal education. There are many debates on how much those things are going to cost, I think, we also need a debate on how much the Ministry of Home Affairs needs in order to urgently modernize India's para military and the police forces. This is important because India's future will be determined by how we tackle the twin threats of maoists and

terrorists. There must be a sense of urgency and these figures must be made public at the earliest point of time. There is also an urgent need for legal reforms and modernization of our intelligence agencies. Although at present unclear as to how the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the State Governments propose to create a conditions under which they are in constant touch with each other in order to maximize the Force that is brought upon to bear on major threat that the country faces, the Nation awaits a time-based plan. We have had some setbacks. Setbacks are, natural, in such large battles, but a time-based plan is necessary. There has to be a greater sense of urgency. The Maoists do not wish to have development; then, their role will become irrelevant. The vows to uplift the downtrodden in order to destroy Maoism require resources, compassion and determined force. I have no doubt, Sir, that the Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs have the determination, have the compassion but the question is: Are they receiving sufficient resources which would allow them to move with speed and with dispatch the greatest threat that this country is facing. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much for adhering to the time-limit. Now, Dr. Barun Mukherji. Next is, Dr. Barun Mukherji. Mukherji Sahib, in the 'Others' category, there are nine speakers. The total time allotted is 40 minutes. So, take only four minutes of maximum 5 minutes, but not more than that.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the display board. This is the fourth time that the 'Others' time is not coming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It will come. The time is, 40 minutes and there are nine speakers.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Sir, why should it be 'Others'. The Party's name should be there.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Party name is also given there.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, yes. Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That beautiful big name is there.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, yes. I wrote to you and then action was taken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But take only five minutes.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, Sir.

Thank you very much for having given me this opportunity. Sir, we are really fortunate to have a Home Minister who is a very brilliant speaker. But we do hope that his brilliance would also help in the management of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the Home Ministry, you are responsible for the internal security of this very, very vast country. So, it is a very serious problem. Of late, it has come to our notice that there is a problem of the Naxalite menace. An issue had cropped up that how far it is necessary to have the Centre and State cooperation in dealing with this type of Naxalite violence. Sir, we have been told or I may say that there is an oft-quoted theory that law and order is a State subject. But this Naxalite violence is affecting a series of States together, for example, starting from Andhra Pradesh, it is spreading to Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. So, when a series of States are affected with this problem of Naxalite violence, I think, there is a need of more Centre-State cooperation, and we should not bypass it saying that this is a State subject.

Then, Sir, a controversy arose when the hon. Home Minister some time back visited West Bengal. There arose a political controversy there with his remarks when he publicly criticized the role of the State Government in dealing with this problem and their failure in maintaining the law and order situation in the State. It is an irony of fate that just within a couple of days, the great tragic incident happened in Dantewada where 76 security personnel were brutally killed. It is very bold that our hon. Home Minister, taking a moral responsibility, offered to resign. We remember that when there was a very serious train accident, taking its moral responsibility, the then Railway Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, resigned. But here we have reacted that the Home Minister should not leave at this stage because a lot of things have to be done. So, we are happy that he is continuing. But the same thing has cropped up that in order to control these violent activities which are going on throughout all those States, more Centre-State cooperation should be there.

The Home Minister said that he has deputed Mr. Ram Mohan to enquire into the matter. He told us that he will be enquiring right from the gross root level up to the Ministers' level. We are very eager to know the outcome of his report.

But in today's newspaper, we got to see some extracts of some person's interview with Mr. Ram Mohan where he has stated that cooperation between the Central and State Governments is very much needed. I think this should be considered more seriously to combat these problems. I think, the fact that it is a coalition Government should, in no way, affect our handling of these issues

seriously. I am eager to know, as I said before, the outcome of Mr. Ram Mohan's Report, particularly, when he says that all-out efforts and cooperation are needed to counter attack violence.

Unfortunately, I wanted to refer to many other important issues, but I have to conclude due to constraints of time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am sorry, there is paucity of time. Mr. Raashid Alvi. Please take only ten minutes.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI (Andhra Pradesh): But my Party has more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your Party may have more time, but you have to make some sacrifices.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I shall keep that in mind.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यहां एक बहुत ही अहम मौजू पर गुप्तगू हो रही है। जब से civilization शुरू हुई है, तब से कोई भी सरकार रही हो या कोई भी बादशाह रहा हो, देश और देश में रहने वाले लोगों की हिफाजत करना, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी रही है। आज यदि मैं प्रजातंत्र को एक जुमले में define करूं, तो मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि डेवलपमेंट और देश के लोगों की हिफाजत की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। डेवलपमेंट के लिए पूरी सरकार मौजूद है - चाहे ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर हो, चाहे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर हो, चाहे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हो, लेकिन सुरक्षा के लिए अकेली जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्टर की है, यानी आज के वक्त में होम मिनिस्टर इतना important है।

सर, अपने वक्त में शेरशाह सूरी हर साल किसी एक आदमी को अपने सिर पर बहुत सारी कीमती चीजें लेकर मुल्क में घूमने भेजता था और उसके पीछे intelligence छोड़ता था, यह देखने के लिए वह आदमी बा-हिफाजत अपने घर पहुंचा या नहीं। उसके ज़माने में वह बा-हिफाजत अपने घर पहुंच जाता था। तो यह जिम्मेदारी बिला-शुबहा होम मिनिस्टर की है कि वह पूरे देश को इकट्ठा रखे और उसकी सुरक्षा को देखे। यहां मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर, संविधान के अंदर ही काम करेगा, वह संविधान के बाहर काम नहीं कर सकता। होम मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मेदारी है। यह कहना बहुत आसान है कि नक्सलवाद, terrorists, ये तमाम बातें law and order से ताल्लुक नहीं रखतीं, इन सबका ताल्लुक देश की हिफाजत से है, देश से है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से है, लेकिन संविधान में आर्टिकल 355 ऐसा अकेला आर्टिकल है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "internal disturbance" की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है। 1978 में आर्टिकल 356 में यह लफ्ज़ मौजूद था, लेकिन उस वक्त की सरकार ने "internal disturbance" का लफ्ज़ इस आर्टिकल से निकाल दिया और आज पूरे संविधान के अंदर सिर्फ एक आर्टिकल है, आर्टिकल 355, जो यह ताकत होम मिनिस्टर को और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देता है। इसके अलावा संविधान के अंदर कोई दूसरी ताकत नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से होम मिनिस्टर इन तमाम चीजों को tackle कर सके।

महोदय, 23 अप्रैल, 2003 को आडवाणी जी ने इसी मामले पर लोक सभा में कहा था कि "The Central Government can only assist or lay down some guidelines but the principal contribution can be made only by the States".

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV, in the Chair.)

