

Vol. 219
No. 18



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday
19 April, 2010
29 Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT CONTENTS

Member Sworn (page 1)

Oral Answers to Questions (page 1-39)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 40- 67)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 67- 247)

Papers laid on the Table (Pages 247-250)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry-*Presented*
(pages 250-251)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance- *Laid on the Table*
(page 251-252)

Leave of Absence- *Granted* (page 252)

Government Bill — *Introduced*

The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (page 252)

Matters raised with permission —

Death sentence announced to seventeen Indians in UAE (page 253)

Problem of storage of grains in the warehouses of FCI and possibility of its rotting being kept
in the open (page 253-254)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Deportation of the mother of the slain LTTE leader (pages 254-255)

Need to ban IPL and undertake an inquiry by CBI and Income Tax Department into the affairs of BCCI and IPL (pages 257-258)

Reply to Discussion on the Statement Made by the Home Minister on 15th April, 2010 (pages 258-278)

Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power - *Concluded* (pages 278-340)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 19th April, 2010/29th Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, आज पॉवर मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा होनी है और सुबह का क्वेश्चन भी पॉवर पर है, लेकिन चारों तरफ अँधेरा हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, sometimes I have to prove that I am the Power Minister. That is the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa) : You appear to be powerless today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwalia Saheb, let us take the Questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You must prove it through the magic wand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321.

Wind farms in Gujarat

*321. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government is planning to set up wind farms to reach a target of 4000 MW and if so, the present status thereof; and

(b) whether there has been a similar move by other States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Government has planned to reach a target of 4000 MW of wind power capacity in the State in the coming years.

The State has a potential of around 10,600 MW of wind power. As on 31.3.2010, wind power capacity of 1860 MW has been set up. For the year 2010-11, a target of 500 MW has been set by the Gujarat Government, for which the requisite potential sites have been identified and the State transmission utility is geared up for the required power evacuation from the proposed windfarms.

(b) The wind potential States have planned installation of wind power projects during 2010-11. The total expected wind power installation in the country during 2010-11 is around 2,760 MW. State-wise break-up in major wind potential States is given in Statement-I.

Statement-I

*Expected Wind Power Installations In Major Wind
Potential States During 2010-11*

| States | Capacity (MW) |
|----------------|------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 250 |
| Gujarat | 500 |
| Karnataka | 715 |
| Kerala | 20 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 30 |
| Maharashtra | 300 |
| Rajasthan | 300 |
| Tamil Nadu | 645 |
| TOTAL | 2760 |

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, it is conceded from the reply of the hon. Minister for Power on earlier occasions that the country is in dearth of power. Despite several sources of power generation, the country is in shortage of power. That is conceded. If that be the case, I think, the alternative sources

have to be found out. That is a must. In such a situation, as a student of Management, I am to remind that any single problem will have more than one solution. If a solution is to be found out, I mean, one must have various alternatives. In such a situation, my first supplementary is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please adhere to the question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: In such a situation I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is serious about renewable energy or wind mill energy or other alternative sources of power generation. If that be the case, what are all the measures taken and whether they are adequate and effective?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate his State of Tamil Nadu for being one of the top most States in the wind generation. At the same time, I would also like to inform this House that the total plan was, 11,000 MW of power to be generated by the Eleventh Plan. But, because of the global slowdown, it had to be brought down to 9,000 MW. But, we assure that we will be able to make up this deficit. What we have done is, we had earlier one type of subsidy that we used to give, which is now changed to generation based. We find that will bring new players. The hon. Member's first part of the question is on Gujarat State. Now, I would like to inform you that Gujarat is one of the States that is going at a rapid rate in developing this wind energy. They had an international meeting in which 13 top players of the world came, who are now already signing MoUs with them. We hope that their target of 4,000 MW to be generated will be completed by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

In other States also we have done a lot of studies through C-WET which is also headquartered in Chennai. They have had a large study done. In 650 locations in the country they did their study. Out of which, 216 locations they found suitable and 38 are in Gujarat. When we gave generation-based incentive, I would like to place facts before hon. Members here. As far as how to get on rapidly with this is concerned, the Centre gave 80 percent depreciation—10 years' tax holiday on income generated from power projects, concessional customs duties on import of specified components, and excise duty exemption on manufacture of wind electricity generators and parts thereof. This was the thing that was given as depreciation. Then we added what is called generation-based incentive to get more people to come into. We found that this is doing very well. Many of these people who are generating wind mills here wanted that the earlier incentive should continue till the Eleventh Plan was

over. So, we gave them the options—whether they want to stay with the earlier benefit of depreciation or they would like to go into the new generation-based incentive. We hope, we will be able to achieve the results that the country wants to see from wind. We hope, we will be able to do a lot more. I am sure, we will be able to achieve that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second supplementary. Please stick to the question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: The Minister has mentioned about Tamil Nadu. I am provoked to ask about Tamil Nadu. As far as the people coming from Tamil Nadu is concerned, they are undergoing the greatest strain on account of power cuts. 2-3 hours power cut is in existence in Tamil Nadu.

Coming to the question, in Tamil Nadu, the potentiality of wind power generation is about 645 MWs a year, as told by the Minister in his reply.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: 645 MW is the target for 2010-11. Otherwise, the potential in Tamil Nadu is 5,530 MW and installed capacity is 4,907 MW.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Out of the total potentiality available in Tamil Nadu, how much has been exploited?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I have told you already that already the installed capacity which is there is 4,907 MW and the target for this year, 2010-11, is 645 MW.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, गैर पारम्परिक विद्युत उत्पादन में जो भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ, गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने इन स्रोतों से 4000 मेगावाट पावर उत्पन्न करना तय किया है, लेकिन मुझे यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार प्रति यूनिट 16 रुपये देगी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब 16 रुपये प्रति यूनिट पर पावर परचेज की जाएगी, उसके बाद कंज्यूमर चाहे इंडस्ट्री हो या होम एप्लीकेशंस हों, उनसे हम क्या रेल चार्ज करेंगे? यदि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अथवा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसमें कुछ सब्सिडी दे रही है, तो आगे के लिए उन्होंने क्या प्रावधान किए हैं, ताकि पावर की यह जो इंडस्ट्री लगने वाली है, इसको बाद में जाकर रास्ते में कहीं टूटना, भटकना या बर्बाद होना न पड़े?

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला : सर, इनका सवाल है कि गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने इसका रेट 16 रुपए रखा है और यह रेट बहुत ज्यादा है। आपके कहने का मकसद यही है कि यह लोगों पर भारी पड़ेगा, लेकिन रेट क्या होना चाहिए, यह फैसला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, electricity board के साथ बैठक कर करती है। इस बारे में बात करने के लिए अब हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाने वाले हैं और हमारी यही कोशिश रहेगी कि power generation में हम लोगों को इस तरीके से काम करना चाहिए कि लोगों पर बोझ न पड़े। इसके लिए हमें कोई-न-कोई तरीका ढूँढना पड़ेगा कि हम उनको इस

मुद्दे पर लाएँ ताकि आज जो बिजली पैदा की जाती है उसका ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोग इस्तेमाल कर सकें। इस प्रकार, हम उनसे बात करेंगे और इसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे कि हमें ऐसी क्या सुविधाएं करनी पड़ेंगी कि इसका रेट कॉमन आदमी पर कम पड़े।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, सिर्फ एक सवाल। प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : महोदय, उन्होंने मेरे जिस सवाल का जवाब दिया, उसमें मैंने यह पूछा है कि ऐसे power stations जो आज तक लग चुके हैं, उनकी cost 16-17 रुपए आती है ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने अब तक क्या प्रावधान किया है ...(व्यवधान)... या नहीं किया है और आगे यह क्या करेंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला : यह wind energy का नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह wind energy का नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... Wind energy पर...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot have a discussion on it...(Interruptions)...

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला : सर, wind energy पर रेट 3.56 रुपए है। Solar energy पर करीब 16 रुपए तय किया गया है, मगर solar energy का सवाल अलग है। Wind energy पर 3 रुपए 56 पैसे का रेट रखा गया है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में हवा से बिजली पैदा करने की जितनी क्षमता उपलब्ध है उसको देखते हुए और यहां के मौसम को देखते हुए बहुत से private entrepreneurs ने इस मामले में पहले प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए। इसमें यह हुआ है कि उन्होंने जो बिजली उत्पादन की, उसे उन्हें राज्य के electricity board को बेचनी पड़ती है। एक जानकारी के अनुसार, private entrepreneurs द्वारा राज्य electricity boards को जितनी बिजली बेची गई, उसकी पेमेंट उनको कई वर्षों तक नहीं मिली जिसके कारण बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स फेल हो गए और जो नए प्रोजेक्ट्स लगने वाले थे, उनमें entrepreneurs इसी कारण discouraged हुए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस बात की जांच कराकर देखा है कि private entrepreneurs द्वारा लगाए गए ऐसे कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो इस कारण से फेल हुए कि राज्य बिजली बोर्ड्स ने उनको समय पर पैसे की पेमेंट नहीं की? इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए क्या आपने राज्य बिजली बोर्ड्स के साथ या राज्यों के बिजली मंत्रियों के साथ मिल कर कोई पहल की है? यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में क्या निर्णय हुए हैं, कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला : सर, ये प्रोजेक्ट्स लगते हैं, उन्हें basically स्टेट्स लगाती हैं और उन्हें ही यह बिजली खरीदनी पड़ती है। हमारे पास कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं आई है कि कहीं पर non payment हुई हो। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास ऐसी कोई बात आई हो तो उसे हमारे सामने लाएँ, हम उसका हल निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, मैंने केवल इतना ही कहा कि क्या आपने इस बात की कोई जांच-पड़ताल की है कि ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स कितने हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : इन्होंने आपको जवाब दे दिया है।

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला : मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे पास कोई प्रॉब्लम ही नहीं आई है तो हम जाँच-पड़ताल किसकी करें? पहले यह हमारे पास आए तब तो हम उसकी जाँच-पड़ताल करें। मैं इनसे गुजारिश करता हूँ जिन्होंने इनके पास यह बात रखी है, अगर यह उसे हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में भेजेंगे तो हम उसी वक्त यह देखेंगे कि उसकी पेमेंट नहीं हो पाने की क्या वजह है।

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Sir, the hon. Minister is talking about alternative sources of energy. Wind power is one source of energy, solar power is another source of energy and some people are trying to get energy from tidal waves. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether wind power is cheaper or solar power is cheaper?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, according to the figures that we have, solar power is definitely expensive whereas wind power is cheaper because solar power costs Rs.17 to Rs.18 per unit whereas wind energy costs Rs.3.56 per unit. So, solar power is expensive. At the same time, as far as the other question regarding tidal wave is concerned, up to this time no study has been done.

But now, the Ministry is looking into one of the projects to see whether this tidal wave can also be utilized in our country and that is being studied. We are also looking into that tidal wave that you have mentioned.

Disposal of electronic waste

*322. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the electronic waste generated due to discarded computers, mobile phones and other electronic gadgets is directly affecting the environment;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the electronic waste generated due to discarded items will double or triple in the next few years if immediate steps are not taken to recycle this waste; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof and the corrective steps Government proposes to take to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Computers, Mobile phones and other electronic gadgets at the end of their life cycle, become e-waste. Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8.00 lakh MT by 2012.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests had notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes, including e-waste. As per these Rules, units handling e-waste need to register with CPCB. At present, there are 14 dismantlers/recyclers registered with CPCB. The waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor or re-user having environmentally sound facilities for recovery of metals, plastics, etc.

Further, the Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB in 2008, provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste. These include details pertaining to hazardous content in e-waste, recycle, re-use and recovery options, treatment and disposal options and environmentally sound e-waste treatment technologies. The Guidelines emphasize the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार ने सेंट्रल पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसा कोई सर्वे कराया है कि देश में हर साल कितना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट पैदा हो रहा है और उससे पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य पर कितना असर हो रहा है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यूनाइटेड नेशंस एन्वायरनमेंट प्रोग्राम ने भारत में होने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट पर कोई रिपोर्ट दी है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are a number of questions in the hon. Member's opening remarks. It is true that surveys have been done on the generation of electronic waves. The Central Pollution Control Board has carried out a survey and the results of that survey are detailed in the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House. There has been another survey that was done by the Manufacturer's Association of Information Technology which is an industry body and they have

made some estimates on the amount of e-waste that is generated. While the precise numbers may vary I think, the general conclusion that has been reached is that e-waste is becoming an increasingly important challenge for the country to deal with because we are becoming more and more of an IT literate society. We use computers, mobile phones and other such electronic devices. Therefore, we have to take much more precautionary measures in so far as the use of e-waste is concerned. On the health point, that the hon. Member has raised, electronic waste has both toxic waste as well as useful materials. We can extract gold, silver, plastic, glass, steel from electronic waste. At the same time, electronic waste also has lead, cadmium, arsenal, mercury which is hazardous for human health. So, the real challenge for us is to put in place systems that will re-cycle the electronic waste, that would remove the toxic wastes that are harmful for the human environment and the human body and enable the re-cycling of useful materials so that employment is generated and country earns foreign exchange as well.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट से क्या लाभ और हानि है, ये दोनों चीजें बतायी हैं। मैं जो पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट का proper disposal करने के लिए क्या नीति बनायी गयी है, यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपके नोट में यह भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2020 तक जैसा कि यू.एन.ई.पी. की रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसमें जो चेतावनी दी गयी है कि 2020 तक कम्प्यूटर से होने वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट 500 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाएगा, टेलीविजन और रेफ्रिजरेटर से होने वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट triple हो जाएगा और मोबाइल फोन से होने वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट 18 गुना बढ़ जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों से क्या विचार-विमर्श किया गया है? क्योंकि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेस्ट से पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य की क्या हानि हो रही है, इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को तो पता ही नहीं लगता और न ही यह किसी कमेटी और आम आदमी की जानकारी में है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कर रही है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to make three specific responses to the hon. Member's questions. Number one, for the first time, the Government is coming out with a separate set of rules for managing e-wastes. Our Ministry has finalized these rules. These are being vetted by the Law Ministry and by the 15th of May I expect to make public for the first time a set of regulations for the management of e-waste. So, far, we have not had a separate set of regulations. They are part of the hazardous waste management rules of 2008 and this is going to be a major step forward. The second important step that we are taking is to put in place a financing mechanism to set up separate facilities for treating storage and disposal of electronic wastes. Twenty-five percent of the funds will

be provided by the Central Government. Sir, 25 percent of the funds will be provided by the Central Government, 25 percent of the funds will be provided by the State Government and the remaining 50 percent funds will come from the entrepreneur. So, this is on PPP mode as far as setting up of treatment, storage and disposal facilities for e-waste is concerned. There are already 14 such facilities in the country. But, for the first time, the Government of India is taking a step to, actually, finance these facilities.

Sir, my third and the most important point which the hon. Member has raised is this. Today, over 85 percent to 90 percent recycling facilities are in the informal/unorganized sector over which the Central Government or the State Government have virtually no control. These are illegal facilities in more often than not. I can give you examples of Moradabad and Seelampur which is very close to Delhi. These are all facilities which are entirely in the informal sector over which the Government have no control. The CPCB has virtually no control. The SPCP, if at all, has to take the primary initiative. We will take this up, considering the seriousness of the situation. We will take this up with the State Governments.

But the real answer lies in making sure that the unorganized sector becomes a much more organized sector in terms of reuse and recycling. As long as it remains in informal, I am afraid, there is very little we can do, given the fact that this is generating huge amounts of potential and no Government would like to stop this activity from continuing.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the hon. Minister touched very lightly the point of waste disposal. We have examined it in great detail. The new hazardous waste disposal, as the hon. Minister said, rules are going to come. But, Sir, the whole problem is that the waste disposal is not under the Environment Ministry either at the Central or at the State level. It is the local Municipality which takes care of the waste disposal. In Municipality or the Corporation there is no specialized authority which can differentiate between hazardous waste and normal waste. Sir, even the biomedical waste is being thrown out in Delhi. And, we have read it in the newspaper even today about the nuclear waste. So, there are very serious matters. Mr. Minister, rules are now going to effect. Since we have the federal system, the State Governments have to be empowered and educated in disposal of hazardous waste.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to make a small correction to what the hon. Member has just said. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is fully empowered, by law, to deal with hazardous wastes. Hazardous Waste Rules have been notified in the year 2008 and hazardous waste covers biomedical waste as well. It is not true to say that the Ministry has no power.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A HEPTULLA: But, it is not doing anything.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I am trying to explain the facts of the case. Municipal solid waste is the responsibility of the Municipalities. But, hazardous wastes which is very clearly defined by law is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for which we have a detailed set of rules and regulations which are being implemented. The hon. Member mentioned about Cobalt-60 incident that has taken place in New Delhi just a couple of days ago. This is not covered by Hazardous Waste Management Rules. This is a radioactive waste and radioactive waste is covered by the Atomic Energy Act.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने यह बात स्वीकार की कि जो रिसाइकलिंग यूनिट्स हैं, वे ज्यादातर अनआर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में हैं और दूसरी तरफ ये जो वैस्ट हैं, ये इतने खतरनाक हैं कि इनके बहुत दुष्परिणाम लोगों के ऊपर पड़ रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो यह कानून बनाया है, इस कानून के तहत आपने अब तक कितने यूनिट्स पर कार्रवाई की है और कितने लोगों को सजा मिली है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can answer this question straight. No action has been taken either by the Centre or by the State against any unit in the informal sector. By law, only registered units can come up for reuse and recycling. But, we all know the reality of this country. The reality of this country is, because of the enormous pressure to generate employment you have a mushrooming of units in the informal sector. I have personally seen, for example, in Dharavi, in Mumbai, a flourishing recycling industry against which no Government has had the courage to take action, because you would be destroying lakhs and lakhs of livelihood opportunities. So, Sir, the answer lies in expanding the proportion of organized sector re-cycling and re-use facilities, the answer lies in creating incentives for the unorganized sector to come under organized sector. I agree with the hon. Member if we can take solitary deterrent action against a couple of illegal units in the informal sector, I think,

the message will go. I have already instructed the Central Pollution Control board to take such action. And, I would like to request the hon. Members to support me when there could be a backlash when the Central Pollution Control Board actually begins to take such actions, particularly in places, like, Moradabad.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there are so many reports regarding the dumping of e-wastes, outdated electronic equipments and cheaper electronic equipments which have many hazardous components. So, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Environment is aware of that or not; and whether the Ministry has allowed the dumping of e-wastes and outdated electronic equipments in our country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we allow import of e-wastes under strict regulations. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we not only import the e-wastes, but we also export the e-wastes. We are not just an importer of e-wastes, we also export e-wastes to European countries which, then, extract gold, silver and other useful materials. So, India is both, like many countries, an importer of e-wastes and an exporter of e-wastes under strict regulated conditions. There have been some estimates which show that about 50,000 tonnes of e-wastes have come, which you may classify as illegal or dumped wastes. No precise estimates are there, but I would like to assure the hon. Member that when the new rules are going to be notified very soon, he will find that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken a very clear and tough stand against the import of electronic equipments. There is always a tendency in our country to import second hand equipments, which has already been used, and that opens the doors for more and more e-wastes to come into this country. The rules, in this regard, are going to be very clear. Personally, Sir, I am against the import of computers and electronic equipments in the name of the charity, which had already been used for a long time in the developed countries. If, then, becomes e-wastes in our country. I think, as a country, we must be very clear as to what we will allow to be imported and what we will ban for import.