आडवाणी जी ने ठीक कहा कि बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट assist कर सकती है, पैसा चाहिए, तो पैसा दे सकती है, Para-military Forces चाहिए, तो Para-military Forces दे सकती है, जिन चीजों की जरूरत होगी, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी। लेकिन वह Para-military Forces भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मर्जी से deploy की जाएंगी, किसी दूसरे की मर्जी से नहीं की जाएंगी।

नक्सलवाद देश के सामने बहुत बड़ी मुश्किल है और इसके अंदर यकीनन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक जो कुछ किया है, वह काबिलेतारीफ है। चूंकि मेरे पास वक्त कम है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें एक-एक करके नहीं गिना सकता हूं। इसमें ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्टर की है, वह इस बात को पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि पिछले साल 2258 incidents हुए, यहां पर एक दिलचस्प बात है, जिसको मैं यहां पर quote करना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि 591 लोग मारे गए, 371 security forces के लोग मारे गए, लेकिन 89.6 परसेंट यानी करीब-करीब 90 परसेंट cases बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुए। ये पांच ऐसे स्टेट्स हैं, जिनमें 90 परसेंट incidents नक्सलवाद के हुए। मैं यहां पर यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि किस स्टेट के अंदर किसकी सरकार है और किसकी सरकार नहीं है। यह प्रॉब्लम देश की प्रॉब्लम है, लेकिन यहां यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इन पांच स्टेट्स के अंदर ये सारे incidents हुए और इनमें से 90 परसेंट incidents CPI Maoist ने किए। वह एक organisation है, जिसने 90 परसेंट incidents किए और जो लोग मारे गए, उनमें से 95 परसेंट लोग सिर्फ इस अकेली organisation की वजह से मारे गए।

सर, सरकार ने इससे जूझने के लिए बहुत सारी कमिटियां बनाईं। कई बार Chief Ministers की मीटिंग हुई, जिसको होम मिनिस्टर ने attend किया। Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, सबकी अलहदा-अलहदा कमिटी बनी।

सर, मैं terrorism की बात जरूर करना चाहूंगा। अभी कहा गया, terrorism के अंदर पाकिस्तान से बात करने की बात कही गई। जाहिर है कि जब terrorism का जिक्र आएगा, तो पाकिस्तान का जिक्र जरूर आएगा। देश के अंदर terrorism की जो कुछ activities हो रही हैं, उनमें बड़ा हाथ पाकिस्तान का है। सरकार ने जो National Investigation Agency बनाई है, उसको अब तक 8 cases दिए हैं, जिनमें से दो cases के अंदर chargesheet file हो चुकी है। National Counter Terrorism Centre, यह मार्च तक बनने वाली है, जिसकी details होम मिनिस्टर

देंगे, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। मैं यहां पर यह बात जरूर quote करना चाहूंगा कि यूएसए के अंदर जब terrorist activities हुईं, तो उन्होंने दो कानून बनाए - Homeland Security Act और Patriot Act. उनके यहां भी फेडरल सिस्टम है, लेकिन उन्होंने कानून बनाकर यह तय किया कि जिस स्टेट के अंदर ऐसा कोई वाक्या होगा, तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट, फेडरल गवर्नमेंट एकदम उस इलाके को अपने हाथ में ले सकती है। उन्होंने कानून बनाया कि किसी भी मामले के अंदर, चाहे वह एयरपोर्ट का मामला हो, Security का मामला हो, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि वही सारा का सारा सिस्टम यहां ले लाएं, हमारे और उनके सिस्टम में बहुत फर्क है। हमारे यहां गुनाहगार के कंधों पर यह onus नहीं होता कि वह यह साबित करे कि वह innocent है। अमेरिका के अंदर दूसरा सिस्टम है, मैं उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि जो कानून अमेरिका के अंदर बने, हमारे देश के अंदर भी इस तरीके के कानून बने और पिछले दो साल के अंदर देश के अंदर terrorism की activities कम हुई है। मैं यहां पर एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि अभी श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी चले गए, लेकिन मैं उनकी इस बात को बहुत appreciate करूंगा कि "Terrorism belongs to no religion". Terrorism का अपना religion होता है, हममें से कुछ लोग terrorism को दो हिस्सों में बांटते हैं, you cannot differentiate between Jihadi terrorism and Hindu terrorism. अगर आप कहेंगे कि यह जेहादी terrorism है - मेरे ख्याल से होम मिनिस्टर कहीं थे, शायद कुवेत Ambassador ने इस तरीके का कोई सवाल भी उनके सामने उठाया था। सर, यह देश secular देश है। यह secular तब बना, जब 1947 में एक दिन पहले पाकिस्तान बना और पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि हम इस्लामिक स्टेट हैं। हमारे अंदर रिएक्शन हो सकता था, हालात खराब थे, हिन्दुस्तान आग और खून के अंदर डूबा हुआ था और पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि हम इस्लामिक स्टेट हैं। इसके बावजूद हमने कहा कि यह secular state है।

यह मुमकिन नहीं है। यह secularism की अवमानना होगी, बेइज्जती होगी, यह हमारे उन forefathers की बेइज्जती होगी, जिन्होंने इस देश को आजाद कराया। terrorism की सिर्फ एक ही जुबान होती है। Terrorism का कोई religion नहीं होता है, terrorism का सिर्फ एक ही religion होता है, यह बात मैं बहुत बार कह चुका हूं। एक बार मैं हाउस में भी कह चुका हूं - देश का नक्शा कलम से सादे कागज पर बनाया जा सकता है। उसे आप बनाकर अपनी दीवार पर बना लें और खुश होते रहें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान मज़बूत हिन्दुस्तान रहेगा, लेकिन ऐसा मुमकिन नहीं है। 1329 तक दिल्ली की दीवारों तक हिस्सा रशा के पास था, तैमूर लंग हुकूमत करता था। यह मैं 1329 की बात बता रहा हूं। सादे कागज पर नक्शे बन सकते हैं, मुल्क नहीं बन सकते। मुल्क बनाने के लिए दिलों को जोड़ना पड़ेगा, दिलों को तोड़ना नहीं पड़ेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। सिर्फ एक बात मैं पुलिस के बारे में जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां 115 करोड़ की population के अंदर करीब 21,12,655 police personnel हैं, per square kilometer 47 पुलिस वाले आते हैं और एक लाख population पर 145 आते हैं। आज हमारा मुल्क जिन हालात का सामना कर रहा है, उन हालात में यह नाकाफी है। मलेशिया में 1 लाख population पर 429, फ्रांस में 349, यूके में 343 और रूस में 1000 से

ज्यादा police personnel हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आप बहुत कुछ नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शंस दे सकते हैं - वह डायरेक्शंस देने की जरूरत है। इसी तरह से आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स और police strength की भी बहुत कमी है। आईपीएस में 4,013 की strength है, जिसमें से सिर्फ 3,382 हैं और कोई भी स्टेट ऐसी नहीं है जिसके अंदर police personnel की कमी न होती हो। सर, जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, उनके अनुसार 2008 में 59,38,104 offences पूरे देश के अंदर हुए हैं - चूंकि वक्त नहीं है - women के जो offences हैं, वे इससे अलहैदा हैं।

सर, आखिर मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशनशिप पर Consultative Committees ने बहुत सारी recommendations दी हैं, उन पर गौर करने की जरूरत है। अंत में, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह सिफारिश जरूर करूंगा, जिसके संबंध में मुझसे बहुत से organizations के representatives ने कहा कि जो आर्म्स के लाइसेंस - रिवाल्वर के, बंदूक के - individual लोगों के पास हैं, जिनको ऑल इंडिया लाइसेंस मिला हुआ था, वह गालिबन इन्होंने सिर्फ तीन जिलों के अंदर का दिया है। सर, जो डाटा है, उसके अनुसार जिनके पास लाइसेंस है, सिर्फ 1.05 परसेंट उन लाइसेंस वाले आर्म्स से offences हुए। देश के अंदर 99 परसेंट offences उन हथियारों से होते हैं, जिनके पास लाइसेंस नहीं है। अगर तीन स्टेट्स का है और कोई आदमी भरतपुर से चले तो आगरा होता हुआ, हरियाणा होता हुआ दिल्ली भी नहीं आ सकता - 200 किलोमीटर में चार स्टेट्स आ जाएंगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस पर वे sympathetically गौर करेंगे और इसको ऑल इंडिया करेंगे। शुक्रिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV): Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut. You have four minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I will not take one minute more than the allotted time.

Sir, I do not know from where I should start. I hold the Union Home Minister in a very, very high esteem. As a journalist and after that as a Member of Parliament, I have seen him as the Finance Minister and also as the Home Minister. You are such a wonderful man sitting at the helm of affairs. I do now know — when you are there — why the Ministry is sleeping like this; why the Ministry is not performing. It is said, " यथा राजा तथा प्रजा", so, if the राजा is good, why not the department. Sir, as we are talking here, the Special Court in Mumbai has already held the main accused in the 26/11 case guilty, and, in two days' time, the sentence will be announced. Sir, the judiciary has done its job but there is a difference between delivering justice, that is, giving orders, and, actually bringing the guilty to justice. Once the judiciary has completed the job, then, it remains for the executive, the Home Ministry, to ensure that the guilty is brought to justice.

Here, I am afraid that this case might go along the case of Afzal Guru. The Supreme Court's judgement in Afzal Guru's case was delivered in 2006 but till now, the sentence has not been

executed. Had you done that in 2006, perhaps a message would have gone loud and clear, and, 26/11, which took place in 2008, could have been averted. But, for whatever reasons, the Home Ministry has failed to do that. My request to the Home Minister is to stand firm and deliver the justice. If justice is delivered, then, execute the punishment also.

I do not understand, when for the Dantewada massacre, the Minister stood up and took its complete moral responsibility, nothing happened in the Ministry. The Ministry is not shaken. What is the use? The person is taking up the responsibility and that has not percolated down. I think, it is the responsibility of the Ministry also to ensure that the police department also functions as effectively as it can.

Sir, after 26/11, when he took over as the Home Minister, many assurances were given to us that the force would be given adequate weapons. Still, we do not know where is that bullet proof jacket, which Shaheed Karkare had worn? Where has it gone? Nobody knows about it. If somebody has just misplaced it, we do not know what type of punishment has been given to the person who has done that either by mistake or as a crime. What have you done? Has the force in Mumbai, in Maharashtra or anywhere else has got those bullet proof jackets? Have you got weapons? Shashank Shinde fought with the two terrorists at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus with a lathi in one hand and 20 year old revolver in other hand. Is it not a crime on our part to allow our brave soldiers, our brave policemen to die like this? Have you given them the weapons? What has happened? He should come and tell us as to what is the arrangement now.

Sir, having said this, I would also like to bring to your notice that the dead bodies of nine terrorists who were killed in the encounter, were kept for thirteen months, I do not know for what reasons, and, each air-conditioned coffin cost us 90 lakh rupees.

SHRI BHARAT RAUT: So, in total, more than rupees eight crores were spent only on coffins. For what? To preserve the bodies of the terrorists who had killed our people, our countrymen? (Time-bell rings) Sir, I will take a little more time. Moreover, for thirteen months, one police officer of the rank of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, two Assistant Police Commissioners, four police inspectors and over 60 constables were guarding the morgue where those nine bodies were kept. What is it? Why is the State honour given to those people? What is the reason? I think, the nation deserves the answer. Another thing is, now I am going away from that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me complete, then you tell.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. RAM GOPAL VERMA): Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTKUMAR RAUT: Having said that, I am coming to another issue of the demand, which is growing in various States, of getting defected from the original State. In Maharashtra also, Vidarbha has been demanding for a separate State. I am not getting in the merits of the thing. But the Minister and the ruling party should come out. If you want the State to be united, then you should come out and say that we are not considering your demand because as the demands is pending, a growing emotional hatred is created among the people of Vidarbha and other parts of the State. So, if we want a unified India, if we want emotional bonds, then these emotional feelings have to be strengthened and we should ensure that the State remains intact, if you want to divide the State, say the now. Then, let there be agitation or whatever happens. But you cannot keep mum and allow people to keep fighting among themselves. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल दो सवाल, दो सुझाव और दो मांगें रखने के लिए थोड़े समय के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि अभी मेरे प्रवास के समय मुझे जम्मू कश्मीर में पोस्टेड कुछ अधिकारी मिले। वे यंग थे और उन्होंने मुझसे जो कहा, उसको सुनकर मैं चौकन्ना हो गया और इसलिए आप से सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि वहां पर संख्या घटाई है और यह बात आपने भी कही है कि जम्मू कश्मीर से हमने सेना की संख्या घटाई है, जबकि घुसपैठ बढ़ी है, यह बात कपूर जी कह रहे हैं। वहां पर आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बढ़ रही हैं, यह बात श्री ए.के. अन्तोनी जी कह रहे हैं और वहां पर सुरक्षा बलों की संख्या कम हुई है, यह बात आप बता रहे हैं, तो मुझे यह सब जानकर आश्चर्य होता है। जम्मू कश्मीर में पोस्टेड उन अधिकारियों ने कहा कि जो सर्वेज के लिए जा रहे हैं, केवल उनकी संख्या ही नहीं घटाई, बल्कि उनके अधिकार भी घटाए हैं। जो वहां पर सर्वे के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे पूछते हैं कि क्या हम सर्वे लें, अगर वे ना कहें, तो वे केवल लिखा-पढ़ी करके तुरंत वापस जा रहे हैं। यह फैक्ट है और यह मुझे उन यंग अधिकारियों ने बताया। इसलिए मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या सेना और सुरक्षा बलों के सर्वे और बाकी अधिकारों पर अपने जम्मू कश्मीर में कोई नियंत्रण लगाया है?