Food processing industries in rural areas

*323. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is building global competitiveness in food processing industries in rural areas in some parts of the country, particularly in backward regions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and
- (c) the response received, so far, from each State?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 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/ Modernisation/ 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 farmers' income. The primary objective of the scheme is to facilitate establishment of an integrated value chain, with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages.

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. Details of grants in aid disbursed to Mega Food Parks are as under:-

| Sl.No. | Name of the Mega Food Park | Amount released |
|--------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi, Jharkhand | Rs. 5.00 cr |
| 2. | M/s Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Haridwar, Uttarakhand | Rs. 5.00 cr |
| 3. | M/s Srimi Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh | Rs. 15.00 cr |
| 4. | M/s Western Agri Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Shirwal, Maharashtra | Rs. 4.80 cr |
| 5. | M/s North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari, Assam | Rs. 4.46 cr |

Other strategic initiatives during 11th Plan include scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Preservation Infrastructure including Controlled Atmosphere/Modified Atmosphere Storage, Value Added Centres, Packaging Centres and Irradiation facilities. Benefits of the Scheme will also be available to integrated projects of value addition/processing/preservation of horticulture, dairy, marine, and meat sector. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grants 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 crores. Ministry has accorded approval to 10 cold chain projects during 2008-09 in States i.e. Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttrakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Haryana.

Modernization of Abattoirs is a scheme targeting infrastructure for the meat processing industry. It aims to upgrade qualitative and quantitative capacities of the abattoirs, which will be linked, with commercial processing of meat, both for domestic consumption and exports. The financial assistance (grant-in-aid) is being extended at 50% and 75% of the cost of plant & machineries and technical civil works in general and difficult areas respectively subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 crores for each project. The Ministry has approved setting up ten abattoirs in the country. An amount of Rs.8.86 crores has been released during 2009-10.

Another infrastructure development scheme is for setting up/up-gradation of food testing laboratories which would benefit all stakeholders including domestic industry, exporters,

entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises, existing academic & research institutions, food standards setting bodies in improving their quality and competitiveness.

Further, the Ministry has several other schemes for promotion of the food processing industry and improving their global competitiveness. The Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries is aimed at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities, modernization of Food Processing Sector to include Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, cereal, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse etc. Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the country 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 under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of food processing industries. During financial year 2009-10, Ministry received Rs. 82.51 crore in Revised Estimate which has been fully utilized in assisting 487 units under the scheme.

Similarly Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities, is aimed at motivating the food processing industries for adoption of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, CMP, GHP, and preparing them to face global competition in post WTO Regime. The scheme is also aimed at ensuring that end product/outcome/findings of R&D work should benefit Food Processing Industries in terms of product and process development, improved packaging, value addition and leading to innovative products and processes, with commercial value. Central/State Government and its organizations/Universities (including deemed universities) will be eligible for grant —in-aid of entire cost of laboratory equipments required for labs. They would be eligible for 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipments and furniture and the fixtures associated with the equipments for general areas and 33% for difficult areas. All other implementing agencies/private sector organizations will be eligible for grant-in-aid of 50% of cost of laboratory equipments and 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipments and furniture and fixtures associated with the equipments for general areas and 70% of cost of lab equipment and 33% of technical civil works for difficult areas.

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

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

In addition to the above mentioned schemes, certain fiscal incentives have been given to the food processing industry. Some of these are tax holiday under income Tax Act 1961 and as per provisions of Sub-section 11(a) of section 80-1b of the Income Tax Act, a deduction from profits up to specified amount is allowed in the case of an undertaking deriving profits from the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables, reduction of excise duty on ready to eat packaged foods and instant food mixes from 16% to 8%. The Finance (No. 2) Bill 2009 proposes to also extend investment linked tax incentive by way of insertion of a new section — 35AD in the Income Tax Act 1961 to the business of setting up and operating cold chain facilities for specified products and to the business of setting up and operating warehousing facilities for storage of agricultural produce. Foreign Direct Investment is under 100% automatic route for most of the processed food products.

The Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), had been implementing 'Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)' from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008, in the rural areas and small towns with population up to 20000. Under this Programme, eligible

entrepreneurs were assisted in establishing village industries units including those from agro based and food processing sector, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., and also margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost upto Rs. 25 lakh. Entrepreneurs belonging to the categories of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, physically handicapped, ex-servicemen, women, etc., were entitled to higher margin money assistance.

The said programme has been discontinued from 2008-09 and a new scheme titled Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced with effect from August 2008. This programme has been formulated by merging existing REGP and PMRY (Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana) schemes of this Ministry with a total plan outlay of Rs. 4735 crore including Rs. 250 crore for backward and forward linkages. It is a significant initiative with a higher level of subsidy than PMRY and REGP. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of projects costing upto Rs. 10 lakh for business sector and Rs. 25 lakh for manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 35 percent to Special Category viz., SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. (25 percent for General category) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 25 percent (15 percent for General category) for urban areas. PMEGP is implemented through KVIC as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) involving Banks.

The number of units relating to agro based and food processing industries (AD&FBI) assisted under REGP during 2005-06 to 2007-08 are as under :

| Year | No. AB&FBI units assisted | Margin Money utilized (Rs. Crore) |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2005-06 | 8236 | 106.50 |
| 2006-07 | 8015 | 107.65 |
| 2007-08 | 11808 | 155.30 |

(b) The details of financial assistance extended by the Ministry under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries during the 11th Five Year Plan State-wise is in Statement – I (See below).

(c) The responses from the food processing industries/entrepreneurs established in the various States have been very positive during last three years and to that effect under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries, Ministry has received 2206 proposals for grants in aid from various States through e-portal under decentralized procedure. The responses for other schemes have also been positive in this regard.

Statement – I

Number of project approved and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/ Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of State | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 (as on 02.03.10) | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Approved | Amount released | Approved | Amount released | Approved | Amount released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 43 | 947.49 | 48 | 908.999 | 38 | 631.97 |
| Andman & Nicobar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17.67 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 12 | 442.17 | 17 | 176.79 | 8 | 81.83 |
| Bihar | 5 | 83.915 | 2 | 42.3 | 2 | 44.50 |
| Chandigarh | 6 | 138.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 10 | 163.725 | 4 | 45.46 |
| Delhi | 0 | 0 | 7 | 160.65 | 2 | 50.00 |
| Goa | 1 | 17.00 | 1 | 24.57 | 1 | 24.26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| Gujarat | 32 | 544.06 | 39 | 714.81 | 42 | 665.18 |
| Haryana | 19 | 418.72 | 23 | 349.415 | 11 | 134.87 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 325.09 | 5 | 152.745 | 10 | 269.49 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 9 | 109.855 | 3 | 22.05 | 6 | 54.741 |
| Jharkhand | 2 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 44.09 |
| Karnataka | 34 | 529.62 | 35 | 629.895 | 24 | 365.00 |
| Kerala | 47 | 876.8 | 32 | 545.37 | 28 | 502.55 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 172.32 | 14 | 201.87 | 15 | 237.90 |
| Maharashtra | 95 | 1696.805 | 121 | 1802.633 | 112 | 1655.53 |
| Manipur | 3 | 61.74 | 3 | 45.51 | 6 | 126.74 |
| Meghalaya | 1 | 8.19 | 2 | 159.57 | 2 | 47.28 |
| Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11.00 |
| Nagaland | 1 | 27.485 | 4 | 178.205 | 0 | 0 |
| Orissa | 6 | 129.41 | 2 | 38.68 | 6 | 84.40 |
| Pondicherry | 2 | 31.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Punjab | 32 | 481.45 | 61 | 841.36 | 13 | 166.36 |
| Rajasthan | 35 | 566.075 | 44 | 551.975 | 25 | 166.36 |
| Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 53 | 951.79 | 36 | 594.355 | 41 | 649.79 |
| Tripura | 2 | 39.98 | 1 | 13.86 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 63 | 1123.425 | 43 | 875.475 | 28 | 490.11 |
| Uttanchal | 9 | 339.78 | 6 | 163.15 | 12 | 307.57 |
| West Bengal | 35 | 653.56 | 19 | 390.135 | 9 | 229.96 |
| TOTAL | 569 | 10725.2 | 579 | 9765.767 | 449 | 7228.641 |

ش्री موہممد اعلیٰ خان : سہا پتی جی، منتری جی نے کافی ڈیٹیل میں فوڈ پارک اور فوڈ انڈسٹری کے بارے میں بتایا ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ NIFTEM کو جو انسٹیٹیوٹ ہے، کیا مہاراشٹر سرکار کی ایسی کوئی سکیم ہے کہ آंध्र प्रदेश میں، خاص کر تلنگانہ اور رائل سیما میں اس کی برانچ کھولی جائے؟

جناب محمد علی خان : سہا پتی، منتری جی نے کافی ڈیٹیل میں فوڈ پارک اور فوڈ انڈسٹری کے بارے میں بتایا ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ NIFTEM کا جو انسٹیٹیوٹ ہے، کیا مرکزی سرکار کی ایسی کوئی اسکیم ہے کہ آंध्र प्रदेश میں، خاص کر تلنگانہ اور رائل سیما میں اس کی برانچ کھولی جائے؟

ش्री सुबोध कांत सहाय : سہا پتی جی، یہ NIFTEM کا انسٹیٹیوٹ ہے، State of Art point of view سے دیش میں ایسا کےवल एक इंस्टीट्यूट बनने जा रहा है, जो अगले सितंबर से चालू होने वाला है। दक्षिण भारत में तांजावूर में हमारा एक दूसरा इंस्टीट्यूट है, उसकी branches वगैरह हम खोलते हैं, लेकिन चूंकि NIFTEM का इंस्टीट्यूट अभी खुलने वाला है, इसलिए तात्कालिक रूप से इसकी ब्रांच खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है, लेकिन वहां पर PPRC को जो हमारा नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट है, यदि रायलसीमा की तरफ उसकी ब्रांच खोलने की मांग आएगी, तो हम इसकी ब्रांच अवश्य वहां खोल सकते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सहा पति जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मरकजी सरकार का फूड इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देने का जो मकसद है, वह यह है कि इसका डायरेक्ट फायदा किसानों को हो और दूसरा, अवाम को इसका फायदा पहुंचे। क्योंकि तीन महीने से मुसलसल एग्रीकल्चर की कमिटी में डिसकस हो रहा है, लेकिन तमाम मेम्बरों और अराकीन की राय है कि मरकजी सरकार की जो प्लानिंग थी कि किसानों को और अवाम को इससे फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके बजाए जो बीच के आदमी हैं, उनको इसका फायदा पहुंच रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम बातों को सामने रखने के बाद और स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के नजरिए को सामने रखने के बाद क्या मंत्री जी किसी मुकाम पर पहुंचे हैं या किसी पॉलिसी के ऊपर खड़े हैं कि इन दो बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बीच में जो लोगों की साझेदारी है, उनको खत्म करेंगे और डायरेक्ट किसानों को और अवाम को फायदा पहुंचाएंगे?

جناب محمد علی خان : سہا پتی جی، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار کا فوڈ انڈسٹری کو بڑھاوا دینے کا جو مقصد ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ اس کا ڈائریکٹ فائدہ کسانوں کو ہو اور دوسرا، عوام کو اس کا فائدہ پہنچے۔ کیوں کہ تین مہینوں سے مسلسل ایگریکلچر کی کمیٹی میں ڈسکس ہو رہا ہے، لیکن تمام ممبروں اور اراکین کی رائے ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار کی جو پلاننگ تھی کہ کسانوں کو اور عوام کو اس سے فائدہ پہنچنا چاہیے، لیکن اس کے بجائے جو بیچ کے آدمی ہیں، ان کو اس کا فائدہ پہنچ رہا ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان تمام باتوں کو سامنے رکھنے کے بعد اور اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی کے نظریے کو سامنے رکھنے کے بعد کیا منتری جی کسی مقام پر پہنچے ہیں یا کسی پالیسی کے اوپر کھڑے ہوئے ہیں کہ ان دو باتوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے بیچ میں جو لوگوں کی ساجھیداری ہے، ان کو ختم کریں گے اور ڈائریکٹ کسانوں کو اور عوام کو فائدہ پہنچائیں گے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय : निश्चित तौर पर हमारी भी यही कोशिश है और इस मंत्रालय की जो पूरी सोच है, वह भी इसी दृष्टिकोण पर है कि कैसे हम market driven farming के लिए किसानों को मौका दें। यह तभी संभव है, जब Agriculture Produce Marketing Act जो राज्य सरकार के नियम हैं और दूसरे नियम भी हैं, जो किसानों के खेत में डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए थर्ड पार्टी को अवसर देगा, अभी जो विधि है, उसके तहत किसान पैदा करता है और एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग बोर्ड में ले जाकर उसको बेचना पड़ता है और कोई भी थर्ड पार्टी किसानों के खेत में निवेश नहीं कर सकती है। अगर राज्य सरकारें अपनी नीति बदले, जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार लगातार pursue कर रही है कि एपीएमसी एक्ट खत्म कीजिए और Co-operative Farming शुरू कराइए या Contract Farming शुरू कराइए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है, तो इसमें बिचौलिया अपना काम करते हैं और अगर ऐसा हो जाएगा तो इंडस्ट्री डायरेक्ट किसान के पास जाएगा। उसको अच्छा बीज देगा, अच्छी technology देगा, long term water management देगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : National Development Council में ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने किसानों को बचाने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, Please ...**(Interruptions)**... Please do not interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। अभी आपकी बारी नहीं आई है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not fair ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please.