मैं आज पूरा दिन टेलीविजन देख रहा था कि कसाब को सज़ा होगी, तो इस पर लोग अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दे रहे थे कि उसको फांसी की सज़ा भले ही कोर्ट देगी, लेकिन सरकार थोड़े न देगी। अफ़जल गुरु का केस पांच साल से पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है, तो उसको सज़ा कौन देगा? आप बार-बार कहते हो कि क्यू से आओ, तो अब यह क्यू लगाने का क्या मतलब है? यह कोई राशन की कतार थोड़े ही है कि क्यू से आओ। यह कोई टिकट की लाइन थोड़े ही है कि क्यू से आओ। अरुण वैद्य जी के हत्यारे को सारी क्यू तोड़कर फांसी दी गई और उसका मर्सी पेटिशन खारिज किया गया। ऐसा ही अफ़जल के बारे में क्यों नहीं कर रहे हो? यह मेरा दूसरा सवाल है।

मेरे दो सुझाव हैं, सर, यहां पर काफी चर्चा हुई है, मैं repeat नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन माओवादियों से राजनीतिक समझौता कभी भी मत करो। यह बात आपने राजनीतिक दल को भी बताओ और समझौता करने वालों का साथ कभी मत दो। आपको अभी एक साल में यह करना पड़ेगा, आप साथ मत दो। इंटेलिजेंस, मैं वही बता रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। आप करोगे, आप करोगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो (झारखंड) : आप खुद होम मिनिस्टर को एडवाइज दे रहे हो, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सुझाव दे रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव) : आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : आप भी हमें सुझाव दे रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : यह गलत बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, एक और खुलासा, इंटेलिजेंस की स्थिति ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैडम, मैं दूसरे टॉपिक पर आ गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैडम, टॉपिक चेंज हो गया है, सुझाव दूसरा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुझाव नं. 2 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव) : आपके दो मिनट बाकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इन्होंने बीच में तीन मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV): Your party has already exceeded its time by 14 minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : तीन मिनट नहीं हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इंटेलिजेंस की स्थिति बद से बदतर हुई है, यह आपको मालूम है। मेरे पास भी मौका आया और जानने का अवसर मिला कि इंटेलिजेंस कैसे होता है, आई.बी. रिपोर्टिंग कैसे होती है, यह मुख्य मंत्री की हो या बाकी जगहों के लिए हो, जिस तरह का इंटेलिजेंस है, उस पर मुझे कभी-कभी हंसी आती है। इस इंटेलिजेंस को अपग्रेड करने के लिए आपको बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपको क्या करना चाहिए, उसके लिए सुझाव हैं। दो बातें हैं, एक तो यह है कि घुसपैठ के संदर्भ में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय की आपने अवमानना की है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कानून हटा दिया, निरस्त किया, उन्हीं धाराओं को आपने फॉरेनर्स एक्ट में शामिल किया और अवैध घुसपैठियों को कानूनन संरक्षण जारी रखा। यह बंद करना चाहिए, इसकी मांग है। आपको शायद वोट मिलेगा, लेकिन देश बिखरेगा, इसलिए ऐसा कुछ मत करो। घुसपैठियों को संरक्षण देने वाली धाराएं फॉरेनर एक्ट से हटा दो। एक आखिरी मांग है कि तेलंगाना के संदर्भ में वेंकैया जी ने सब कुछ कहा है, हम एक ही मांग करते हैं, कुछ मत करो, केवल बिल लाओ, हमारा वोट ले लो और तेलंगाना बनाओ। धन्यवाद।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS (Contd.)

Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan for 16th SAARC Summit

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, returned from Bhutan on 30th April where he participated in the 16th SAARC Summit. This was a historic summit as it marked the 25 anniversary of the Organisation. This was also the first gathering of the SAARC leaders in Bhutan.

As hon. Members are aware, we have a historically close relationship with Bhutan. We would like to compliment the Royal Government of Bhutan and its enlightened leadership on the excellent manner in which they organized the Summit, and ensured productive outcomes.

Prime Minister had very fruitful discussions with Prime Minister Jigmi Thinley and an audience with Their Majesties the King of Bhutan and the Fourth King of Bhutan. These discussions have reinforced my conviction that India-Bhutan relations remain strong, deep-rooted and steeped in mutual trust and understanding. Prime Minister and Prime Minister Thinley launched two new large hydropower projects as part of our commitment to jointly develop 10,000 MWs of hydro-power capacity in Bhutan by the year 2010. They also laid the foundation stone of the Bhutan Institute of Medical Sciences and initiated an e-governance and IT project in Bhutan.

At the SAARC Summit, Prime Minister recalled what Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had said at the first SAARC Summit in Dhaka in 1985, that the establishment of the organization was an act of faith. The Summit provided an opportunity to reflect on what we have achieved in these two and a half decades, what more needs to be done, and on the kind of a South Asia we wish to create for our present and future generations.

Prime Minister stressed that regional cooperation should enable freer movement of people, of ideas, and of goods and services. It is not sufficient to merely conclude agreements and conventions. The challenge before us is to translate these agreements into practical activities and programmes, which touch the lives of our people. Prime Minister emphasized the need for greater regional cooperation in areas such as agriculture, forestry, education, healthcare, women's empowerment, skill development and technological innovations. The Summit concluded an Agreement on Trade in Services.

The 21st century cannot be an Asian century unless South Asia marches together. Prime Minister shared our vision of a prosperous and vibrant South Asia playing its rightful role in shaping the global discourse on issues facing the world. There was a convergence of views on the need to transform SAARC into a truly action-oriented, people-centric and dynamic regional organization. There was unanimous condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The theme of the Summit was "Climate Change". The leaders of the SAARC countries exchanged views on deepening regional cooperation for tackling the effects of global warming in our region, and how we can benefit from each other's experiences and strengths. A Summit Declaration on Climate Change as well as a Convention on Cooperation on Environment was concluded.

There was widespread appreciation for India's initiatives and role in contributing to the region's stability and prosperity. We will continue to persevere in our efforts to create a climate of constructive cooperation in South Asia based on mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Prime Minister had the opportunity of having bilateral meetings with the Presidents of Maldives and Sri Lanka, and the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. There was a common desire among all our neighbours to further strengthen their relations with India.

During Prime Minister's meeting with President Nasheed of Maldives, the two sides reviewed our close and friendly relations, based on mutual trust and understanding and shared interests. Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment to deepen our partnership with Maldives across all areas.

President Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka informed Prime Minister of their efforts for political reconciliation and for bringing lasting peace in the country. Prime Minister congratulated the President on the recent election victory in Presidential and Parliamentary elections, and reiterated India's commitment to assist Sri Lanka in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, and to strengthen our bilateral relations in diverse areas.

With Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh, Prime Minister reaffirmed our commitment to expeditiously implement the various decisions taken during her landmark visit to India in January 2010.

Prime Minister conveyed to Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal India's support for the ongoing efforts of the people of Nepal for the consolidation of multi-party democracy in Nepal. Both sides

expressed satisfaction at the progress made in our cooperation since the visits of Prime Minister Nepal to India in August 2009 and the President of Nepal in February, 2010.

Prime Minister had a cordial and frank discussion with Prime Minister Gilani of Pakistan. He told him that if the trust deficit between India and Pakistan can be eliminated all issues can be resolved through dialogue. Good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan were in the interest of both our countries as well as in the interest of the peace, stability and development in the region. He reiterated our serious concerns on terrorism emanating from Pakistan, and urged the Pakistani Prime Minister to expedite action against the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack. He was assured that Pakistan was serious about bringing these perpetrators to book. The Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries have been entrusted with the responsibility to work out mechanisms on how the trust deficit can be removed.