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, यह ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना जब पास हो रही थी, तब National Development Council के फैसले में यह बात जोड़ी गई थी कि किसानों को बाजारोन्मुखी खेती करने का तब तक अवसर नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक किसान आर्थिक रूप से इस लायक नहीं होगा और यह राज्य सरकार के नियम के ऊपर आधारित है। कोई नया निवेश किसानों के खेत में नहीं हो रहा है। किसान इतना कमा नहीं रहा है कि वह फिर से अपने खेत में re-invest करे, इसीलिए जब एपीएमसी एक्ट को खत्म किया जाएगा, तभी बिचौलिए से जान बचायी जा सकती है और इंडस्ट्री का भविष्य तभी बन सकता है, जो value addition of processing level को बढ़ाएगी। जिस दिन किसान की उपज raw material की तरह ट्रीट होने लगेगी, उस दिन किसान का आर्थिक स्वरूप बदलेगा और उसकी bargaining capacity बढ़ेगी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री के विस्तृत उत्तर को ध्यान से पढ़ा है, इस प्रश्न में उनके विभाग के उत्पादकों के भूमंडलीय प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के स्वरूप कितने आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसकी चिंता की है। उत्तर के दूसरे पेज के पहले पैराग्राफ में देखें, तो आप भी समझते होंगे कि सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात है कि किसानों का

उत्पाद सुरक्षित रहे। आज गेहूं सड़ रहे हैं, आप देख रहे हैं और गेहूं कि किल्लत हो रही है। आपने जो कोल चैन की बात कही है, मुझे देखकर बहुत चिंता हुई कि आपका यह एक अच्छा प्रयोग है, लेकिन 2008-09 में बड़े-बड़े प्रदेश, जैसे बिहार, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिमी बंगाल, राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, में सिर्फ दस कोल चैन बनाए गए हैं। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सवाल है कि यह जो ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक अच्छा प्रयोजन है, इसमें गति इतनी धीमी क्यों है, इसका कारण क्या है और यह तेजी से हो, इसके लिए आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात से सहमत हूँ कि cold chain supply chain का बहुत बड़ा missing part है, जिससे किसानों की उपज की self-life कम हो जाती है। रहा सवाल की हमारे मंत्रालय की जो क्षमता है, उस क्षमता के मुताबिक कैसे integrated cold chain हैं, तो पहले जो cold chain होते थे, वे प्याज-आलू के होते थे, लेकिन integrated cold chain के लिए हम दस करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं, जो from farm gate to market या processing hub तक उसको ले जाए, उसकी self-life बची रहे और किसानों की उपज को दुनियां के बाज़ार से जोड़ने का काम भी यही करेगा। जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की योजनाएं हैं, एग्रीकल्चर की भी कुछ योजना है, APEDA की कोई योजना है, इसलिए cold chain की हमारी कोशिश है, लेकिन हमारे मंत्रालय की जो क्षमता है, जो हमें दिया गया था, वह हमने पूरा किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद : आपकी सीमित क्षमता है, स्वीकार कर लिया?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय : मैं मंत्रालय की बात कह रहा हूँ। जो पैक्ट है, हर मंत्रालय बजट से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मंत्री जी, आलू सड़ रहा है, किसानों का गेहूं सड़ रहा है।

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय : किसानों के गेहूं को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसके लिए FCI का godown चाहिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उसमें आलू, टमाटर सब रखा जाता है।

श्री तारिक अनवर : सभापति जी. मंत्री जी के उत्तर में यह बताया गया है Number of projects approved and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, State-wise under the scheme of Setting up/Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs-~~100~~ मंत्री जी ने विसतार से जो जवाब दिया है और जो statewise data दिया है, उसमें खास तौर पर मेरा ध्यान बिहार की ओर गया है कि दूसरे राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार की क्या स्थिति है? महोदय, बिहार के बंटवारे के बाद जो बिहार राज्य बचा है, वह मूल रूप से कृषि पर आधारित है, लेकिन जो data यहां दिया गया है, उसके अनुसार.. यहां तक कि जो हमारा पड़ोसी राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश है, वहां भी 2007-08 में 11 लाख 24 हजार रुपए दिए गए थे और 63 प्रोजेक्ट्स approve किए गए, लेकिन बिहार में मात्र 5 approve किए गए, 2008 के मात्र 2 और 2009-10 के 2,

यानी मात्र 44 लाख दिए गए। महोदय, दूसरे राज्यों की जो फिगर्स मैंने देखी है, उनकी तुलना में बिहार बहुत ही पीछे है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसके क्या मापदंड हैं? क्या बिहार सरकार की उदासीनता है और वहां से कोई स्कीम नहीं आ रही है या और कोई वजह है, वह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सुबोध कान्त साहाय : सभापति महोदय, basically हमारा यह लगातार प्रयास है कि राज्य सरकारें एक separate Food Process Industrial Policy बनाएं। यह perishable industry है और perishable industry में investor की last choice होती है। कैसे इसको बढ़ाया दिया जाए, इसके लिए हमने सारी राज्य सरकारों के लोगों को बुलाया और कोशिश की कि उनको aware किया जाए। उसके लिए हम बहुत awareness campaigns करते हैं, लेकिन बहुत राज्यों में Food Process Industrial Policy नहीं बनी है, जबकि केंद्र सरकार ने इसको पूरी तक tax free कर दिया है, इस पर zero taxation कर दिया है - Central Excise, Import Duty, Export Facility - यह सारा हमने किया है। महोदय, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिन-जिन राज्य सरकारों ने जैसे दक्षिण भारत की राज्य सरकारों ने इस पर काफी ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान - ये सारे राज्य हैं, जिनको इसके लिए जागरूक होना होगा। अगर राज्य सरकारें हमारे पास आती हैं, तो जो proposal आते हैं, उनको हम क्लीयर कर रहे हैं। केंद्र सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है, हमारा रोल एक promoter, facilitator का है जो हम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, it was reported that the Government would establish food processing industries through PPP mode in different parts of the country. If that be so, may I know from the hon. Minister, what is the experience at present? What type of response did the Government receive? How many food processing industries under PPP mode are proposed to be established in different parts of the country in this financial year?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: We have given details as to how many such industries have been established; it is very much there in our detailed reply. As I told you, there has been a lot of growth in this sector. Even during the period of recession, there has been a growth rate of 14 plus. So, you could say that this is a very lucrative sector for investment. Even our FDI has come to 200 percent as compared to last year.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: The question is: how many units have been set up under PPP mode?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: We do not have the PPP mode in such areas. We only have mega food parks in the SPV mode, the Special Purpose Vehicle mode. If three or four companies come together, we provide them with a backward and forward integration project called the mega food park and we provide Rs. 50 crores as grant from our side.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: How many are there in PPP mode? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not interrupt.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Here, there is no PPP mode. We have initiated ten food parks and out of the ten, six are already being developed while four are under process.

*324. The Questioner (SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT) was absent.

Coal supply for power projects

*324. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the coal-based power projects along with their capacities, which are likely to remain operational till the end of 2020;

(b) whether the projects have secured guaranteed availability of coal to meet their operational requirement;

(c) whether entire requirement of coal will be met indigenously; and

(d) if not, the other sources of coal for power projects?

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

Statement

(a) The names of operating coal based power stations along with their capacities aggregating 79,192 MW are given in Statement-I (See Below). At present, out of these thermal power stations, 35 coal based generating units with aggregate capacity of 2102.5 MW have been identified for phased retirement up to March, 2012. Details of these units are given in Statement — II (See Below). The units for retirement during the 12th Plan & beyond up to the end of 2020 are to be identified in consultation with the Private, State and Central Sector generating companies/State Governments.

(b) Out of the above coal based capacity, Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) have already been signed between the Power Utilities and Coal Companies in respect of capacity (64,147 MW)

commissioned by 31.3.2009 and FSAs for 4,630 MW capacity are under process of finalization. Apart from this, a capacity totaling to 3510 MW (imported coal based 2510 MW and 1000 MW capacity having dedicated coal block) does not require any FSA. In respect of coal based generating capacity of 6,905 MW commissioned during 2009-10, Letters of Assurance have already been issued by the respective coal companies.

(c) and (d) Due to limited availability of indigenous coal as per indications available so far, the gap between requirement and indigenous availability of coal is expected to be bridged through import of coal.

Statement—I

*The details of operating coal based power
stations alongwith their capacity.*

| S.No. | Name of Thermal Power Station | Capacity (MW) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Northern | | |
| Delhi | | |
| 1 | Rajghat TPS | 135 |
| 2 | Badarpur TPS | 705 |
| Haryana | | |
| 3 | Panipat TPS | 1360 |
| 4 | Yamuna Nagar TPS | 600 |
| Punjab | | |
| 5 | GH TPS (Leh. Moh.) | 920 |
| 6 | GND TPS (Bhatinda) | 440 |
| 7 | Ropar TPS | 1260 |
| Rajasthan | | |
| 8 | Kota TPS | 1045 |
| 9 | Suratgarh TPS | 1250 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 10 | Anpara TPS | 1630 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 11 | Hardua Ganj TPS | 225 |
| 12 | Obra TPS | 1362 |
| 13 | Panki TPS | 210 |
| 14 | Parichha TPS | 640 |
| 15 | Dadri (NCTPP) | 840 |
| 16 | Rihand STPS | 2000 |
| 17 | Singrauli STPS | 2000 |
| 18 | Tanda TPS | 440 |
| 19 | Unchahar TPS | 1050 |
| Western | | |
| Chhattisgarh | | |
| 20 | Korba East V | 500 |
| 21 | Korba-II | 440 |
| 22 | Korba-West TPS | 840 |
| 23 | Korba STPS | 2100 |
| | OP Jindal | 1000 |
| 25 | Sipat STPS | 1000 |
| Gujarat | | |
| 26 | Gandhi Nagar TPS | 870 |
| 27 | Sikka Rep. TPS | 240 |
| 28 | Ukai TPS | 850 |
| 29 | Wanakbori TPS | 1470 |
| 30 | Torr Power AEC | 390 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | |
| 31 | Amarkantak Ext TPS | 500 |
| 32 | Sanjay Gandhi TPS | 1340 |
| 33 | Satpura TPS | 1142.5 |
| 34 | Vindhyachal STPS | 3260 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Maharashtra | | |
| 35 | Bhusawal TPS | 475 |
| 36 | Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS | 2340 |
| 37 | Khaparkheda TPS – II | 840 |
| 38 | Koradi TPS | 1040 |
| 39 | Nasik TPS | 880 |
| 40 | Parli TPS | 920 |
| 41 | Trombay (Imported based) | 1250 |
| 42 | Paras TPS | 305 |
| 43 | Dahanu TPS | 500 |
| Southern | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | | |
| 44 | Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS | 1260 |
| 45 | Kothagudem TPS | 1180 |
| 46 | Ramagundem – B TPS | 62.5 |
| 47 | Rayalaseema TPS | 840 |
| 48 | Ramagundem STPS | 2600 |
| 49 | Simhadri | 1000 |
| Karnataka | | |
| 50 | Raichur TPS | 1470 |
| 51 | Bellary TPS | 500 |
| Tamil Nadu | | |
| 52 | Ennore TPS | 450 |
| 53 | Mettur TPS | 840 |
| 54 | North Chennai TPS | 630 |
| 55 | Tuticorin TPS | 1050 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Eastern | | |
| Bihar | | |
| 56 | Barauni TPS | 320 |
| 57 | Muzaffarpur TPS | 220 |
| 58 | Kahalgaon TPS | 1840 |
| Jharkhand | | |
| 59 | Patratu TPS | 840 |
| 60 | Tenughat TPS | 420 |
| 61 | Bokaro 'B' TPS | 630 |
| 62 | Chandrapura (DVC) TPS | 750 |
| Orissa | | |
| 63 | IB Valley TPS | 420 |
| 64 | Talcher (Old) TPS | 470 |
| 65 | Talcher STPS | 3000 |
| West Bengal | | |
| 66 | Durgapur TPS | 340 |
| 67 | Mejia TPS | 1340 |
| 68 | Bakreswar TPS | 840 |
| 69 | Bandel TPS | 450 |
| 70 | D.P.L. TPS | 695 |
| 71 | Kolaghat TPS | 1260 |
| 72 | Sagardighi TPS | 600 |
| 73 | Santaldih TPS | 730 |
| 74 | Budge Budge TPS | 500 |
| 75 | New Cossipore TPS | 160 |
| 76 | Southern Repl. TPS | 135 |
| 77 | Titagarh TPS | 240 |
| 78 | Farakka STPS | 1600 |
| | | 72287 |

II. Coal based projects / units commissioned during 2009-10

| S.No. | TPS / Unit | Capacity (MW) |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | Kahal Gaon (Unit-7) | 500 |
| 2 | Chhabara TPS (Unit-1) | 250 |
| 3 | Kota TPP (Unit-7) | 195 |
| 4 | Suratgarh TPP (Unit-6) | 250 |
| 5 | New Parlii TPP | 250 |
| 6 | Paras TPS Ext (Unit-2) | 250 |
| 7 | N. Tata Rao TPP-IV (Unit-1) | 500 |
| 8 | Bakreshwar TPP (Unit-5) | 210 |
| 9 | Budge Budge (Unit-3) | 250 |
| 10 | Rosa (Unit-1) | 300 |
| 11 | Mundra TPP (Unit-1,2) (Import coal based) | 660 |
| 12 | Lanco Amarkarnatak Pathadi (Unit-1,2) | 600 |
| 13 | Torangallu TPP (Unit-1,2) (Import coal based) | 600 |
| 14 | Rajiv Gandhi TPS Hissar | 600 |
| 15 | Chandrapura TPS (Unit-7,8) | 500 |
| 16 | NCP Project (Unit-5) | 490 |
| 17 | Bhilai TPP | 500 |
| Total | | 6905 |
| Grand Total | | 79192 |

Statement – II

Coal based units identified for phased retirement

| Sl.No. | State | Station / Unit to be Retired | Station / Unit Size (Capacity) in MW | Proposed Year of Retirement |
|--------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | Harduaganj TPS U-3 | 60.00 | 2010-11 |
| | | Obra TPS U-1 | 100.00 | |
| | | Obra TPS U-2 | 100.00 | |
| | | | 260.00 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|----------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 | Gujarat | Sabarmati TPS U-15 | 30.00 | 2010-11 |
| | | Sabarmati TPS U-16 | 30.00 | |
| | | | 60.00 | |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | Satpura TPS U-1 | 62.50 | 2011-12 |
| | | Satpura TPS U-2 | 62.50 | |
| | | Satpura TPS U-3 | 62.50 | |
| | | Satpura TPS U-4 | 62.50 | |
| | | Satpura TPS U-5 | 62.50 | |
| | | | 312.50 | |
| 4 | Maharashtra | Bhusawal TPS U-1 | 55.00 | 2010-11 |
| | | Paras TPS U-1 | 55.00 | |
| | | Parli TPS U-1 | 20.00 | |
| | | Parli TPS U-2 | 20.00 | |
| | | | 150.00 | |
| 5 | D.V.C. | Chandrapura TPS U-4 | 120.00 | 2010-11 |
| | | Chandrapura TPS U-5 | 120.00 | |
| | | Chandrapura TPS U-6 | 120.00 | |
| | | | 360.00 | |
| 6 | Jharkhand | Patratu TPS U-1 | 50.00 | |
| | | Patratu TPS U-2 | 50.00 | |
| | | Patratu TPS U-3 | 50.00 | |
| | | Patratu TPS U-4 | 50.00 | |
| | | Patratu TPS U-5 | 100.00 | |
| | | Patratu TPS U-6 | 100.00 | |
| | | | 400.00 | |
| 7 | Bihar | Barauni TPS U-1 | 50.00 | 2011-12 |
| | | Barauni TPS U-2 | 50.00 | |
| | | | 100.00 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 8 | West Bengal | Bandel TPS U-1 | 60.00 | 2010-11 |
| | | Bandel TPS U-2 | 60.00 | |
| | | Bandel TPS U-3 | 60.00 | |
| | | Bandel TPS U-4 | 60.00 | |
| | | D.P.L. TPS U-1 | 30.00 | |
| | | D.P.L. TPS U-2 | 30.00 | |
| | | New Cossipore TPS U-1 | 30.00 | |
| | | New Cossipore TPS U-2 | 30.00 | |
| | | New Cossipore TPS U-3 | 50.00 | |
| | | New Cossipore TPS U-4 | 50.00 | |
| | | | 460.00 | |

Total Capacity of the Units to be Retired = 2102.50 MW

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister has, in the annexure, given details of the coal-based power plants which are to be progressively retired. In retrofitting these plants, what special steps is the Ministry contemplating to ensure that the future power stations are really environment-friendly, that technologies are adopted for Carbon sequestering and that the Carbon-di-oxide emissions from future coal-based power plants are minimized?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, hon. Member thinks what he desires. Almost 35 units are going to be retired in the 11th Five Year Plan. He is concerned about the future power plants and Carbon emission. That is why Government of India has envisaged setting up of super critical plants. It is a new technology with five collaborations with indigenous companies. Also, there is our renovation and modernization programme through which we are trying to reduce Carbon emissions.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो कोयला आधारित विद्युत इकाइयाँ हैं, जिन प्रदेशों में वे इकाइयाँ पूर्व से चल रही हैं, उन प्रदेशों में कोयले का उत्पादन होता है। इसके बावजूद भी उन प्रदेशों को कोयला अन्य प्रदेशों से आयात करना पड़ता है और उन्हें उनकी मांग के अनुसार कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता। जो कोयला उपलब्ध कराया भी जाता है, वह अच्छी क्वालिटी का नहीं होता है, चूरा होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में जानना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने, जो कोयला आधारित विद्युत

इकाइयां चल रही हैं, उनके लिए कोयले की जो मांग की है, उस मांग के अनुसार क्या उन्हें कोयला उपलब्ध कराया जाता है? इसके अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश में जो कोयले की खदानें हैं, भंडार हैं, क्या वे वहीं से कोयला लेते हैं या उन्हें अन्य प्रदेशों से आयात करने के लिए कहा जाता है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो कहा है, कोयले का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, कोल लिंकेज, जो डिमांड आती है, जो डवेलपर आते हैं, उनके क्राइटेरिया को देखकर, तय करके, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी पुराने-पुराने और नए यूनिट हो हैं, उन यूनिट्स को कैसे दिया जाए, वह सब हमारी कोल मिनिस्ट्री, पावर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ मिलकर तय करती है। उस हिसाब से चाहें किसी राज्य में कोयला हो या न हो - पॉवर जेनरेशन पूरे देश के लिए हम करते हैं। उस हिसाब से वह क्राइटेरिया करके हम तय करते हैं। हालांकि देश में कोयले का उत्पादन कम होने की वजह से शॉर्टेज है, इसलिए उन इकाइयों को कोयला इंपोर्ट करने के लिए हम उनको सलाह देते हैं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि जिन प्रदेशों से आप कोयला आयात करते हैं उन प्रदेशों को आप प्राथमिकता देंगे कि वे अपने ही प्रदेश से अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक कोयला ले सकें? सर, वहां पूर्व में विद्युत इकाइयां चल रही हैं, इसलिए मैंने मंत्री जी से जानना चाहा था।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : कोल का लिंकेज तय किया जाता है और उसके लिए it is made with coal companies depending upon the requirement of the States and the utilities and availability जितनी इकाइयां हैं उसके लिए कितना चाहिए उसकी requirement पॉवर मिनिस्ट्री लिंकेज अनुमोदित करती है, उसके बाद कोल मिनिस्ट्री यह तय करती है।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मंत्री जी लिखा हुआ ही जवाब दे रहे हैं। मैं जो पूछ रही हूँ उसका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please write to the Minister.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, the question, of course, concerns assured supply of coal to the coal-based power units. At the end of the reply it has been mentioned by the Power Ministry that there are indications available to them that there is a shortage of coal and there is a gap between demand and supply. Through you, I would like to ask the Power Minister as to what are these indications. Coal is one industrial raw material for which subject to quality and ash content — we have enough laws in our country. If even that item has to be imported — we are importing everything else — is there rigid excessive Government control on these coal mines? Are some undesirable elements in certain parts of the country controlling these coal mines? Can't we do something to make enough coal available in this country?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Power recommends the requirement of coal to the Ministry of Coal. Then the allocation is done by the Ministry of Coal. The

Ministry of Coal is being insisted for more coal to be supplied. For long, efforts are being made to improve the coal supply and we request the Ministry of Coal also for this. The question raised by the hon. Member pertains to the Coal Ministry. So, I think the Coal Ministry could answer better.

Training Programmes by TRIFED

*325. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) has been organizing training programmes for ST artisans and minor forest produce gatherers for improving the production and sale of their various products;

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

(c) the details of technical training centres set up by TRIFED in various tribal areas in the country; and

(d) the number of ST artisans who have benefited in each of such technical training centres during 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) has been organizing training programmes for Scheduled Tribe (ST) (i) artisans and (ii) Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers for improving the production and sale of their various products. The training imparted by TRIFED relates to Handicrafts, Honey gathering, Gum Karaya collection, Mahua Flower collection, Lac cultivation, and making of leaf cups and plates (Dona/Pattal).

1. Training for tribal artisans:

TRIFED conducted Handicraft Development Training for tribals in 3 modules.

(i) Primary Level Training (PLT)

(ii) PLT-cum-Design Workshop Training followed by Reinforcement Training (PLT-DWT-RT)

- (iii) Design Workshop Training (DWT)
- (i) Primary Level Training (PLT)

This is meant for potential tribal members, where training on basic techniques of craft is being imparted to equip the artisans for producing the crafts. So far TRIFED has organized 37 PLT training and benefited 760 tribal artisans.
- (ii) PLT-cum-Design Workshop Training followed by Reinforcement Training (PLT-DWT-RT)

This training is for those tribal members, who perform well in the PLT and show potential of becoming craftsperson of better quality. The outcome of this intervention is to produce the artifacts, which are aesthetically acceptable, technically suitable and commercially viable. 243 tribals artisans have received this training in the 12 PLT DWT_RTS organized till date.
- (iii) Design Workshop Training (DWT)

This training is for the existing artisans/suppliers of TRIFED. It is related to further design and technology upgradation based on market feedback on the needs of product innovation, feature addition, uses diversification, etc. on utility and decorative products. 120 tribal artisans have benefited from the 6 DWTS undertaken so far.

II. Training for MFP Gatherers:

(1) Honey collection:

The basic objective of the Project is to improve the skill of tribal Honey Gatherers for harvesting of Honey in a scientific and eco friendly manner so that they are able to get better quality and quantity of Honey and ultimately better income. So far, TRIFED has organized training for 12,147 tribal beneficiaries in the various States.

(2) Gum Karaya:

The training is aimed at improving the skill of Gum Pickers in scientific tapping, collection, grading, packing and marketing of Gum Karaya. So far TRIFED has imparted training to 15,300 tribal gum pickers.

(3) **Mahuwa Flower:**

Under the Project, TRIFED provides training to the Mahuwa Flower collectors on the best practices of Mahuwa Flower collection, drying/ primary processing, grading, packing, value addition, storage, marketing etc. So far TRIFED has imparted training to 1,000 beneficiaries in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(4) **Lac Cultivation:**

The basic objective of the training is to improve the income of the Lac growers by promoting Lac cultivation activities during the lean period of agriculture. So far, TRIFED has undertaken mobilization and orientation programme for 4,790 beneficiaries, On-Farm training for 1,700 beneficiaries and training of trainers programme for 427 tribals, in the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(5) **Leaf Cups & Plates (Dona & Pattal):**

The training aims at developing the skill among the tribals to produce leaf cups and plates by using moulding and stitching machines. So far, 1240 beneficiaries have been given training and provided Dona/Pattal stitching machines.

(c) and (d) TRIFED has not set up any technical training centre in the country for the purpose of training tribal artisans and Minor Forest Produce gatherers.

श्री नन्द कुमार साय : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मधु संग्रह, गम कराया, मछुआ के फूल आदि के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी दी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और यह खर्च किस-किस प्रकार से किया गया है, इसका पूरा ब्यौरा दें?

श्री तुषारभाई चौधरी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो जानना चाहते हैं उसमें हम लोगों ने करीबन हनी कलेक्शन के लिए 12,147 और गम पिकर्स के लिए 15,300 और दौना पत्तल के लिए 1,240 हैं। इन सबको मिलाकर इसमें सब श्रेणियों में 6 लाख 36 हजार रुपए हमने छत्तीसगढ़ में ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए खर्च किया है।

श्री नन्द कुमार साय : मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थापित किए और इसमें 6 लाख 36 हजार खर्च किए हैं, इसमें से जो लाभान्वित हुए उनको कितनी राशि का लाभ मिला है और किस प्रकार का लाभ मिला है, यह जानकारी आप देने का कष्ट करें। माननीय सभापति, मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उत्तर दिया है कि तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना नहीं की गई है। तो क्या भविष्य में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना के संबंध में सरकार के पास कोई योजना है? छत्तीसगढ़ में लाभान्वितों की राशि का किस प्रकार से...।

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल हो गया है।

श्री तुषारभाई चौधरी : सर, जहां तक तकनीकी शिक्षण के लिए इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना का सवाल है, यह सब minor forest produce gathers जो होते हैं, वे बहुत scattered रहते हैं। उनको एक जगह पर लाकर ट्रेनिंग देना, यह बहुत मुश्किल काम है। इसीलिए हम तीन तरह की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। हम इसके लिए मास्टर ट्रेनर तैयार कर रहे हैं, जो गांव में जाकर minor forest produce gathers को ट्रेनिंग देंगे और वे लोग वहीं पर ट्रेनिंग लेकर के इम्पूवमेंट कर सकें, क्वालिटी इम्पूव कर सकें, क्वांटिटी इम्पूव कर सकें और इको-फ्रेंडली मैनर में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें। इस प्रकार से हमारा मंत्रालय उनके लिए काम कर रहा है।

श्री नन्द कुमार साय : सभापति महोदय...।

श्री सभापति : आपके सवाल अब खत्म हो गए।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : धन्यवाद सर। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि किसी भी राज्य के ट्रायबल एरिया में नेशनल लेवल का कोई ट्रेनिंग सेंटर नहीं है, ऐसा मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि गांव-गांव में जो ट्रेनिंग देने की बात उन्होंने जवाब में कही है, इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग अब तक राज्यों में और जिलों में कितनी हो चुकी है और ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद इसका क्या नतीजा निकला है? ट्रेनिंग देने के बाद लघु उद्योग बनाने की कोई ट्रायबल इंटरप्रेनियोर करना चाहता है, तो जहां पर लघु वन उद्योग का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा है अगर वह कुछ करना चाहेगा, तो उसको मदद देने के लिए क्या कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है?

श्री तुषारभाई चौधरी : चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि हनी गैदरर्स हैं, उसके लिए हमने पूरे देश में 12147 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है, जो गम पिकर्स हैं, उसके लिए हमने 15300 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है, जो महुआ फलावर्स गैदरर्स हैं, उसमें हमने 1000 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है और जो Lac growers हैं, उसमें हमने करीबन 7000 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है और Dona and Pattal की हमने 12040 लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है।

जहां तक tribal artisans का सवाल है artisan के लिए हम तीन प्रकार से ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। पहला हमारा काम प्राइमरी लेवल ट्रेनिंग देना, उसमें 60 दिन की सीमा होती है, उसमें हम ऐसे लोगों को पसन्द करते हैं, जो artisan के साथ जुड़े हुए हों, उनके बेटे, उनके सगे-संबंधियों को हम ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, जिससे कि वह कला लुप्त न हो जाए। दूसरी, हम उनको 45 दिन की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। इसके बाद Design Workshop Training होती है, वह 15 दिन की होती है और तब तक वह आर्टिस्ट पूरा तैयार हो जाता है। इस प्रकार से हमारी कार्यवाही चल रही है और हर एक ट्रेनिंग में 20 लाभार्थी होते हैं, तो उनके उनके ऊपर हम एक लाख रुपये खर्च करते हैं। स्टेटवाइज जितने भी लाभार्थी होंगे, प्रति 20 के हिसाब से हम एक लाख रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध कराते हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगी कि आपने उन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी और ट्रेनिंग देने के बाद क्या आपने कोई समीक्षा की है, कोई रिव्यू किया है जिन ट्रायबल्स ने ट्रेनिंग ली, उसके बाद उनको कुछ फायदा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है? यह मैं इसीलिए पूछ रही हूँ, क्योंकि हकीकत यह है कि इस समय पूरे ट्रायबल इलाके में minor forest produce का इतना संकट है और दाम इतने गिर चुके हैं कि चाहें आपने ट्रेनिंग दी या चाहें आपने कुछ भी किया, लेकिन उनको जो दाम minor forest produce के मिल रहे हैं, वे बहुत कम मिल रहे हैं। आपने हनी की बात की है, यहां बाजार में हनी का दाम इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है, लेकिन ट्रायबल्स जो इतना कष्ट करके हनी गैदर करते हैं, हनी गैदरर्स स्पॉट पर उसका दाम कम से कम एक तिहाई गिरा है। अभी मैं एक प्रदेश में गयी, आप लोग शिकाकाई की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, अभी शिकाकाई का दाम उस सरकार ने गिरा दिया है। अभी तेंदू पत्ता की बात कीजिए जो भी अभी minor forest produce है, ट्रेनिंग के बाद भी जो दाम गिर रहे हैं, उसके लिए मार्केटिंग फैंडरेशन का क्या कोई रोल हो सकता है कि वह कम से कम दाम की गारंटी दे, ताकि ट्रेनिंग का फायदा ट्रायबल्स को मिले।

श्री तुषारभाई चौधरी : चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या के विचार से सहमत हूँ क्योंकि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो minor forest gather हैं, उनकी आय इतनी कम हो जाती है कि वह मजबूरन वे काम छोड़कर राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना में, जहां पर उनको एक दिन में सौ रुपए मिलते हैं, काम करने चला जाता है। हमारी जानकारी में यह सब आया है इसीलिए हमने इस साल राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान हैदराबाद को शहद, गोंदकतीरा, महुआ फूल और दोना पत्ता की ट्रेनिंग तथा उसकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट का काम सौंपा है, जिसकी लागत बारह लाख दस हजार है। हम भी उस minor forest produce gathers के प्रति चिंतित हैं और हमारा विभाग भी इस काम के लिए कार्यरत है कि उन्हें कैसे ऊंचा उठाया जाए।

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSAYAN : Sir, I wish to ask who are these trainers. In this country. There is a long, long tradition of specialization of these forest gatherers of honey and dona-pattas. Who are the people who are going to train these people, and, what are their qualifications. Secondly, if they have been trained, and, if they have these skills, what is the relevance of these trained people of tribal India with our schemes of education, and, why can't they be put in the primary education as teachers.

श्री तुषारभाई चौधरी : चेयरमैन सर, जहां तक दोना पत्ता का सवाल है, हमने अभी इसके लिए बारह हजार चालीस लोगों को यह ट्रेनिंग दी है। हमने उनको मोल्टिंग मशीन और स्ट्रिपिंग मशीन भी दी है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो संगठन है, हम उनको भी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : महोदय, सवाल कुछ पूछा जा रहा है और जवाब कुछ दिया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Silence please.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : महोदय, यह क्या तरीका है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the answer to be completed...(Interruptions).. आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)... Please allow the answer to be completed.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : इनको ट्रेनिंग दिलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कमाल अख्तर साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़. आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister should answer the question...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Madhu, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Why are you...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please complete the answer...(Interruptions)... Please complete the answer.

श्री तुषारभाई चौधरी : चेयरमैन सर, हमने CCI पुर्ण को भी उसके लिए संकलित किया है और जहां तक minor forest produce gatherers का सवाल है, जैसे छत्तीसगढ़ है, तो छत्तीसगढ़ में minor forest produce gatherers फेडरेशन गवर्नमेंट संस्था है, जो ट्रेनिंग का काम करती है तथा एक NGO भी है, वह ट्रेनिंग का काम करती है। जहां-जहां पर भी हमारा ट्राइबल सबप्लान चल रहा है, उसके अंतर्गत NGO को चुनकर, हम ट्रेनिंग का काम भी कर रहे हैं।

Coal Production

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

(a) the details of coal production during the last two years, till date, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to close down the underground mines which are unproductive and not viable;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for production and supply of the requisite quantum of coal in the event of closure of these mines?

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

Statement

(a) The details of raw coal production of CIL/SCCL during the last two years
state-wise and company wise are given in the following table:

| Figures in '000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------------------|
| State | Year | ECL | BCCL | CCL | NCL | WCL | SECL | MCL | NEC | Total (CIL)* SCCL |
| West Bengal | 2008-09 | 15383 | 129 | | | | | | | 15512 |
| | 2009-10 | 16073 | 63 | | | | | | | 16136 |
| Jharkhand | 2008-09 | 12752 | 25385 | 43236 | | | | | | 81373 |
| | 2009-10 | 13994 | 27450 | 47079 | | | | | | 88523 |
| Assam | 2008-09 | | | | | | | | 1009 | 1009 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | | | | | 1113 | 1113 |
| Orissa | 2008-09 | | | | | | | 96336 | | 96336 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | | | | 104080 | | 104080 |
| Chattisgarh | 2008-09 | | | | | | 88719 | | | 88719 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | | | 95058 | | | 95058 |
| MP | 2008-09 | | | | 51621 | 7037 | 12431 | | | 71089 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | 53499 | 7122 | 12951 | | | 73572 |
| UP | 2008-09 | | | | 12029 | | | | | 12029 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | 14171 | | | | | 14171 |
| MH | 2008-09 | | | | | 37663 | | | | 37663 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | | 38613 | | | | 38613 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2008-09 | | | | | | | | | 44546 |
| | 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | 50425 |
| Grand Total | 2008-09 | 28135 | 25514 | 43236 | 63650 | 44700 | 101150 | 96336 | 1009 | 403730 |
| | 2009-10 | 30067 | 27513 | 47079 | 67670 | 45735 | 108009 | 104080 | 1113 | 431266 |

* Figures of 2009-10 are provisional.

The coal production from other sources during 2008-09 & 2009-10 was 44.48 mts and 49.87 mts respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is proposal to close down the unproductive and unviable underground mines in two subsidiaries of CIL, namely, Eastern Coalfield Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL). In ECL, out of eighty seven (87) underground mines, eighty six (86) mines are loss making. Exercise is being carried out for assessing economic viability of underground mines and high loss making underground mines which can not be revived or where mechanization can not be introduced are proposed to be closed down.

(d) The likely loss of coal production due to proposed closure of a few underground mines shall be met by opening additional districts in the running mines and through mechanization of existing mines.

श्री अमीर आलम खान : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले वर्ष मांग के अनुसार कोयले का उत्पादन काफी कम रहा है। सरकार मांग और आपूर्ति के अंतर को कम करने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है, जिससे इस्पात और विद्युत जैसे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिल सके?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को मैं पहली सूचना तो यह देना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल कोयले का उत्पादन उससे पिछले साल से ज्यादा रहा है। कम नहीं रहा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जितनी तेजी से इंडस्ट्रीलाइजेशन हो रहा है, उतनी तेजी के साथ हमारे देश की ग्रोथ बढ़ रही है, उतनी ही तेजी के साथ पावर की डिमांड बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जितनी पावर की डिमांड बढ़ रही है, उतनी ही कोयले की डिमांड भी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। पिछले साल के मुकाबले हमने इस साल कोयले का उत्पादन ज्यादा किया है। हम इसकी इतनी ज्यादा व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि आने वाले वर्षों में शायद हम देश में कोयले की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप अपना उत्पादन कर लें। इसके अलावा भारत सरकार ने यह भी व्यवस्था की है कि अगर कोई भी इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट कोयले का आयात करना चाहता है, इम्पोर्ट करना चाहता है, तो वह विदेशों से कोयले का इम्पोर्ट भी कर सकता है। क्योंकि हमारे देश में कोयले की जो क्वालिटी है, वह एवरेज क्वालिटी है, बहुत अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला नहीं होता है, जैसे स्टील इंडस्ट्री है, इसको अच्छी क्वालिटी के कोयले की जरूरत होती है। जैसे कि पेपर इंडस्ट्री है, इसको अच्छी क्वालिटी के कोयले की जरूरत होती है। जैसे कि पेपर इंडस्ट्री है, इसको अच्छी क्वालिटी के कोयले की जरूरत होती है, इसलिए उनके लिए पूरी व्यवस्था है कि वे चाहें तो विदेशों से कोयले का आयात कर सकते हैं। हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में पावर के लिए जितनी कोयले की जरूरत है, उतने कोयले का उत्पादन हम आने वाले वर्षों में पूरा कर लें। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Residential schools for tribal girls in Tamil Nadu

*327. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether residential schools for tribal girls are functioning in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of such residential schools in the State with funding from the Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has funded the running of a residential School by an NGO in Tamil Nadu in the last three years. Two Model Residential Schools have also been funded. These Schools are for both tribal boys and girls.

(c) and (d) Funding of the running of residential schools in a State in demand driven according to the provisions of the relevant scheme.