President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan visited India on April 26-27, 2010, before proceeding to Thimphu for SAARC Summit. Prime Minister met President Karzai and discussed a broad range of bilateral and regional issues of mutual interest, and the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the strategic partnership between the two countries. Prime Minister reiterated our commitment to assist the Government and people of Afghanistan in their efforts towards the reconstruction and development of their country.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, एक सुझाव देना है कि यह जो एक्सटर्नल अफयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की स्टेटमेंट है, जो अब तक हमारे सदन में आई है, यह छठवीं है, मेरा चेयर से आग्रह है कि आप यह सब एक साथ ले लें और किसी एक दिन का समय तय कर लें, जिससे कि लोग जो क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहते हैं, उन सब पर क्लैरिफिकेशन्स सदन में हो जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव): माया जी, मैं आपका सुझाव चेयर तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here. Six statements have been made so far. When will we have clarifications?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Whenever the Chairman fixes the time.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am not asking you. I am asking the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. It is his job. It is the grievance of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It is my job to request the hon. Chairman to allot time for it. But it is the job of the hon. Minister to clarify your points.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Narayanasamyji, that is not the point. It is a regular answer any Parliamentary Affairs Minister will give. I appreciate it. But the main thing is there are very, very important statements about which Maya Singhji mentioned. Every time a statement is made we ask the Chair for clarifications which is our tradition and a convention. We are told that due to paucity of time it will be taken up sometime later. When will that sometime come? Our Prime Minister is traveling all over the world and is making good contacts, but the House cannot appreciate or question it if it wants to. You should find time for it. You are leaving it to the Chair. You are the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. You have to decide about the business of the House.

It is not the job of the Chairman to decide the business of the House. It is your job.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I entirely agree with the senior Member of the House.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : नारायणसामी जी, यह फरवरी माह का स्टेटमेंट है - "Beheading of a Sikh in Pakistan", फरवरी में दूसरा है - "Attacks on Indians in Australia", मार्च में - "Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia", अप्रैल में "Prime Minister's visit for the Nuclear Security Summit as well as the IBSA and BRIC Summit", फिर अप्रैल में है - "Regarding on official in the High Commission of India in Islamabad", अभी आपने जो latest statement lay किया है, ये सारे मिला कर 6 स्टेटमेंट्स होते हैं। आप इनके लिए एक दिन तय कर दें, ताकि अगर सदन में लोग मंत्री जी से इन स्टेटमेंट्स से संबंधित clarifications चाहते हैं, तो वे पूछ सकें।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, now the hon. Minister has come. We discussed it in the morning already. We will discuss it with the hon. Chairman and the hon. Minister and fix up a time. As early as possible, it will be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, it will be either Wednesday or Thursday. The hon. Minister is saying that we will have it on Wednesday or Thursday.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, on Wednesday, at what time?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Time will be allotted by the hon. Chairman.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, tomorrow, we will be taking up the Finance Bill. We will take it up any time on Wednesday or Thursday at the convenience of the Minister.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : वाइस-चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि हमने राजनीतिक आजादी तो ले ली, परन्तु सामाजिक आजादी अभी बाकी है और बगैर सामाजिक आजादी के यह सब कुछ अधूरा है।

वाइस-चेयरमैन सर, आज होम के महकमे के ऊपर मुझे बोलने का समय मिला। यह एक बहुत अहम महकमा है। इसका राजनीति में अपना स्थान है। जाति के आधार पर, धर्म के आधार पर, रंग के आधार पर, क्षेत्रवाद के आधार पर देश और भी दलदल में फँसता जा रहा है। हमें अपनी मानसिकता को बदलने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। समता और समानता का अधिकार केवल कहने का अधिकार है। इनको लागू करने के लिए इसी महकमे की सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है। चाहे शिक्षा हो, चाहे चिकित्सा हो, चाहे सुरक्षा हो, इन तीनों महकमों की दशाओं के ऊपर खास कर मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूँगा कि चाहे SC class हो, चाहे ST class हो, उनके हिसाब से अभी भी सामाजिक आजादी कोसों दूर है। अपराध की घटनाओं में 2007-2008 में बलात्कार की घटनाओं में 8 फीसदी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। 2007 में SC समुदाय के ऊपर बलात्कार के 1,349 अपराध हुए और 2008 में 1,457 हुए। अपहरण के मामलों में 43 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। सर, आप हैरान होंगे कि डकैती के मामले में 121.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। ये तो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। जिनको दर्शाया नहीं गया, जो बताते नहीं, जो बेजुबान लोग हैं, अगर उनको देखें, तो कितना अपराध है। SC/ST के अन्दर अपराध में 11.9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, जो इनके महकमें से संबंधित है। हम राजनीतिक पार्टी हैं। पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के अन्दर हम यह कहते हैं कि reservation की class है। इसको विधायक, एमपी अपने क्षेत्र के अन्दर अनुसूचित जाति के लिए रख दिए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टिकट का बंटवारा भी जाति के आधार पर होता है। जब तक हम अपनी इस मानसिकता को नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक यह दशा सुधर ही नहीं सकती। हम जाति के आधार पर वोट करते हैं, जाति के आधार पर टिकट बंटती है, जाति के आधार पर दर्शाया जाता है, उससे और ज्यादा दूरियां बढ़ती चली गई हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हमें बाहर से खतरा है, लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमें अन्दर से ज्यादा खतरा है, चाहे वह आतंकवाद के रूप में हो, नक्सलवाद के रूप में हो, उग्रवाद के रूप में हो, माओवाद के रूप में हो या क्षेत्रवाद के रूप में हो। आज तक सभी लोगों को समता का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी कोई ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, जो यह कह सके कि हमने बैकलॉग पूरा कर लिया है। ऐसे में बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर होगी? इस हिसाब से समता और समानता का अधिकार कहाँ है? आज भी सरपंच, पंचायत या स्थानीय निकायों के स्तर पर जितनी भी रिजर्वेशन हैं, वे पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। उनको स्वतंत्रता तक का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। सबसे ज्यादा सरपंच सस्पेंड किए जाते हैं। कभी उन्हें गबन के झूठे केस में फंसा दिया जाता है, कभी कोई और इल्जाम लगा दिया जाता है। जब तक हमारी मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक यह काम नहीं रुक सकता है।

सर, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो जिला प्रशासन है, वहाँ एसपी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट इत्यादि के संबंध में मेटेरी ऑडर होना चाहिए और हर जिले के रेश्यो के हिसाब से प्रशासन के अन्दर उनका पूरा हक होना चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तभी वे गिरते हुआ और निर्बलों का सहारा बन सकेंगे।

शौक का कोई मोल नहीं होता, लेकिन आज भी गरीब आदमी का लड़का यह देखता है कि दूसरा व्यक्ति साइकिल या मोटरसाइकिल पर जा रहा है और वह पैदल जा रहा है। आपके अपने आँकड़े यह बताते हैं कि आज भी 40 करोड़ जनसंख्या ऐसी है, जिसके पास जुराब और बनियान पहनने तक के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। क्या आजादी का यही मतलब है? हम सभी का यह धर्म बनता है, खास करके गृह मंत्रालय का यह धर्म बनता है कि वह सबकी सुध ले।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर बहुत बड़े-बड़े और जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। आज भी समाज की यह दशा है कि एक व्यक्ति गंदगी फैलाता है, एक दूसरा व्यक्ति आता है, वह उस गंदगी को साफ करता है, लेकिन उस गंदगी साफ करने वालों के लिए कहा जाता है कि यह छोटा आदमी है और उसको हीन भावना से देखा जाता है। जो व्यक्ति गंदगी फैलाता है, उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि यह महाजन है, बड़ा आदमी है। आज भी यदि हमारी सोच में कोई फर्क नहीं आया, तो हमारी आजादी का क्या फायदा? अम्बेडकर जी ने सही कहा था कि यह किसी के बस में नहीं है कि कौन कहाँ पर पैदा होता है। यदि जाति कि आधार पर इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं माना जाता और आज भी यदि हम अपनी मानसिकता को नहीं बदल सके, तो इस आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं है। राजनैतिक आजादी तभी सार्थक होगी जब हम सामाजिक आजादी में समता और बराबरी का अधिकार देंगे।