Commercial production of Bt. Brinjal

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the members of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee have given their dissent to the decision of the Committee that has cleared commercial production of Bt. Brinjal in the country;
- (b) whether the decision of the Committee was manipulated as the required 30 safety tests were not done;
- (c) whether there is no agreement even within Government as the Ministries of Science and Technology and Agriculture have found the production of Bt. Brinjal safe and his Ministry is denying it; and
- (d) what would be its impact on the conventional farming of Brinjal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Two Members and one Special Invitee of the Genetic Engineering approval Committee (GEAC) out of seventeen members and two special invitees did not support the decision of the GEAC on Bt. Brinjal.

(b) Bt. Brinjal event EE-1 has been developed in compliance with the prevailing regulatory procedures and biosafety guidelines. The decision of the GEAC on the safety of Bt. Brinjal for environmental release is based on (i) review by three high level technical Committees namely; the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulations and two Expert Committees constituted by the GEAC in 2006 and 2009; (ii) scientific facts / data generated during 2002-2009; and (iii) international experience with GM crops. Subsequently, based on the views of various stakeholders during the public consultations organized by the Ministry, moratorium has been imposed on commercialization of Bt. Brinjal until independent scientific studies establish, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment, including the rich genetic wealth of Brinjal existing in our country.

(c) No Sir. There is a general agreement within the concerned Ministries that biotechnology is an important tool for raising agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. At the same time, it must be ensured that it has no adverse effects on human and animal health, and bio-diversity. The GEAC has been requested to address the concerns for resolving all scientific issues relating to Bt. Brinjal.

(d) Concerns have been expressed that Bt. Brinjal would contaminate conventional crops and reduce the genetic diversity of Brinjal crop due to gene flow. However, environmental safety studies done so far, such as pollen flow, weediness, aggressiveness and crossability demonstrated that introgression of cry 1Ac gene has (i) in no way affected the outcrossing potential and weediness characteristics of *Solanum melongena* (cultivated Brinjal; (ii) confers no advantage to recipient plants in terms of aggressiveness or growth characteristics; and (iii) no instances of natural inter-specific hybridization with wild species have been reported for cultivated Brinjal. Therefore, even if gene flow occurs in exceptional circumstances, it is not expected to have any adverse impact on conventional crop.

Availability of judges

† *329. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of judicial posts is very less as compared to population of the country and the number of court cases;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to put a regulatory mechanism in place to streamline the judicial system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The number of Judges of the Supreme Court has been increased from 26 to 31 in the year 2009 to address the increasing workload of cases in the Supreme court. Similarly, the strength of High Court Judges is also reviewed every three years to suitably revise the same keeping in view the increase in pendency of cases.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the subordinate courts in the States vests with the concerned High Court. As such, the information on the number of Judges in position and the vacancies of Judges in the Subordinate Courts is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken a number of measures from time to time to streamline the judicial system which includes the following:

- (1) Establishment of Fast Track Courts
- (2) Establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass root level.
- (3) Introduction of some legislative measures for improvement in judicial procedure and for expediting disposal of civil and criminal cases in courts. The Criminal Procedure Code has been amended and the concept of 'Plea-Bargaining' has been introduced.
- (4) Alternative modes of disposal including mediation and conciliation have been encouraged.
- (5) Other measures like grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of specialized benches, setting up of special courts and organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals have also been taken.
- (6) Steps have also been taken for modernization of the judicial infrastructure through computerization of courts.
- (7) Capacity building of judges through the National Judicial Academy has been given high priority.

- (8) Several reform measures for speeding up the disposal of cases such as operations of shift courts have been recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

Environment clearance for solid waste management plant at Dundahera

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

(a) whether the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 were not followed by Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam while selecting the site for Solid Waste Management Plant at Dundahera;

(b) the reasons for ignoring the requirement of distance from schools, religious places and habitation clusters as contemplated in the law;

(c) the reasons for local residents being made to face consequences of garbage from other places being dumped in their village and expose them to all sorts of risk, besides having negative impact on the environment; and

(d) whether Government will deny environmental clearance to the proposed site in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Municipal Solid Waste dumping site at Dundahera has been identified by the Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam and notified by the Town and Country Planning Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The proposed site is not yet operational and environmental clearance has not been given by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority. The adequacy of the site and the environmental clearance for the site will be considered by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority after public hearing.

Threat of climate change

*331. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of threat of climate change to glaciers, rivers, forests, flora and fauna, cities on sea coast, agriculture, water security, food security, etc. in the country;

(b) whether the threat to all developmental areas has been quantified;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the initiatives undertaken to face this challenge; and

(e) the consequential effect of such initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (e) Climate change is a long-term phenomenon and has been duly recognized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its Fourth Assessment Report released in 2007. The Government is aware of the adverse impacts of climate change viz. increased frequency of extreme weather events, variation in pattern of monsoons, rise in surface temperature, sea level rise and melting of glaciers. Climate Change is also likely to have adverse impacts in various sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forests, natural eco-systems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure. No studies have quantified the threat to developmental areas.

The international community including India is actively engaged in finding ways and means of preventing climate change. As a part of the global efforts, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in 1992 and its Kyoto Protocol was negotiated in 1997.

Being aware of the likely implications of climate change the Government formulated National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and released it 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 form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change. The National Missions are being institutionalized by respective Ministries for implementation.

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

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

National Action Plan outlines steps that will enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path while yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively.

Effect of Coal Supply on UMPPs

*332. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether progress of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) cleared earlier by Government is as per their schedule and the likely years of their commissioning;

(b) whether the stagnant domestic coal production, with over dependence on Australia, the sole major global coal exporter, will force UMPPs to downgrade their generation capacities; and

(c) whether by the time of commissioning of the UMPPs *i.e.* after around 4-5 years the country would be in a position to compete with international bulk buyers like China and US for the sole global coal supplies from Australia?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) namely Mundra UMPP in Gujarat, Sasan UMPP in Madhya Pradesh, Krishnapatnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh and Talaiya UMPP in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the identified developers, selected through tariff based competitive bidding. As per revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and present status of project development as indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), two units of Mundra UMPP and one unit of Sasan UMPP are expected to come in this Plan period and rest of the units in 12th Plan. As per PPA, all the units of Krishnapatnam and Talaiya UMPPs are scheduled in 12th Plan except last unit of Talaiya which is scheduled in first year of 13th Plan.

(b) Pit head UMPPs have been allocated captive coal blocks and the coastal UMPPs envisage supply of imported coal, to be tied up by the successful developer. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the developers of two already awarded coastal UMPPs propose to import coal from Indonesia.

(c) In view of (b) above, the above UMPPs may not be competing with international bulk buyers for coal supplies from Australia.

Delay in implementation of Projects of NTPC

***333. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:** Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of concerns over inordinate delays in implementation of many long pending projects of NTPC, C&AG has been asked to look into the contractual agreements signed between NTPC and its suppliers and contractors for various projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether implementation of several NTPC projects has been stalled due to loopholes in the agreements entered into by it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government proposes to take to resolve such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The Office of the C&AG has informed that it has not received any communication to this effect.

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

(c) Implementation of large power projects is a process involving several contractors and suppliers, supplying various equipments, machinery and materials for the project spanning a period of 4-5 years from the time of award of main plant contract. During the process of implementation, the major factors contributing to delays are issues relating to slow progress of works, delay in supply of materials, change in scope of work, geological surprises etc.

(d) NTPC has informed that its procurement procedures are based on the principles of economy and efficiency which have been developed in line with widely accepted "Standard Bidding Document" adopted by the Government of India for World Bank Projects in India.

Based on the standard bidding documents, bidding document for a particular package is prepared and bids are invited from prospective bidders. In response bidders submit their proposal in line with the terms and conditions stipulated in bidding documents and after evaluating the bids, contracts are awarded to successful bidder.

NTPC has further informed that any contractual issue arising during the course of execution of a project in NTPC, is generally dealt with as per the provisions stipulated in the contract for amicable resolution; as such, there are no loopholes *i.e.*, omissions or ambiguity in contracts awarded by NTPC.

Pollution in river Bhima

*334. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the action Government is taking to control pollution in rivers, especially in Bhima river in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government has made any survey of pollution levels in Bhima river and Ujani dam built across the river;

(c) if not, by when it will be done; and

(d) the action Government will take to monitor/control pollution in Bhima river specifying the time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (d) The river conservation programme started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985. Subsequently, major tributaries of the river Ganga, namely, Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar were included under the GAP-II. In the year 1995, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was initiated covering 18 rivers in 46 towns spread over 10 States. This Plan presently covers 39 rivers in 168 towns spread over 20 States. Proposals received from State Governments from time to time for inclusion of additional rivers/towns in the NRCP are considered based upon the funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution, scope of coverage of works under other Central Plan Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and the Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns, State Governments' commitment for contribution of matching share of costs etc. No proposal for inclusion of river Bhima under NRCP has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) As per information from the Central Pollution Control Board, the results of the water quality monitoring indicate that the water quality does not meet the desired standards from Pune to Takli along river Bhima in the State of Maharashtra. The measured value of pollution indicator namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand ranges between 8.4 to 31.0 mg/l. The Ujani Dam is not a part of this polluted stretch of the river Bhima.

Electricity Trading

†*335. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the trading of electricity has been started in the country under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the number of companies in the country engaged in power trading;

(c) the average units of electricity being traded annually along with annual turnover thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the power companies have been found charging arbitrary prices for their electricity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Trading in electricity has been recognized as licensed activity for the first time under the Electricity Act, 2003. The Act defines trading as purchase of electricity for resale thereof and the expression "trade" shall be construed accordingly.

(b) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has informed that there are 39 inter-state trading licensees as on 31.3.2010 as per the list given in the Statement – I (*See below*), out of which 18 licensees are undertaking trading in electricity.

(c) As per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission the trading licensees submit information to the CERC about the volume of electricity transacted and its purchase and sale price, as per the requirement under the trading regulations notified by CERC. According to the Central Commission, total annual units of electricity traded in the country in inter-State transactions, its annual turnover and weighted average purchase and sale price from 2004-05 to December, 2009 is given in the Statement – II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The price in the short term market reflect demand and supply situation. The Electricity Act, 2003 does not envisage tariff determination for transactions in the short term market. Provided that the Appropriate Commission may, in case of shortage of supply of electricity, fix the minimum and maximum ceiling of tariff for sale or purchase of electricity in pursuance of an agreement, entered into between a generating company and a licensee or between licensees, for a period not exceeding one year to ensure reasonable prices of electricity. In accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003, development of market in power including trading falls in the jurisdiction of the

Appropriate Commission. In order to check the price volatility in the inter-State day-ahead market, CERC, *vide* their order dated 11.09.2009 had imposed a price bond for transactions in such market. This order was applicable for a period of 45 days and has lapsed since then.

The CERC is empowered to fix trading margin for inter-state trading in electricity. The Central Commission has already specified trading margins for such transactions in 2006. This was subsequently revised *vide* Regulation notified in January 10, 2010.

Statement – I

Trading Licensees as on 31.3.2010

| Name of the Trading Licensee | Licence issued dated | Present Category of Licence |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Lanco Electric Utility Ltd | 23.07.2004 | I |
| Vinergy International (P) Ltd | 12.07.2004 | I |
| Tata Power Trading Company (P) Ltd | 09.06.2004 | I |
| PTC India Limited | 30.06.2004 | I |
| DLF Power Ltd | 02.11.2004 | III |
| Adani Enterprises Ltd | 09.06.2004 | I |
| Reliance Energy Trading (P) Ltd | 30.06.2004 | I |
| NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd | 23.07.2004 | I |
| Karam Chand Thapar & Bros Ltd | 27.01.2005 | I |
| Subhash Kabini Power Corporation Ltd | 26.05.2005 | III |
| Maheshwari Ispat Ltd | 19.07.2005 | III |
| Special Blasts Ltd | 21.07.2005 | III |
| Instinct Advertisement & Marketing Ltd | 07.09.2005 | III |
| Essar Electric Power Development Corporation | 14.12.2005 | II |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|------------|-----|
| Suryachakra Power Corporation (P) Ltd | 22.02.2006 | III |
| JSW Power Trading Company Ltd | 25.04.2006 | I |
| BGR Energy Systems Ltd | 07.12.2006 | I |
| Visa Power Ltd | 28.06.2007 | III |
| Pune Power Development Pvt Ltd | 21.08.2007 | III |
| Patni Projects Pvt Ltd | 23.08.2007 | III |
| Ispat Energy Ltd | 30.08.2007 | III |
| Greenko Energies (P) Ltd | 22.01.2008 | III |
| Vandana Global Ltd | 20.02.2008 | II |
| Vandana Vidyut Ltd | 03.04.2008 | II |
| Indrajit Power Technology (P) Ltd | 16.05.2008 | II |
| Audhunic Alloys & Power Ltd | 26.06.2008 | I |
| Indiabulls Power Trading Ltd | 12.09.2008 | III |
| Indiabulls Power Generation Ltd | 12.09.2008 | III |
| Chhattisgarh Energy Trading Co (P) Ltd | 16.09.2008 | II |
| RPG Power Trading Company Ltd | 23.09.2008 | I |
| GMR Energy Trading Ltd | 14.10.2008 | I |
| Jain Energy Ltd | 14.10.2008 | II |
| Righill Electrics Limited | 11.11.2008 | III |
| Shyam Indus Power Solutions (P) Ltd | 11.11.2008 | III |
| Global Energy Limited | 28.11.2008 | I |
| Knowledge Infrastructure Systems (P) Ltd | 18.12.2008 | I |
| Mittal Processors (P) Ltd | 12.02.2009 | III |
| Godavari Power & Ispat Ltd | 28.04.2009 | III |
| Shree Cement Ltd | 16.03.2010 | I |

Statement – II

Volume and Price of Electricity Transacted through Trading Licensees

| Year | Volume of electricity transacted through inter- State trading licensees (Billion kWh) | Weighted Average Purchase Price (Rs/kWh) | Weighted Average Sale Price (Rs/kWh) | Weighted Average Trading Margin (Rs/kWh) | Turnover (Rs crore) |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|--|------------------------|
| 2004-05 | 11.85 | 2.26 | 2.32 | 0.06 | 2748.39 |
| 2005-06 | 14.19 | 3.14 | 3.23 | 0.09 | 4582.99 |
| 2006-07 | 15.02 | 4.47 | 4.51 | 0.04 | 6775.26 |
| 2007-08 | 20.96 | 4.48 | 4.52 | 0.04 | 9476.08 |
| 2008-09 | 21.92 | 7.25 | 7.29 | 0.04 | 15977.43 |
| April- December 2009 | 19.72 | 5.28 | 5.32 | 0.04 | 10492.08 |

Project Proposals from Mizoram

*336. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the project proposals received from the Mizoram Government during the current financial year;
- (b) the details of the projects sanctioned till date; and
- (c) the details of the projects retained and those rejected by his Ministry and the reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) :
 (a) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region have received 41 project proposals with a total estimated cost of Rs. 621.56 crore from the Government of Mizoram for 2010-2011 through their letters of 27 January, 2010 and 06 April, 2010 for funding them under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Name and estimated cost of these projects are given in the Statement (See below).

- (b) and (c) No project has yet been sanctioned from the list of projects submitted for 2010-11.

Statement

Project Proposals from Mizoram

| Sl.No. | Name of the Project | Estimated Cost (Rs. In crore) |
|--------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Construction of Community Hall at Kolasib, Kolasib District | 3.60 |
| 2 | Construction of Lunglei Bypass Road, Lunglei District | 20.00 |
| 3 | Reconstruction of PHQ's Complex, Shivaji Tilla, Khatla, Aizawl, Aizawl District | 13.58 |
| 4 | Multi level parking, community centre & office complex at Aizawl North | 15.76 |
| 5 | District Sport Complex Thenzawl | 39.90 |
| 6 | Construction of New Market Building Phase II, Aizawl, Aizawl District | 6.50 |
| 7 | Construction of proposed Vanapa Multi-Complex at Aizawl, Aizawl District | 50.00 |
| 8 | Construction of State Highway from Aizawl to W. Lungdar through Reiek, Aizawl & Mamit District | 19.53 |
| 9 | Improvement of Kanghmun-New Khawlek road, Lunglei & Aizawl District | 45.00 |
| 10 | Development Scheme of Lengpui Airport Town with special reference to Lengpui Master Plan, Mamit District | 8.00 |
| 11 | Construction of Hlimen Mini Sport Complex at Tlangnuam R.D. Block, Aizawl District | 3.00 |
| 12 | Construction of School building within LADC (Phase II), Lai-Autonomous District Council | 11.32 |
| 13 | Infrastructure improvement of Saiha Town, Mara- Autonomous District Council | 31.85 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---|-------|
| 14 | Construction of Secretariat building at Kamala Nagar, Chakma-Autonomous District Council | 5.24 |
| 15 | Construction of Head Office building for the P&E Department, Mizoram, Aizawl District | 13.45 |
| 16 | Construction of 2x25.0 Km 132 KV Melriat — Khumtung lines on lattice type towers I & II, Aizawl District | 14.16 |
| 17 | Infrastructural Development of Government Champhai College, Champai District | 10.75 |
| 18 | Construction of Mizoram College of Nursing Complex at Falkawn, Aizawl District | 18.35 |
| 19 | Construction of 50 bedded lawngtlai Hospital, Lai-Autonomous District Council | 14.53 |
| 20 | Sialkal Multipurpose Community Project at Aizawl, Aizawl District | 3.48 |
| 21 | Construction of Training Hall and Conference Hall of ATI, Aizawl District | 9.21 |
| 22 | Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme, Champhai District | 25.00 |
| 23 | Chawngte Water Supply Scheme, Chawngte & Chakma & Lai & Lunglei District | 5.89 |
| 24 | Tlabung Water Supply Scheme, Lunglei District | 6.56 |
| 25 | Buarpui Water Supply Scheme, Lunglei District | 3.22 |
| 26 | Haulawng Water Supply Scheme, Lunglei District | 4.29 |
| 27 | Bilkhawthlir Water Supply Scheme, Kolasib District | 7.64 |
| 28 | Construction of Lai students' hostel at Aizawl, Aizawl District | 6.32 |
| 29 | Construction of protection of the Lairam Medical Centre and Hospital at Lawngtlai, Lai-Autonomous District Council | 12.00 |
| 30 | Minor Irrigation and Agricultural Land Development in MADC (<i>i.e.</i> all along the River Palak and River Sala flat lands areas), Mara-Autonomous District Council | 37.98 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|---|--------|
| 31 | Construction of District Council Secretariat Building of MADC, Saiha | 18.94 |
| 32 | Construction of Judicial building infrastructure within CADC, Mizoram, Chakma-Autonomous District Council | 6.15 |
| 33 | Construction of Kamala Nagar College, Chawngte, Mizoram, Chakma-Autonomous District Council | 3.00 |
| 34 | Construction of Government Housing Complex, Lunglei, Lunglei District | 15.00 |
| 35 | Construction of sport Indoor stadium at Khawzawl RD Block, Champhai District | 5.73 |
| 36 | Construction of Mini Sports Complex at Vairengte, Kolasib District | 3.40 |
| 37 | Construction of Multipurpose Community Centre at Champhai, Champhai District | 3.63 |
| 38 | Construction of Multipurpose Centre at Bawngkawn Chhim Veng, Aizawl, Mizoram, Aizawl District | 3.10 |
| 39 | Tuipang Water Supply Scheme, Mara-Autonomous District Council | 10.34 |
| 40 | Establishment of Sainik School at Chhingchhip, Serchhip District | 82.89 |
| 41 | Construction of standard Bus Terminal at Silchar | 3.27 |
| TOTAL : | | 621.56 |

Noise pollution level

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

(a) whether Government is planning to map noise level in a systematic manner across seven major cities;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when will it be ready;
- (c) whether Government has found that noise pollution level is high in these cities; and
- (d) 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 Central Government has undertaken the task of setting up of a national level ambient noise monitoring network through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Noise level mapping is a different exercise and ambient noise monitoring is a basic step before noise mapping. A roadmap has been developed by the CPCB for ambient noise monitoring in seven cities, namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Lucknow for establishment of ten monitoring stations in each city.

(c) and (d) CPCB and the SPCBs/PCCs have been carrying out sporadic noise monitoring in urban areas, including above seven cities, mainly during festivals such as Deepawali. A few SPCBs and PCCs have initiated regular noise monitoring in recent years. As per available data, the prescribed noise standards for respective zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential or Silence) are getting exceeded at many locations. However, a definite trend cannot be ascertained since data is available only for a limited period.

The natural environment contains many sources of noise, such as, wind, volcanoes, oceans and animals, which are familiar intrusions accepted at various levels. Man-made noise, such as those from machines, automobiles, explosives, public address systems and firecrackers are more contentious. The practice of using sound emitting firecrackers and public address systems on religious occasions & weddings, playing of bands during processions, blowing of horns during movement of traffic, operation of generator sets and spurt in construction activities are responsible for high ambient noise levels in urban centres.

Shortage of Coal

*338. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is aware that power generation is hindered in many power generation stations in the country due to shortage of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any special request has been made to his Ministry regarding the need of coal for captive power plant of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) at Angul in Orissa; and
- (d) if so, the specific steps taken by his Ministry in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has not reported any generation loss at thermal power plants on account of shortage of coal. In respect of some of the power plants, due to lesser materialization of indigenous coal as against the planned movement of coal on account of loading/unloading and movement constraints, short term production constraints in the linked sources etc. there has been some depletion of coal stocks in the past. However, the overall coal stocks with power plants increased from 11.72 Million Tonnes as on 31.03.2009 to 14.16 Million Tonnes as on 31.03.2010. Further, the pit head stock with coal companies has also increased from 47.73 Million Tonnes as on 31.03.2009 to 63.07 Million Tonnes as on 30.03.2010.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received for augmenting coal supplies to the Captive Power Plants of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO). As per provisions of New coal Distribution Policy, coal supplies to all Captive Power Plants, including NALCO, are required to be regulated by the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) concluded between consumers and concerned coal company. During 2009-10, as against Fuel Supply Agreement commitment of 48.75 Lakh Tonnes for the Captive Power Plants of NALCO at Angul, Orissa, the actual supply from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has been 48.80 Lakh Tonnes and, therefore, the coal supplies have been commensurate with the FSA commitment.

Increase in Business of FPI

*339. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an increase in the business of food processing industries has been registered in the country, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase between 2004-05 and 2009-10; and

(c) the percentage of increase in production and export of processed food products in the country during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The food processing industries are set up both in the organized and unorganized sector. As such, the consolidated data pertaining to the increase in the business of food processing industries is not maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing industries. However, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector including rural areas i.e. 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 for which the allocation of funds has been grossly insufficient over the years. During the first three years of 11th Five Year Plan i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the Ministry has received Rs. 200.00 Crores, Rs.242.00 Crores and Rs. 340.00 crores respectively against an average annual plan outlay of Rs. 800.00 crore.

Apart from above, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 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 under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization/Expansion of food processing industries. Under this scheme, the food processing sector has been considered as high employment generating sector, it is estimated that for every Rs. 1 crore invested, it creates 18 jobs directly and 64 jobs indirectly in the organized sector and 20 jobs in the unorganized sector across the supply chain. This scheme is business oriented scheme in the food processing sector including rural areas in the country.

(c) The data pertaining to the growth of export of processed food items, as taken from the APEDA web-site, is enclosed as Statement-I, II and III.

Statement – I

Details Pertaining to the Growth of Export of Processed Fruits and Vegetables from 2005-06 to 2008-09

| Item | Qty in MTS value in crores | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | |
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Processed Fruits & Vegetables | | | | | | | | |
| Dried & Preserved Vegetables | 133787.97 | 397.00 | 119270.43 | 427.54 | 125726.28 | 429.94 | 147861.21 | 496.42 |
| Mango Pulp | 134613.2 | 364.24 | 156835.51 | 505.83 | 166752.17 | 509.69 | 173013.6 | 752.99 |
| Other Processed Fruits & Vegetables | 272528.68 | 740.90 | 318067.57 | 955.51 | 311756.29 | 962.82 | 387126.42 | 1371.79 |
| Pulses | 451626.05 | 1124.66 | 255084.47 | 789.99 | 170614.39 | 549.01 | 136880.08 | 542.32 |
| Total for Processed Fruits & Vegetables | 992555.9 | 2626.80 | 849257.98 | 2678.87 | 774849.13 | 2451.45 | 844881.31 | 3163.52 |
| Other Processed Foods | | | | | | | | |
| Groundnuts | 190053.34 | 513.69 | 251428.65 | 798.46 | 269587.64 | 1054.08 | 297890.37 | 1239.01 |
| Guargum | 186718.4 | 1049.23 | 189304.36 | 1125.79 | 211166.56 | 1125.75 | 258567.56 | 1338.99 |
| Jaggery & Confectionery | 112644.06 | 264.97 | 455935.85 | 873.46 | 2408129.7 | 2810.68 | 1467904.9 | 2004.82 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|----------|
| Cocoa Products | 2525.11 | 24.31 | 3412.21 | 40.12 | 4979.27 | 42.26 | 6831.9 | 84.04 |
| Cereal Preparations | 112485.81 | 542.26 | 111123.05 | 598.80 | 135962.85 | 677.35 | 206928.49 | 1100.93 |
| Alcoholic Beverages | 66051.94 | 209.02 | 50771.79 | 221.94 | 59614.33 | 338.56 | 56152.89 | 542.54 |
| Miscellaneous Preparations | 64416.31 | 305.69 | 77426.45 | 336.88 | 130760.28 | 474.47 | 139637.31 | 591.73 |
| TOTAL for Other Processed Foods | 734894.97 | 2909.16 | 1139402.36 | 3995.45 | 3220200.63 | 6523.15 | 2433913.42 | 6902.06 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1727450.87 | 5535.96 | 1988660.34 | 6674.32 | 3995049.76 | 8974.60 | 3278794.73 | 10065.58 |
| Growth in value (%) | | | | 20.56 | | 34.46 | | 12.16 |

Statement – II

Details Pertaining to the growth of export of processed alcoholic beverages during 2005-06 to 2008-09

| Product | Qty in mt, Value in lakhs | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | |
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 22083019 Others Whiskies in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 1145.65 | 834.96 | 5039.86 | 3189.85 | 3685.98 | 3609.62 | 9932.83 | 11258.81 |
| 22083011 Bourbon Whiskey in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 2104.06 | 2127.31 | 2411.49 | 1956.85 | 8960.61 | 7905.2 | 5805.92 | 7998.48 |
| 22082019 Other spirits in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 93 | 24 | 20 | 7.19 | 514.38 | 462.23 | 2827.32 | 6141.43 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 22030000 Beer made from malt | 10648.86 | 2982.65 | 9498.59 | 2979.62 | 10201.16 | 2895.7 | 12699.69 | 4589.88 |
| 22083099 Other Whiskey in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 4624.67 | 2234.15 | 1900.18 | 1600.53 | 3605.13 | 3542.88 | 2772.37 | 3966.09 |
| 22082099 Other Spirits in containers holding more than 2 ltrs | 240.04 | 233.21 | 522.32 | 900.48 | 73.6 | 76.66 | 1301.36 | 2984.88 |
| 22071090 Other rectified spirit alcohol vol. >80% | 1274.85 | 313.08 | 9992.95 | 2819.13 | 8162.55 | 3114.12 | 6459.59 | 2256.26 |
| 22087011 Liquors in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 113.27 | 212.01 | 103 | 143 | 106.45 | 102.36 | 651.97 | 1901.38 |
| 22060000 Other Fermented beverages (e.g., cider, perry, mead), mixtures of fermented beverages and non- alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included | 142.08 | 81.15 | 107.2 | 45.09 | 153.59 | 86.9 | 276.72 | 1830.92 |
| 22072000 Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength | 37273.2 | 7986.67 | 10082.68 | 2515.54 | 13540.36 | 4146.91 | 4423.71 | 1548.34 |
| 22083091 Bourbon Whiskey in containers holding more than 2 ltrs | 166.04 | 101.47 | 290.31 | 350.57 | 202.8 | 272.58 | 653.77 | 1035.99 |
| 22082092 Liquors in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 1 | 0.51 | 76.8 | 54.16 | 94.6 | 179.19 | 246.11 | 1012.45 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 22082011 Brandy in containers holding 2 Liters or less | 231.35 | 138.52 | 322.07 | 229.48 | 2442.78 | 1918.23 | 348.63 | 986.43 |
| 22084011 Rum in Containers Holding 2 Ltr or Less | 1381.7 | 782.95 | 1345.49 | 829.48 | 1078.89 | 789.4 | 256.63 | 846.87 |
| 22042990 Other wines of Grapes Excluding Grape Must | 207.8 | 248.87 | 280.05 | 303.73 | 333.57 | 442.3 | 672.08 | 839.73 |
| 225083013 Blended Whiskey in Containers Holding 2 Ltr or Less | 1216.79 | 820.32 | 482.13 | 728.74 | 218.61 | 411.7 | 226.61 | 554.25 |
| 22082012 Liquors in Containers holding 2 ltr or less | 40.55 | 12.44 | 38.12 | 93.74 | 38.05 | 53.2 | 237.65 | 540.59 |
| 22042190 Other wines of Fresh Grapes including Grape Must | 151.67 | 198.97 | 115.19 | 93.03 | 881.71 | 727.88 | 826.34 | 537.48 |
| 22071019 Other Rectified Spirit | 120 | 32.21 | 1854.11 | 439.03 | 1234.42 | 357.13 | 857 | 336.98 |
| 22089019 other in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 0.5 | 2.02 | 3 | 5.2 | 91.73 | 114.2 | 72.46 | 289.18 |
| 22085013 Vodka in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.07 | 228.68 |
| 22082091 Other Brandy | 0 | 0 | 50.35 | 22.45 | 74.1 | 59.78 | 35.47 | 185.67 |
| 22089099 Other in containers holding more than 2 Ltr | 925.3 | 179.12 | 133.67 | 523.53 | 75.98 | 29.45 | 36.56 | 181.51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 22084091 Rum in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0 | 0 | 147.99 | 94.6 | 597.16 | 444.26 | 107.82 | 171.81 |
| 22084092 Tafia in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74.3 | 49.28 | 105.07 | 167.91 |
| 22086093 Vodka in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.64 | 164.6 |
| 22084012 Tafia in containers holding 2 ltrs or less | 10 | 9.89 | 35.9 | 26.79 | 9 | 11.58 | 69.35 | 158.23 |
| 22071011 Concentrates of alcoholic beverages (Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol. or higher) | 1063.89 | 344.11 | 2515.27 | 786.14 | 238.02 | 96.77 | 167.75 | 134.6 |
| 22083092 Scotch in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0.6 | 2.17 | 63.7 | 108.31 | 26.29 | 35.64 | 191.86 | 117.47 |
| 22083012 Scotch in Containers holding 2 ltr or less | 247.27 | 128.95 | 268.22 | 282.11 | 1129.48 | 988.74 | 55.05 | 106.6 |
| 22089011 Tequila in containers holding 2 ltr or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.2 | 103.52 |
| 22085011 Gin in Containers Holding 2 ltrs or less | 76.19 | 46.91 | 236.68 | 144.4 | 171.91 | 136.72 | 65.93 | 89.52 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 22042910 Port and other red wines of grape must | 3.55 | 3.58 | 311.2 | 76.99 | 13.53 | 8.84 | 81.5 | 33.31 |
| 22087091 liquors in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 18.37 | 8.89 | 32.93 |
| 22041000 Sparkling wine of fresh grapes | 74.52 | 49.04 | 318.46 | 242.82 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 26.69 | 21.61 |
| 22043000 Other grape must | 3.79 | 3.38 | 0 | 0 | 48.8 | 64.52 | 48.11 | 21.17 |
| 22087092 Cordials in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 14 | 2.95 | 15 | 31.61 | 0.1 | 0.14 | 4.86 | 17.42 |
| 22083093 Blended Whiskey in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 376 | 138.66 | 14 | 4.79 | 220.03 | 306.54 | 3.95 | 17.11 |
| 22090020 Synthetic Vinegar | 10.5 | 2.69 | 78 | 27.09 | 3.28 | 2.67 | 5.58 | 7.49 |
| 22085091 GIN in containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49.08 | 64.52 | 0.9 | 1.26 |
| 22059000 Other Vermouth & oth. Wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants/aromatic substances | 12.72 | 19.21 | 13.32 | 8.96 | 4.5 | 7.83 | 1.29 | 1.25 |
| 22090010 Brewed Vinegar | 173.6 | 37.16 | 111.35 | 37.91 | 63.01 | 9.06 | 3.08 | 1.11 |
| 22042120 Sherry and other white wines | 16.12 | 6 | 22.5 | 32.02 | 0 | 0 | 0.24 | 0.98 |
| 22042920 Sherry and other white wines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.18 | 0.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 22089091 Tequilain containers holding more than 2 ltr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4.66 | 0 | 0 |
| 22051000 Vermouth & other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants/ aromatic substances | 2.2 | 3.25 | 0 | 0 | 34.85 | 12.51 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 64187.33 | 20344.54 | 48821.15 | 21734.96 | 58507.47 | 33560.31 | 52696.8 | 53422.37 |
| Growth in value(%) | | | | 6.83 | | 54.41 | | 59.18 |

Source: DGCIS

Statement – III

Details pertaining to the growth of export of dairy products from 2005-06 to 2008-09

| Item | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| Dairy Products | 75551.39 | 67668.25 | 45371.84 | 43457.80 | 69415.44 | 86656.36 | 70146.77 | 98086 |
| Growth in value(%) | | | | -35.78 | | 99.40 | | 13.19 |

Power generation potential in Bihar

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

- (a) whether Government has not been able to tap the hydro power potential available in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of thermal power plants sanctioned in the State and how many of them have not been made operational till date together with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is no progress in the industrial sector in the State due to shortage of power; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage of power in the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As per Re-assessment study carried out by Central Electricity Authority the hydro power potential of Bihar was assessed as 70 MW in terms of installed capacity out of which 45 MW (65%) has already been developed. The detail is given below:

| Sl.No. | Name of scheme | Assessed installed Capacity (MW) | Developed installed capacity (MW) |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Eastern Gandak Canal | 40 | 15 |
| 2 | Sone Canal | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | Kosi Canal | 20 | 20 |
| | TOTAL | 70 | 45 |

(c) Details of thermal power projects under construction in the state of Bihar are given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Unit No. | Capacity MW | Original Commis-sioning Schedule | Expected Commis-sioning Schedule | Reasons for Delay (if any) |
|---------|---------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Barh STPP | U-1 | 660 | 08/09 | 12 th Plan | Delay in start of erection by |
| | St-1 NTPC | U-2 | 660 | 06/10 | 12 th Plan | M/s Techno-prom- export, |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|--|-------|------|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | U-3 | 660 | 04/11 | 12 th Plan | Russia. Matter could not be resolved with them in line with adjudicator's ruling. Alternative course of action as per contractual provision being pursued. |
| 2 | Nabi Nagar TPP (NTPC JV with Railways) | U-1 | 250 | 03/11 | 07/12 (12 th Plan) | Balance Land acquisition: |
| | | U-2 | 250 | 07/11 | 01/13 (12 th Plan) | *120 acres of land yet to be acquired. |
| | | U-3 | 250 | 11/11 | 07/13 (12 th Plan) | *Dispute yet to be resolved for about 90 acre of land (falling in the main plant area in different patches). |
| | | U-4 | 250 | 03/12 | 01/14 (12 th Plan) | Development of site infrastructure. |
| 3 | Barh STPP St-II, NTPC | U-1 | 660 | 03/13 | 10/12 | Work is in progress. |
| | | U-2 | 660 | 01/14 | 08/13 | |
| | | TOTAL | 4300 | | | |
| (d) Power Supply position in Bihar during 2009-10 is given below: | | | | | | |
| | Peak demand | | - | | 2249 MW | |
| | Peak met | | - | | 1509 MW | |
| | Peak demand Shortate | | - | | 740 MW (32.9%) | |
| | Energy requirement | | - | | 11763 MU | |
| | Energy available | | - | | 9939 MU | |
| | Energy Shortage | | - | | 1824 MU (15.5%) | |

Power shortage is experienced generally all over the country. Industrial progress of State depends on host of factors and slow progress in industrial sector of Bihar cannot be attributed solely to shortage of power in the State.