सर, अंत में मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के आधार पर हम विशेष तौर पर गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के ऊपर बजट का ज्यादा हिस्सा खर्च करें। जब हम उन्हें मानसिक रूप से सुदृढ़ बनाएंगे, तभी आपका गृह विभाग कुछ कर सकेगा। आज आवश्यकता सोच को बदलने की है। हर इन्सान को हम बराबर समझें, इससे अपराधों में भी गिरावट आएगी और डकैतियों में भी गिरावट आएगी। जब ऐसा होगा तभी हम एक दूसरे को समझ पाएंगे और तभी वास्तव में सभी को समानता का अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. T.N. Seema. It is her maiden speech.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, I take this opportunity to thank through you, wholeheartedly for the support of this august House not only for this maiden speech but also for my work in the future also. I know about the time constraint. I will confine myself to some of the important issues which are of great concern. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is her maiden speech. I will not disturb her at all. Please don't disturb her.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Thank you, Sir, I will confine myself to some of the important issues which are of concern to us. I think all of us should be concerned about what is going on in the country now. This Ministry is concerned with the human rights which are enshrined in the Constitution of India and which are guaranteed to every citizen in India. But what is the record of crime? I am not taking any data from outside. I only depend on the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, the Annual Report of the Ministry shows that the rate of crimes in the country rose from 455.7 per one lakh population, in 2006, to 504.5, in 2007, and further, to 515, in 2008. The crimes against women reported an increase of 5.7 percent from 2007 to 2008. Rapes, kidnappings, dowry deaths, tortures, molestation, all have shown a steady increase year after year. Sir, the rate of crimes against children is an alarming data. It has increased by 10 percent between 2007 and 2008, but if we compare the data of 2004 and 2008, it has increased by 56 percent! And the crimes against Scheduled Castes increased by 25 percent between 2004 and 2008. The crimes against Scheduled Tribes have also increased. We know that these are the reported cases only. But there are many unreported cases in different parts of the country too. From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, 1,324 cases of custodial deaths have occurred. India's declining child sex —another crime against women and children — ratio, 927 girls per 1,000 boys, shows that female foeticide is on the increase.

Sir, the communal situation continues to be a matter of great concern in many places. All these data and observations are quoted from the Ministry's Report itself. It is true that the law and order

and tackling the crime is a State subject, but we should show more concern towards it and find out why these crimes have increased, especially against the women and weaker sections. Sir, we have many laws; especially, to curb violence against women or atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, we have many laws, but the enforcement of those laws is very slowly and very ineffectively happening. When atrocities are committed against women and weaker sections, when human rights of citizens are violated, who will protect them? We know that when the victims approach the police, normally, they do not get justice. This is the usual practice. In normal cases, more often, the police fails to register complaints, or even if complaints are registered, the law-enforcement is so much complicated and delayed that the justice is really denied to people. The victims do not get justice. It is not put into practice; we have been experiencing this in many places. Sir, this calls for urgent reforms in our police force to make it more sensitive and responsible to the common people.

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs gives funds for modernization, for purchase of equipment, modern weaponry, computerization etcetera. But that is not enough, Sir. What is needed is a change in the mindset of the police force. I am not blaming all of them, all the police people. Maybe, there are many good officials who uphold the law and are helping or supporting the poor people in our villages. But it is the system which is corrupt, which is biased against the poor women, which is biased against SCs/STs and which is biased against the weaker sections. We have come to know some cases in U.P. Many of our hon. Members were reporting here also about the attack of a police person; an SI beat up one Dalit woman named 'Sangeetha' in the last February. So, Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has given a clear-cut direction for implementation of reforms in the police force, but the implementation is very slow. We should strengthen the participation of people in the police through community policing. We have to experiment some innovative projects, some schemes at the local level to ensure the participation of people, poorer sections and weaker sections in the functioning of police at the local level. Sir, I would like to put forward some humble suggestions for the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

My first point is about the enforcement of the law relating to prevention of human trafficking. We know that thousands of young girls and women are bought and sold across the country and forced into prostitution. There are many cases of women recruited for jobs like domestic servant in foreign

countries, especially in the Gulf countries, ending up in brothels. These poor women have to pay thousands of rupees to the agents for getting a job visa and can't come back because their passports and travel documents are confiscated. The existing law does not have enough teeth to deal with this kind of human trafficking. Now we are using the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act for handling this human trafficking. This law is not enough to tackle or handle different kinds of human trafficking that are taking place in our country. So, there must be some specific law or specific mechanism to control the human trafficking in our country, not only within the country but also outside the country. I urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to strengthen the law and make coordinated efforts, along with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, to put an end to the sufferings of these poor women who are trapped in these countries, and prevent such cases in future. Now, for controlling human trafficking only the Minister of Women and Child Development coordinates with the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have to coordinate with other Ministries also.

Sir, I know that this House had also discussed the question of honour killings some time ago. I am not repeating that issue. But my request is that honour killing should be considered as a major crime like sati and the crime rate should be included separately in the Ministry's Annual Report. The crime rate is not separately shown in the Annual Report.

Sir, lastly — I am concluding — I would also like to mention an important issue relating to the ongoing National Census which is under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry. Lakhs of Indian citizens are working in foreign countries to earn a living. It is reported that in the ongoing Census the details of the persons living outside the country will not be recorded. The National Population Register to be created after the Census is supposed to be a comprehensive identity data basis for the citizens to be needed for planning and other Government services. How can we ensure the right of Indian citizens who are temporarily residing or working in other countries to make a living? If their names are not included in the Census, how can we ensure a minimum Indian identity to lakhs of Indians who are working abroad? I would urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to rectify this mistake. Please evolve some mechanism to include all these Indians who are working abroad in the National Census data. Thank you very much, Sir, for being so generous to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Congratulations Dr. Seema for your good maiden speech. Shri Pyarimohan Mohaptra. You have only five minutes. You have strictly five minutes.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Thank you, Sir. Since so much has been talked about terrorism and naxalism, I would start with one or two small points regarding other activities of the Home Ministry. Due to paucity of time I would just give the points.

Sir, please examine the MCOCA in Maharashtra and other Acts because goondaism is increasing everywhere. Please examine these laws, prepare a model Act and recommend to the State Legislatures for adoption.

The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act should be monitored very carefully. A lot of foreign contribution is falling into wrong hands, bad NGOs and anti-State and anti-social forces; whereas, I am sorry to say, good NGOs, good organizations are being harassed. Please activate the Narcotics Control Bureau. Ganja cultivation is increasing continuously over large tracts in the country and particularly in Naxalite and Maoist infested belts where they are encouraging people to cultivate ganja so that their activities can be funded.