(e) For meeting the power shortage Bihar state authorities would have to procure power either from central power projects if UMPPs or set-up new power generation plants in State or private sector. State Authorities may also have to procure power from open market through Case I bidding.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Accidents during mining

†2445. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of accidents during coal mining has increased during the last five years in which many miners have lost their lives;

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

(c) the details of the policy of Government to check corruption prevalent in coal sector and to avoid the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. State-wise details of fatal accidents and fatalities are given as under:

| State | Year | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | A | F | A | F | A | F | A | F | A | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 12 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| Assam | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Jharkhand | 25 | 45 | 19 | 68 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 25 |
| Maharashtra | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 16 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| Orissa | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| West Bengal | 12 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 88 | 109 | 67 | 125 | 69 | 71 | 64 | 87 | 75 | 86 |

Note: Figures for 2009 are provisional and subject to reconciliation with DGMS

Legend: A: Fatal Accident, F: Fatality

(c) Yes, Sir. The measures taken by Government to curb corruption in coal sector are as following:-

- i) Implementation of Integrity Pact.
- ii) Improving vigilance administration by leveraging technology; curbing malpractices by increasing transparency through effective use of Website and bringing about accountability in the discharge of duties and in public dealings.
- iii) Appointment of Independent External Monitors for Coal India and Subsidiary Companies as per CVC circular to review and oversee the implementation of Integrity Pact Programme.
- iv) Sensitive posts have been identified for effective compliance with directives of CVC regarding transfer of personnel working in sensitive posts.
- v) Preparation of Agreed list.
- vi) Updating the List of officials with doubtful Integrity.
- vii) Regular Interaction with CBI.
- viii) Organizing Inter-active session amongst high ranking officers of CIL & Subsidiaries and CVOs & CVC.
- ix) Transparency in actions highlighted during the session on Right to Information ACT at IICM Ranchi.

- x) Rationalization of existing contract management manual.
- xi) Referring cases to CTE's examination.
- xii) Monitoring of court cases arising out of punitive vigilance action.
- xiii) Undertaking System improvement studies.

Coal India Limited (CIL) has formulated a Safety Policy for ensuring safety in mines. The salient features of Safety Policy of CIL are as under.

1. Operations and systems — planned and designed to reduce mining hazards;
2. Compliance of Statutory provisions;
3. Improvement in working conditions by adopting appropriate technology;
4. Provide material and monetary resources for execution of Safety Plans;
5. Deploy safety personnel exclusively for safety;
6. Promoting Worker participation in Safety Management;
7. Prepare Annual Safety Plan and long term Safety Plan;
8. Multi-level monitoring of the implementation of the Safety Plans;
9. Continuous education, training and retraining on safety oriented skills;
10. Continue efforts to ensure better the living conditions.

Mining of Coal reserves at Munabhatti

†2446. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are coal reserves at Munabhatti near Vagracot at Darjeeling in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal for its mining; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a new policy is being formulated for mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per national inventory of geological resources of India carried out of Geological Survey of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India as on 01.04.2009, nominal amount of coal resources are reported in Darjeeling coalfield and as such there is no proposal of mining these reserves at present by Coal India Limited.

Coal supply in Thermal Power Houses

†2447. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to increase coal supply to thermal power plants situated in Madhya Pradesh and for providing coal linkage from mines in the State has been received;
- (b) if so, the action taken, so far, on the proposal; and
- (c) by when the pending proposal would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Presently, supply of coal to power stations, including those located in Madhya Pradesh, is being governed by Fuel Supply Agreements, which inter alia, indicates the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) as allocated by the Central Electricity Authority. Therefore, any additional allocation over and above the Annual Contracted Quantity has to be decided by Central Electricity Authority, keeping in view the overall coal availability in the country and other relevant facts.

At present, the power stations located in Madhya Pradesh are getting coal supplies from mines located in Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and nearby areas of Maharashtra. Since coal production is limited to only eight states and consumers are located all over the country, supply of coal from producing states to non-producing states becomes inevitable.

Allocation of Coal blocks

2448. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the current status of the request made by the Orissa Government for allocation of coal blocks for long term linkage to various projects;
- (b) the action taken by Government thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has any plan to review the present policy of coal block distribution; and

(d) the quality of coal that is available in different States, including Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Government of Orissa has made a request for allocation of ten coal blocks for allocation to M/s Orissa Mining Corporation, State Public Sector Undertaking of Orissa. As on date, there are no coal blocks on offer for allocation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Out of 267.21 billion tonnes of geological resources of Indian coal (estimated so far up to 01.04.2009), coking coal is available in four States and non-coking coal is available in 11 States of the country, including Orissa. The coal of 4 north-eastern States are high-sulphur coal. The details of quality of coal that is available in different States, including Orissa is given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

The Details of Quality of Coal available in different States:

(in Million Tonnes)

| State | Geological Resources of Coal | | | Total |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| | Proved | Indicated | Inferred | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. Coking Coal: | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 71 | 99 | 0 | 170 |
| Jharkhand | 16722 | 11655 | 1661 | 30038 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 354 | 1560 | 273 | 2187 |
| West Bengal | 398 | 451 | 168 | 1017 |
| SUB-TOTAL: | 17545 | 13765 | 2102 | 33412 |
| B. Non-coking Coal: | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 9194 | 6748 | 2985 | 18927 |
| Assam | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bihar | 0 | 0 | 160 | 160 |
| Chhattisgarh | 10839 | 29093 | 4381 | 44313 |
| Jharkhand | 22758 | 19239 | 4677 | 46674 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7687 | 8735 | 2372 | 18794 |
| Maharashtra | 5255 | 2907 | 1992 | 10154 |
| Orissa | 19944 | 31484 | 13799 | 65227 |
| Sikkim | 0 | 58 | 43 | 101 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 866 | 196 | 0 | 1062 |
| West Bengal | 11255 | 11152 | 4903 | 27310 |
| SUB-TOTAL : | 87798 | 109615 | 35312 | 232725 |

C. High-Sulphur Coal of NE region:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 31 | 40 | 19 | 90 |
| Assam | 348 | 33 | 3 | 384 |
| Meghalaya | 89 | 17 | 471 | 577 |
| Nagaland | 9 | 0 | 13 | 22 |
| SUB-TOTAL : | 477 | 90 | 506 | 1073 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 105820 | 123470 | 37920 | 267210 |

(Source: Geological Survey of India's Inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal as on 1.4.09.)

Royalty on Coal to West Bengal

2449. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to clear accrued arrears of royalty on coal to the West Bengal Government;
- (b) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) There are no outstanding dues on account of royalty to the State of West Bengal from the concerned subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL).

The benefit of revision in royalty rates effected in 2007 was not extended to West Bengal in view of the high rate of cess being levied by them. The Government of West Bengal has been suggesting that the benefit of revision in the rates of royalty of coal should be extended to their State. They had also claimed compensation from the Central Govt. towards arrears of revenue from royalty foregone.

In this regard, consultation with the Ministry of Law has been held and it has been advised that the differential rates of royalty having regard to type, nature, quality, location etc. of coal may be specified by amending the IInd Schedule to the Act of 1957 as has been specified with regard to grades of coal.

Allocation of coal blocks to NALCO

2450. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the number of coal blocks which have been allocated to NALCO, Orissa the total deposit of coal in these coal blocks and the daily requirement of NALCO captive power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : One coal block viz. Utkal-E located in the State of Orissa has been allocated to NALCO. The total geological reserve of Utkal-E coal block as per the approved mining plan is 113.393 Million tonnes to meet the demand for 2 units of 120 MW power project of NALCO and the requirement of coal for the said project is 2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). Mine capacity of Utkal-E coal block would be 2 MTPA as per the approved mining plan.

Corruption in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

2451. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a widespread corruption in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government proposes to curb the corruption there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There is no such specific information regarding widespread corruption in Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. However, when any information/complaint is received, the vigilance Department

undertakes a preliminary verification of the same. If, prima facie, it appears that there is substance in the complaint or information, a detailed investigation is undertaken by the CVO of MCL. The Chief Vigilance Officer of Coal India Limited co-ordinates their efforts and also undertakes direct investigations through his officers when so required by the Ministry of Coal or the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) The measures taken by Government to curb corruption are as following:-

- i) Implementation of the Integrity Pact.
- ii) Improving vigilance administration by leveraging technology; curbing malpractices by increasing transparency through effective use of Website and bringing about accountability in the discharge of duties and in public dealings.
- iii) Appointment of Independent External Monitors for Coal India and Subsidiary Companies as per the CVC circular to review and oversee the implementation of the Integrity Pact Programme.
- iv) Sensitive posts have been identified for effective compliance with directives of CVC regarding transfer of personnel working in sensitive posts.
- v) Preparation of Agreed list.
- vi) Updating the List of officials with doubtful Integrity.
- vii) Regular interaction with CBI.
- viii) Organizing Inter-active session amongst high ranking officers of CIL & Subsidiaries and CVOs & CVC.
- ix) Transparency in actions highlighted during the session on Right to Information Act at IICM Ranchi.
- x) Rationalization of existing contract management manual.
- xi) Referring cases to CTE's examination.
- xii) Monitoring of court cases arising out of punitive vigilance action.
- xiii) Undertaking System improvement studies.

Private companies under Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

2452. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of private company engaged by the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL);
- (b) how many employees they have engaged there;
- (c) what are the contracts between private parties and MCL; and
- (d) the details thereof for the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Depending upon the exigency of work, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) awards contracts to suitable contractors, who may be a private company or business firm or any other type of business organization. As on 31.12.2009, 137 such contractors were awarded contracts.

(b) Total number of workers engaged by the different contractors in MCL is 10382 as on 31.12.2009.

(c) and (d) The contracts relate to different jobs in various locations in civil, electrical & mechanical works, hiring of HEMM equipments etc. for mechanical transfer of coal.

Contract labourers for mining works in Kanhan

†2453. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract labourers are being engaged for mining works in Kanhan area mines in Western Coalfields Ltd;

(b) if so, the details of daily wages paid to these labourers and the nature of tasks for which they are engaged;

(c) the other benefits available to them apart from wages and whether provident fund, EPF or GPF deductions are also made and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any complaint or notice of 'Dharna' has been received by Kanhan Area Management during January-February regarding low payment of wages and if so, the action taken thereon?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a)
No contract labourer is engaged directly by the Western Coalfields Limited. However, certain works are given on contract for which the contractors deploy their workmen.

(b) Labourers engaged by the contractors are being paid the minimum wages as per payment under the Minimum Wages Act. They are engaged for dusting, white washing, drilling of holes, ventilation stopping etc.

(c) The benefits available to the labourers apart from wages are as per the provisions of the contract agreement and Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Provident fund deductions are made as per rules in respect of all eligible labourers.

(d) A notice for dharna/demonstration was received from Area General Secretary, Coal Mine Engineering Workers Association in January, 2010. The matter has been taken up by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chhindwara.

Captive coal development

2454. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked the States to expedite captive coal development;
- (b) if so, whether Government has also allocated 34 coal blocks with reserves of 11 billion tonnes to State utilities;
- (c) whether the Ministries of Power and Coal have observed little progress in developing mines from coal blocks by 10 utilities;
- (d) whether Ministry of Power has asked the States to expedite development of these captive blocks to match the commissioning of new thermal projects; and
- (e) if so, to what extent they have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The sector-wise details of coal blocks allocated to the State public sector companies including the power utilities is given below:

| Sector/End use | | No. of blocks | Geological Reserves (MT) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| State Public Sector Undertakings | | | |
| I | Power | 38 | 9840.11 |
| II | Commercial Mining | 36 | 6885.58 |
| TOTAL (I + II) | | 74 | 16725.69 |

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

Tenders for excavation of coal from Tadicherla coal block

2455. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that APGENCO has called tenders for excavation of coal from Tadicherla coal block for its power plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Singareni Collieries is one of the bidders;

(c) if so, whether after eligibility in pre-qualification bidding, Singareni Colliers did not participate in the financial bidding;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-participation of Singareni Collieries; and

(e) the details of short-listed bidders and the amount quoted by each bidder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, as informed by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), APGENCO had invited Expression of Interest (Eoi).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Singareni Collieries Company Limited did not submit the Request For Proposal (RFP) in view of the conditions laid down in the RFP documents, such as Non-refundable project guarantee for Rs.175 crore and laying of pipe conveyors (about Rs. 425 crore) for coal transportation by the bidders.

(e) As informed by M/s APGENCO, the following three bidders were short listed and the rates quoted per tonne (Rs.) are as below:

| Sl.No. | Name of the Bidder | Rate Quoted per Tonne (Rs.) |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) | M/s ETA-ECCI-PLR-AMR JV, Hyderabad | 2,499 |
| (ii) | M/s Indu-BGR Consortium, Hyderabad | 2,592 |
| (iii) | M/s Tadicherla coal mining consortium, Hyderabad | 2,970 |

Quantity of coal lost in fire

2456. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some coal mines have been on fire for over a year and when an engineer who went for inspection caved in alongwith his car and disappeared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of coal lost in fire and the area of those mines which have become prone to cave in, endangering the lives and the property; and

(d) the steps being taken to extinguish the fire and also preventing its spreading to other areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There are several mine fires within the leasehold areas of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCCL — Jharia Coalfields) and Eastern coalfields Limited (ECL — Raniganj Coalfields). There is no such incident occurred where an engineer was caved in along with his car and disappeared.

(c) and (d) In a survey undertaken after nationalization of coal mines, it was assessed that about 37 million tonnes of coal had got burnt and about 1453 million tonnes of coal was blocked. To deal with fire problems, subsidence, rehabilitation and diversion of surface infrastructure, a Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields has been approved by the Government in August 2009 at an estimated investment of Rs. 9773.84 crores for implementation in 10 years period. Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA) and Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) have been notified as implementing agencies for the Master Plan.

Disinvestment of CIL

2457. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a proposal under consideration to disinvest Governments equity in the Coal India Ltd. (CIL), a navaratna public sector company;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that all the Central Trade Unions in the coal sector have opposed this move and they are on an agitation against the disinvestments of this profit making public sector company; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. While conferring Navratna status to Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in October, 2008, the Govt. had asked CIL to get listed within 3 years from the date of conferring of the said status. Government proposes to make a Public Offer for sale of 10% equity of CIL out of the Govt's holding of 100% through the process of book building.

(c) and (d) The Central Trade Unions in the Coal Sector have opposed this move and they had submitted an agitational programme against the disinvestment. Discussions were held with the Trade Unions to resolve the issue.

Shortage of Wagons for Coal Production

2458. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) was asked to increase its production from 404 mt. in 2008-09 to 435 mt. in 2009-10;
- (b) whether CIL has been forced to curtail the production to 428 mt. because of wagon shortage;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the position of rake availability vis-à-vis the demand of CIL; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Yes Sir, as per Annual Plan document 2009-10, the target (BE) for coal production of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) was set at 435.00 MT as against the actual achievement of 403.73 MT in 2008-09.

(b) to (d) Against the target of 166.5 rakes per day, average availability of rake has been 157 rakes per day. As a result of relatively lower availability of rakes during the 4th quarter of 2009-10, there has been stock accretion of 15 million tonnes during the period from 10th February 2010 to 31st March 2010.

Disinvestment of 10 percent stake in CIL

2459. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to divest 10 percent stake in Coal India Limited (CIL) through an initial public offering in the next few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefit accrued to CIL as result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) While conferring Navratna status to Coal India Ltd, (CIL) in October, 2008, the Govt. had asked CIL to get listed within 3 years from the date of conferring of the said status. This would involve disinvestment of some percentage of Govt. holding in the equity shares of CIL. It is proposed to make a Public Offer for sale of 10% equity of CIL out of the Govt's holding of 100% through the process of book building.

(c) Allowing some proportion of the shares to be held by the public is expected to increase liquidity as also enhance the valuation for the shareholding of CIL. Besides, corporate governance would be strengthened, which would also ensure greater compliances as well as efficiency gains.

Coal royalty rates

2460. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to fix coal royalty rates on ad-valorem basis as per P.K. Banerjee's report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any request has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A Study Group was constituted on 28.01.1997 under the Chairmanship of Shri P.K. Banerjee, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal to examine the issue of revision of royalty on coal. The Group, inter alia, recommended that royalty rates may be fixed on ad valorem basis.

However, after consideration of the Report of the Study Group, the Government then decided that it would not be prudent to enhance the royalty rates on the following grounds:

(i) Coal companies received only about 40-45% of the landed price of coal on an average. The larger proportion of the price was on account of cost of railway freight and various levies such as royalty, excise duty, cess and sales tax, etc. As a consequence, Indian coal was getting priced out at several locations within the country and there was a sharp increase in the import of coal.

(ii) The economy was suffering from recession, which had severely affected the major coal consuming sectors such as steel, cement and power. Any increase in royalty on coal at that stage would have deepened the crises for the power sector, steel sector, cement and most important the coal sector.