Now I come to Naxalism, Maoism and terrorism, which everyone has referred to. I admire the present Home Minister for his brilliance and clarity. I am a little disappointed. Since July-August, when he indicated his resolve to take it almost as a unified command under the umbrella of the Centre, why has he been vacillating? Whose hand is restraining him? It is not a problem of each individual State. If you start Operation Green Hunt at one place, they will run to another place or State. I am a Leftist by conviction all those who are talking of—‘talk to Naxalites and have peace’, should realize one thing: 20 years back it was a different ball game; today, whether Naxalites or Maoists, 90 percent of them, are lumpen elements who have just joined together and quite a few have gone for employment. They are offering employment for Rs. 1,500 to Rs.2,500 a month, plus whatever food you can get, plus bonus, as part of the loot. These things are all known to the learned Home Minister. I don’t have to repeat all this. So by any kind of vacillation and giving statements, ‘okay, no, no, it is in the realm of the State; no, tomorrow, again the Central has to do something’, I do not know why, suddenly, Mr. Chidambaram, should be losing that clarity, which is the hallmark of his character? It is having a demoralizing effect on the police and the Paramilitary Forces. You have had this Operation Green Hunt recently. Because of the isolated nature of the Operation Green Hunt, there is no joint operation by the States with the Centre overseeing it. That is why it is failing. That is why all these massacres and the police are being massacred. They have no business to be

massacred. Naxals and Maoists, please remember, let us all remember, have now declared a war on the State. It is no longer a civil disorder. Why call it a civil disorder? It is a declared war on the State. Look at all their pamphlets; look at their circulars, look at the way how they do their formations, how they use the Tribals. They are terrorists because they are terrorizing the Tribals into submission. If a village does not submit, they go and chop off the head of someone saying that he is a police informer. That is how they terrorize.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I will take two-three minutes. Casualties are increasing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, take only one minute.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, you gave so much time to people. Shri Malaisamy was given 12 minutes against seven minutes. I am the leader of a party. I don't want to give up my right. I will confine myself to a few suggestions. Modernisation grants have remained static. Static means that they have declined in real terms.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mohapatraji, your time is over.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I am only going to give some suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. What can I do?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: How is it that the other Members have been given five minutes and seven minutes time more, and it is denied in my case?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are in the 'Others' category. The total time is 40 minutes, and you are entitled to get only four minutes. But you have taken six minutes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly give him two minutes more.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is the leader of a party, and that party is ruling that State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, I have no problem.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Half of the districts of my State are Naxalite and Maoist infested. I would suggest the following measures. Full scale training should be arranged, under the

aegis of the Centre, particularly, the Army, for all the police battalions that are being raised in every State. Intelligence gathering should be done as a joint operation. It is a war; bring Army intelligence also into operation. Finally, please remember that political process has to continue. The BJP here will advise you. You will do the political thing. And, you will advise others. But nobody is sincere. We are asking our party people, down the formations, to continue the development process and political process and use the Panchayati Raj Institutions as well. We are having some success. During the last General Elections, I was the only political leader who went to South Malkangiri. Nobody dared to go there because they said that they would kill anybody who went there. The result is that voting went up by three times. People did come out to vote. So, this is an example. I would suggest sincerity in approach and clarity in approach. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. It is his maiden speech.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I am very grateful to the Chair for having given me this opportunity of making a maiden speech, I find myself in a very peculiar position of having been referred to by name in this House by Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who opened this debate, before I have ever opened my mouth. And his performance follows that of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who, on the very day when I took my oath, chose to suggest that I am half a Maoist. Well; I am supposed to recall that half-a-Maoist by a full-fledged * is a compliment of some kind. But I do believe that this * by the Opposition, led by the BJP, but in a curious nexus of the Communist, with the communalists to try and divide the Treasury Benches, needs to be exposed and clarified. For now, we have had, not just once but twice over, attempts by extremely senior people on the Opposition Benches to suggest that we, on the Treasury Benches, are not united and, therefore, they are lending their support. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE (Maharashtra): Is he a Nominated Member or a Member of the Treasury Benches?

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, is he speaking on behalf of the Congress (I) or as a Nominated Member?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will tell you. He has every right to defend either this side or that side. That is up to him.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I offer Dr. Maitreya the clarification? On the day I was informed that I was nominated, I declared my affiliation to the Congress (I) Party. I am waiting for the Congress (I) Party to give me a place among them. Until then, I am obliged to sit directly opposite you and that is great honour in itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): In any case, you have the full freedom to defend either this side or that side, according to what you want.

DR. V. MAITREYA: At least, once, he should defend this side also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, he can defend this side also. It is up to him. Why should we worry?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I might also inform these very senior Members of the House that according to the rules, conventions, traditions and norms of this House, a maiden speech is not interrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is just not interrupted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do not interrupt please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: They are under the impression that I am pretending to be a lady when I long lost my virginity. But the fact of the matter is that this is the first speech I have ever made in this House as a Member of this House. This is the first time I am speaking here as a matter of right and not as a matter of a courtesy extended to a Minister of the Government.

Now, in these circumstances, I need to clarify, especially as these allegations have been leveled against me once by name and once by implication that my position on the issues which are of highest concern to the Minister of Home Affairs, my position is exactly the same as that of the hon. Primes Minister, as described by him in his speech on National Panchayati Raj Day in Vigyan Bhawan on 24th April, 2010. I do not find a single comma, a single semi colon in that which does not reflect exactly what I had wished to say in statements that I had made to the Press before I got the opportunity of speaking in this House.

To prove my point, I seek the indulgence of the House to read, very briefly, from an answer I gave to *The Telegraph* newspaper, who asked me questions about Maoists and I said, "Rajiv Gandhi realized that it was necessary to shift the delivery system from the bureaucracy-technology to empowering people at the grassroots to secure for themselves their entitlements. Rajiv Gandhi clearly

apprehended that if such a participatory development process is not encouraged and exploitative development discouraged, the top-down development process would only increasingly alienate tribal people, thus, paving the way for their felt sense of injustice to be exploited by non-democratic elements who believe in violence and believe also in sabotaging what they see as a bogus democratic process. To forestall such a disaster", I said, "Rajivji gave the nation two instruments far stronger than the AK-47 or the unmanned drone. These were, one, the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, that is, Panchayati Raj, and the very special provisions for the empowerment of tribal communities through PESA, that is, the Provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act."

I had also said in another statement after referring to Rajiv Gandhi's two instruments, on being asked what I thought the Government should do, I said, "It should fast-track participative development in conformity with PESA in areas that are not yet under Maoist control. If the Central and State Governments ensure devolution of huge quantities of functions, finances and functionaries to tribal communities for them to administer their lands through Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas and, if you deploy security forces on the periphery of the areas that are still with you, you can keep the Maoists out."

If that makes me half a Maoist, I would like to stress that the reason why I could be accused of being only half a Maoist is that the other half of me is Gandhian. I do not believe in violence. I do not believe in violence of the kind that we saw in Gujarat in 2002, nor do I believe in covering up that kind of violence as we have seen happening in the State Government of Gujarat* and the kind of destruction that we saw of the Babri Masjid which unleashed a flood of violence and for which they are not willing to take even the moral responsibility.

I urge upon the Home Minister to bring criminal proceedings against those who have been indicted by the Liberhan Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह कोई तरीका है, जो वीर सावरकर के अपमान की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : 1984 में सिखों को मारा, तो उस समय क्या हुआ? आपके नेताओं ने उसका सपोर्ट किया, उसका समर्थन किया ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have agreed if you are half Maoist, become full Maoist. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is it connected with this debate, Sir? Mani Shankar Aiyarji, how is it connected with this? What had happened in 1984 was a Sikh genocide in Delhi, where thousands of Sikhs were massacred. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do not you say about that? You say about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, come to the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a national shame. In Capital Delhi thousands of people were massacred. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: ...that maiden speeches cannot be interrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, please conform to the parameters of the discussion on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who was the Home Minister at that time? Who was the Prime Minister at that time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will explain to the Chair, but only after this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What were you doing at that time? ...*(Interruptions)*... They were sleeping and people were weeping. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he is abusing his nomination. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Shri S.B. Chavan was the Home Minister at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, we are discussing the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Please conform to the parameters of the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for having restored. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARYANASAMY: Why are they jumping up on Babri Masjid? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us discuss Babri Masjid a number of times. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us discuss Babri Masjid for ten days; let us discuss Babri Masjid forever. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us discuss it. Who was the Prime Minister? Who was the Home Minister? Was he sleeping? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us discuss Babri. Let us discuss Babri, Babri and Babri. ...*(Interruptions)*... No other work. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let us have a debate on Babri Masjid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, under what rule?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, in the morning, there was a lot of agitation though the Member did not take the name of a Minister. He only referred that one Minister has been alleged to have given money for buying the arms. There was so much anger in the House, and everybody was shouting. Now, he is making allegations, without substantiating it, without giving a prior notice and moving a motion. Mr. Minister, you were the one who asked for a motion. Why didn't you ask him for a motion? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are already running out of time. Therefore, please, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, stick to the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : और कोई काम है बावरी वगैर को छोड़कर ...*(व्यवधान)*... We are in 1992, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... go back to 1984. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : इनको सावरकर जी का अपमान करने का क्या हक है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you see the record and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is an irrelevant thing. It is a wild allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will remove it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : ये देशभक्तों का अपमान करने वाले हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, expunge all that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it not a question of un parliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has no relevance with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Irrelevant things cannot be said in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiahji, I will go through the record. If there is any un parliamentary word, I will remove it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani, you stick to the subject. Why do you go back to the old stories? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he has made a very serious allegation against Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition that *. He used these words.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): And, the Chair says, 'if it is unparliamentary I would look into it'!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, I did not hear that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is an allegation which is unprecedented. ...*(Interruptions)*... What kind of precedence do you want? He makes an allegation and the Chair says, 'if it is unparliamentary, I will look into it'! Please expunge it and allow the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me understand first. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not do like that. Let me understand. Has he made an allegation against the hon. LoOP?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes, Sir.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he has made allegation against the Leader of the Opposition. How can he do that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He should apologize to the House. There is no way.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should apologize to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He cannot make such an irresponsible and obnoxious allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a very serious matter. If you do not want to run the House, then do not run it. Do you want to create trouble in the House by being in the ruling party? You may do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record and I will get it expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It has never, never happened like this. Never has any allegation been made against the Leader of the Opposition. Please go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

He made the allegation against the Leader of the Opposition personally. We only referred to his interview given in the Indian Express. We did not make any allegations against Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said, * ! What is this?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should apologize to the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, adjourn the House, go through the record and then give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats.

Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, you should know that if you have to level an allegation against a Minister, or for the matter against hon. LoP, or even against a Member of this House, you should give prior intimation to that Member. That is the rule. But, unfortunately, I regret, I did not take cognizance of that. Therefore, if any such allegation is there, that is expunged. I would go through the record.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he should apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is such a senior Member, yet he is making such an allegation.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : ऐसा नहीं चलेगा, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : साँरी बोलना जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down, I am on my legs, sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I already have said that if there is any allegation against the hon. LoP, it will be expunged; it is expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Number two, it is unbecoming of a Member to make such a casual remark. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, we are very thankful to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इस तरह से बात करना, यू सिट डाउन, अपमान है, यह शब्द वापस लेना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. Number one, I will expunge it if it is there. Number two, I have made my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more do you want not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : ऐसा मत कीजिए प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, one more thing is left. If any Member abuses the other Member, he should apologize. Expunction is your right, apology is his responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you did your duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has been in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was a Minister also. ...*(Interruptions)*... He knows the procedure of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He knows about the conduct of business in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he does not know, please give him the rule book to read. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, none of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: None of us, neither the Leader of the Opposition nor me has made any allegation against Mani Shankar Aiyarji. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have made a criticism and he has also a right to criticize us. But, he cannot make such a serious allegation about the State and about the Leader of the Opposition. He must have the decency to express regrets. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to. Otherwise, we cannot go on like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let us hear him what he says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : माफी मांगे और अपने शब्दों को विदग्ध करें, उसके बाद हम लोग बोलने देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am bound by any direction that is given to by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will follow any disciplinary measure imposed on me by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to kindly go through my remarks and see whether the parody of what I actually said that is being made by the Members from the Opposition is true or. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will follow the instructions given by. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you adjourn the House and see the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is to be done? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPUTLLA: Apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have made my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mani Shankar, what do you say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, may I resume my remarks? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will leave it to the Chair to restore discipline in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I proceed with what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the only approach, what the Treasury Benches are urging upon the Home Minister and upon the Government of India, is what I have told the 'Rajiv Gandhi approach'. I have full faith that as the hon. Minister for Home Affairs in a junior ministerial capacity at the time when I was serving as a civil servant in the Prime Minister's office was as deeply involved in the drafting and preparation of what eventually came to be called the 73rd amendment of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. Will you please listen? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is to be done? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. Will you please listen? ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he should apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. If the Member has made some remarks against the LoP or even any other Member I have already said it is to be expunged and I have also made my observations on that. Now, I want to ask Najmaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Najmaji was in the Chair for 17 years, I want to ask Najmaji, what more can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... One more question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can the Chair ask any Member to apologize as soon as he takes a different position? That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I have done it many times. I have directed many, many times. Many times Members have apologized. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He can do if he wants to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he should apologize or he should withdraw. He should sit down. He does not deserve to be in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir, he should apologize first.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I be allowed to exercise my right to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should a Member like me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule has a Member to make an apology? Please ask them to cite the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know why she wants me to apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One of you please speak. Mr. Venkaiahji, please speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have seen that the Chair has called Shrimati Najma Heptulla, former Deputy Chairman to the Chair. So, she came there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Once and for all you put an end to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mani, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have a right to speak in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He said it. You go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I accept that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I accept the decision of the Chair.
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the House cannot be run like this.
...*(Interruptions)*... You adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, let him allow to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I demand the Chair to look at the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I demand that the Chair, actually, study the points that I have made. I demand that every single word be examined by the Chair and, on that basis, if you wish to expunge anything I have absolutely no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Sir, we will not allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should apologize first.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have already accepted that whatever the direction from the Chair, I shall abide by that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will obey any injunction from the Chair.
...*(Interruptions)*... But, I will not allow this kind of distortion in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at eleven of the clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at one minute past seven of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 4th May, 2010.