(iii) The imported coal was not subjected to any royalty and other Government levies like showing excise duty etc. As a result, domestic coal was being out-priced within the country. Any further increase in coal royalty rates would prompt the coal consumers to go in for more imports.

(iv) The State Electricity Boards were struggling hard to make both ends meet. Any increase in the royalty would have meant additional financial burden on them as "royalty" is a pass through item.

The Government has revised the rates of royalty on coal and lignite w.e.f. 01.08.2007 on the basis of a formula consisting of ad-valorem on a fix component. For considering the issues of next revision of royalty rate on coal and lignite, the Govt. have constituted a new study Group under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) on 04.02.2010.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Insider Trading in Shares of RPL

2461. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the investigation carried out by SEBI confirms that there had been insider trading activities by RIL and its officials on the shares of RPL;
- (b) if so, the amount of profit gained by RIL and its officials;
- (c) the amount of loss incurred by Financial Institutions (FIs) and small time investors due to the insider trading activities; and
- (d) the action taken by Government for disgorgement of proceeds from the insider trading activities on RPL shares by RIL and its officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) As per information received from SEBI, investigation is being conducted in the trading pattern in the script of Reliance Petroleum Ltd. For the period 1.11.2007 to 29.11.2007 to identify possible violations under various SEBI Regulations including Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

Companies in Goa

2462. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of companies registered in Goa during the last three years;
- (b) the names of the companies having foreigners and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) as Directors;
- (c) the procedure followed in the matter of registration of companies with foreigners and NRIs as Directors;
- (d) whether any instances of violations of mandatory legal provisions by Directors of such companies have come to the notice of Registrar of Companies; and
- (e) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) The number of companies registered in Goa during the last three years are as under:-

| During the year | Total No. of companies registered |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 484 |
| 2008-09 | 344 |
| 2009-10 | 286 |
| TOTAL | 1114 |

(b) List of Names of companies having foreigners and Non Resident Indians (NRIs) as Directors registered during the year 2009-10, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) For incorporation of companies by foreign nationals/NRIs, the following procedures are followed.

Firstly, Promoters have to apply for name of the company by way of filing form 1A furnishing the names and addresses of promoters/directors. After getting the name approved from the Registrar of Companies, promoters are required to prepare registration documents like Form 1, Form 18, Form 32, Memorandum of Association (MOA), Articles of Association (AOA).

(1) If the foreigner promoters intend to incorporate the company without visiting India, then they have to sign the MOA, AOA before the Notary in the country of their origin and subsequently to be apostalised by the Indian Embassy situated in that country of the origin as per the Hague Apostille Convention, 1961.

(2) If the foreigner directors are visiting India, they have to write the foreign address and Indian address, description and occupation in the MOA, AOA in presence of witness in terms of Section 15 and 30 of the Companies Act, 1956 and also to submit copies of the passport and visa and also, if required, in original for verification.

(d) Ye, Sir. Violation of mandatory legal provisions by Directors of such Companies have come to the notice of the Registrar of Companies. In case of 129 companies, it is found that they have failed to file Balance Sheets and Annual Returns with the Office of Registrar of Companies, Goa,

Daman and Diu. In case of one public company it is found that it has failed to comply with the provisions of section 165 of the Companies Act, 1956 and has not submitted Statutory Report with the office of Registrar of Companies, Goa.

(e) Registrar of Companies, Goa has filed prosecutions against 35 companies and its 69 Directors for non-filing of Balance Sheets and Annual Returns under Section 220 and 162 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Names of Companies in ROC Goa registered between 01/04/2009 and 31/03/2010 having Foreigners and NRIs as Directors |
|--------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Glenn Marine Logistics (India) Private Limited |
| 2 | Richardson Resorts Private Limited |
| 3 | Sand and Waves Holiday Homes Private Limited |
| 4 | Tommy Holiday Homes Private Limited |
| 5 | Innovation Trading and Educational (Goa) Private Limited |
| 6 | Alchimia Ayurvedic Yoga Health Therapies Private Limited |
| 7 | Les Claire Retreat and Travel Private Limited |
| 8 | Dream SPA and Gourmet Services Private Limited |
| 9 | Parra Holiday Homes Private Limited |
| 10 | Samsara Holiday and Beach Retreat Private Limited |
| 11 | Centaur Healthcare Services Private Limited |
| 12 | Vose Holiday Villas Private Limited |
| 13 | Glory Herbals Goa Private Limited |
| 14 | Shivaloka Resorts and Yatras Private Limited |
| 15 | India Nature Tourism Private Limited |
| 16 | Birla Furukawa Fibre optics Limited |
| 17 | Destination Insider Travels India Private Limited |
| 18 | Rebcor Security Systems Private Limited |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 19 | Goradana (Goa) Holidays Private Limited |
| 20 | Toros Resorts Private Limited |
| 21 | NSL Mining Resources India Private Limited |
| 22 | Ellisse Handicrafts Private Limited |
| 23 | Calista Hospitality and Management Solutions Private Limited |
| 24 | Luna Hotels and Restaurants Private Limited |
| 25 | Yogis Angels Entertainment and Décor Private Limited |
| 26 | Nicks Place Restaurants Private Limited |
| 27 | New Haven Resorts Private Limited |
| 28 | Chaiki Bagan Hotel Consultancy Private Limited |
| 29 | Gordon Jewellery Trading Private Limited |
| 30 | Mind Time Health Consultants (Goa) Private Limited |
| 31 | Johnsons Fitness Services Private Limited |
| 32 | Holly Berry Tours and Travels Private Limited |
| 33 | Extreme Bike Tours Private Limited |
| 34 | Zuri Hospitality Services Private Limited |
| 35 | Carters Tourist Services Private Limited |
| 36 | Trade Winds Tourism Private Limited |
| 37 | Valemizio Restaurant and Hotels Private Limited |
| 38 | Palolem Kite Hospitality Private Limited |
| 39 | Casa Nostra Restaurant Italia Private Limited |
| 40 | Wild Goa Adventure Tourism Private Limited |
| 41 | Zuri Energy Private Limited |
| 42 | Inbound India Holidays Private Limited |
| 43 | Divine Yoga Retreats Private Limited |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 44 | Wellness at Work Consulting India Private Limited |
| 45 | Chemistree Business Processing India Private Limited |
| 46 | Mezcal Armoured Vehicle (India) Private Limited |
| 47 | Audio Professional Equipment Import Private Limited |
| 48 | Dewant Goa Property Private Limited |
| 49 | Fedor Engineering Services Private Limited |
| 50 | Tisserand Holiday Homes Private Limited |
| 51 | Arambol Full Power Tatoo Shop Artistic Designs Private Limited |
| 52 | Digital Professional Audio Service (India) Private Limited |
| 53 | Zooma Foods Private Limited |
| 54 | Dunn Travel and Leisure Private Limited |
| 55 | Synergenta Travel and Entertainment Goa Private Limited |
| 56 | Anuradha Hospitalities Private Limited |
| 57 | Anuradha Property Management Private Limited |
| 58 | Goa Excursions Private Limited |
| 59 | Agentrade Export India Private Limited |
| 60 | Brand Hotel Goa Private Limited |
| 61 | Pauline Taylor Management Consultants Private Limited |
| 62 | Classic Wheels Vehicle Hire Private Limited |
| 63 | KIM Catering Company Private Limited |
| 64 | Mahamaya Yoga Private Limited |
| 65 | Residence Holiday Homes Private Limited |
| 66 | Konstantin Satya Hospitalities Private Limited |
| 67 | Daman Gaming Private Limited |
| 68 | Casa Goa Property Marketing Private Limited |
| 69 | Simple Zen Eco Friendly Products Private Limited |

Ceiling on remuneration of CEOs

2463. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Companies Act, 1956 has prescribed any ceiling on the remuneration of chief executives of companies;
- (b) if so, what is the upper limit of remuneration of CEOs;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the companies are paying more than the prescribed ceiling to its CEOs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against such companies?

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

(b) The total managerial remuneration to be paid to a Board level CEO of a company having only one Whole Time Director or a Manager is 5% of the profit of the company and the total remuneration to be paid to all the Board level Directors together of a company, having more than one Whole Time Director or Manager, is 10% of the profit of the company under Section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956. In case of companies having inadequate profit or making losses the remuneration is determined in accordance with the directions under Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) The companies may pay more than the prescribed ceiling to their CEOs who are holding Board level positions with the approval of the Central Government as per provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Corporate Social Responsibility

2464. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning for the schemes to encourage the corporate social responsibility of foreign companies operating in the country;
- (b) if so, whether there is any plan to encourage companies to work in health and education in the hilly regions of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED (a) to (d) The Ministry has released voluntary guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility in December, 2009. These guidelines can be adopted by the Indian companies as well as foreign companies operating in India so that they can make their functioning socially and environmentally responsible. The guidelines also encourage companies to undertake activities, including in the field of health and education, for economic and social development of the communities, particularly in the vicinity of their operation.

Bamboo technology park at Mymihat

2465. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an MoU was signed between the North-Eastern Council (NEC) and the Ministry of Environment and Forests in January, 2009 for setting up a Bamboo Technology Park at State Forest College, Mymihat;

(b) if so, whether the Park has been set up by now; and

(c) if so, the functions performed by the Park for technology development of bamboo in the region?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) :
(a) Yes, Sir. An MoU was signed between NEC and the Ministry of Environment and Forest on 3rd January, 2009 for setting up of a Bamboo Technology Park at State Forests College, Mymihat.

(b) The foundation stone of the Bamboo Technology Park was laid on 23rd June, 2009. The Care and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC), Guwahati has been entrusted to implement the project. Preliminary works like land development, survey, soil testing have been completed.

(c) The Park, after completion of the infrastructure will facilitate in providing specialized physical and intellectual facilities to industrial firms and will be capable of identifying and transferring appropriate manufacturing techniques, providing technical assistance, generating and disseminating technical information, laboratory testing and quality assurance and also impart training for Bamboo Technology Development in the Region.

Failure of Look East Policy

2466. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether Government is aware that despite natural resources, a good industrial policy "Look East Policy", failed to attract the investment in right proportion in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the present status and the focused action taken on Vision 2020?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE):
(a) and (b) The rationale of India's Look East Policy is, inter-alia, to expand India's economic space which may be of mutual benefit to India and its neighboring South East and East Asian countries.

The Look East Policy is pursued in a multi-faceted manner in diverse areas such as improved connectivity, promotion of trade and investment and cultural exchanges. Some of the important developments of the Look East Policy, inter-alia, relate to initiating/resuming dialogue/trade with China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and other countries of ASEAN.

The Look East Policy has also been pursued through constructive engagement with various regional groupings/organizations such as ASEAN, East Asia Summit, Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC). Various initiatives taken by the Government of India, in this regard are:-

India-ASEAN

India has undertaken a number of initiatives of strengthen economic cooperation with ASEAN countries in areas of common interest. India signed a 'Trade in Goods' agreement with ASEAN in 2009, which became operational from 1 January, 2010. Agreements on Trade in Services and Investment as part of FTA are the focal areas. India is also negotiating an Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). The agreement on trade in goods has come into force from 1st January 2010, following ratification by Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. India's bilateral trade with ASEAN countries has grown from US\$ 2.4 billion in 1990 to US\$ 44.66 billion in 2008-09. So far, 7 Summit level meetings

with ASEAN have been held. At the 7th AESAN-India Summit, held in Thailand in October, 2009, among several initiatives to strengthen economic cooperation with ASEAN countries, the trade target of US\$ 70 billion within next two years (by 2012) was also announced. To support all the initiatives, India announced allocation up to US\$ 50 million for the period of the ASEAN work plan for 2009-15 under the ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund and the ASEAN Development Fund.

East Asia Summit (EAS)

The concept of an East Asia Grouping was first promoted in 1991 by then Malaysian Prime Minister. It provides India the forum to carve out for itself a larger East Asian strategic presence and taking forward our vision for the future. Thrust areas of EAS include (i) Energy, Environment, Climate Change & Sustainable Development, (ii) Education, (iii) Finance, (iv) Natural Disaster Mitigation and (v) Avian influenza, Four summits of EAS have been held so far.

Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

Bangladesh, India Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation (BISTEC) Grouping formed in 1997 was another vehicle to pursue our "Look East Policy". BIMSTEC has seven members — Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. BIMSTEC provides a link between South Asia and South East Asia by way of economic cooperation and linkages in identified areas of cooperation. Starting with 6 sectors, the BIMSTEC agenda of cooperation has expanded to 14 sector : (i) trade and investment (ii) Technology (iii) Energy (iv) Transportation & Communication (v) Tourism (vi) Fisheries (vii) Agriculture (viii) Cultural Cooperation (ix) Environment and Disaster Management (x) Public Health (xi) People-to-people contact (xii) Poverty Alleviation (xiii) Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime and (xiv) Climate Change.

Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC)

The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) brings together India and five ASEAN countries and was launched in 2000. MGC initiative is a vehicle 'soft diplomacy' in countries that have had considerable cultural influence from India. Both the Ganga and the Mekong are ancient rivers and the MGC initiative is indicative of the cultural and commercial linkages between the member countries of the MGC down the centuries. MGC has identified tourism, culture, education and transport & communication as priority areas of cooperation. Five meetings of the MGC have been held so far.

Thus, the Government of India through initiatives under the Look East Policy is striving to attract optimum investments from the neighbouring countries to the North Eastern Region, which will be visible in the long run.

(c) To actualize the dreams enunciated in the NER Vision 2020, the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region has constituted 17 Thematic Working Groups which are headed by officials of the line Ministries and also includes representatives of State Governments of the North-Eastern States, various other organizations and eminent experts. These Thematic Working Groups have been constituted on various sectors which include Look East Policy, Industry, Connectivity (major roads), Connectivity (inland waterways), Connectivity (air), Connectivity (railways), Connectivity (rural roads), Financial Services, Panchayati Raj & Local Self Government, Poverty Eradication, Human Resource Development, Tourism, IT enabled services and Cyber Connectivity, Power, Health, Rural Sector, Sports, Art & Culture. These Thematic Working Groups have prepared Sectoral Plans of Action based on the objectives in the Vision Document. These plans of action were presented before public representatives and media of the North East in Shillong in 2008. After the Action Plans are finalized by the Thematic Groups, these will be implemented by different Ministries in the North Eastern region from the gross budgetary allocation made to them by the Planning Commission.

Tourism oriented projects at Barpeta

2467. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take up any tourism oriented projects at Barpeta which posses rich heritage and culture and which has completed 500 years in Assam;

(b) whether Government has received any such project namely Guru Milan Khetra from that State; and

(c) by when action would be taken on such an important issue, particularly to promote the tourism and culture of Barpeta in the State?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE):
(a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration (UTA). The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UTA for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with them under various schemes of the Ministry.

Project proposals received from the State Governments/UTAs that are complete in all respects are examined as per scheme guideline and are approved on the basis of inter-se priority and funds are released subject to availability, under respective head of account.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 497.94 lakh to the Government of Assam in the year 2007-08 for development of tourist circuit (Western Assam Circuit), Dhubri-Mahamaya-Barpeta-Hajo, Assam.

Air quality standards

†2468. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed new national air quality standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any action plan for implementation of new standards;

and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Previous National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were revisited by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with IIT, Kanpur and revised NAAQS have been notified by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 16.11.2009. These revised NAAQS include initiatives that have been developed in consonance with global best practices and in keeping with the latest advancements in technology and research. Some of the salient features include:

- * Area classification based on land-use has been done away with so that industrial areas have to conform to the same ambient standards as residential areas.
- * The standards shall be applicable uniformly with the exception of stringent standards for NO₂ and SO₂ in the Ecologically Sensitive Areas.
- * The previous standards for residential area have been uniformly applied for fine Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Carbon Monoxide and Ammonia. More stringent limits for Lead, SO₂ and NO₂ have been prescribed even for residential areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- * Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) as parameter has been replaced by fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) which is more relevant for public health.
- * Other new five pollutants namely Ozone, Arsenic, Nickel, Benzene and Benzo (a) Pyrene (BaP) have been included for the first time under NAAQS based on CPCB/IIT research, World Health Organization guidelines and EU limits and practices.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has undertaken the task of development of protocols for monitoring ambient air as per revised NAAQS. To check the air pollution, various steps have been initiated which include:

- (i) notification of emission standards for various categories of industry under the environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- (ii) implementation of action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 16 cities apart from Delhi;
- (iii) implementation of cleaner fuels for control of vehicular pollution as per Auto Fuel Policy;
- (iv) use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants;
- (v) enforcement of 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate scheme to check exhaust emission from in-use vehicles;
- (vi) sale of 2T pre-mix petrol for two stroke-two and three wheelers;
- (vii) implementation of more stringent emission norms for generator sets;
- (viii) implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for seventeen Categories of polluting industries; and
- (ix) monitoring of air polluting industries for compliance of the emission norms.

Procedure for Allotment of Forest Land

2469. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of normal procedure for allotment of forest land for cultivation purposes;
- (b) whether it is a fact that various State Governments are not able to issue title deeds to landless forest dwellers as required under the 2006 Central legislation passed for the welfare of landless tribes; and

(c) if so, the details of such application pending with his Ministry as on 31st March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The details of the procedure for diversion of forest land for non-forest use including 'Agriculture' purposes under The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not envisage issue of title deeds to the landless forest dwellers. 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.

Statement

The details of the procedure for diversion of forest land for non-forest use including 'Agriculture' purposes under The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 is only regulatory in nature and not prohibitory. Under section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, every State Government, before permitting investigation / survey / prospecting in forest land and diverting / de-reserving forest land for non-forest purposes, requires prior approval of Central Government.

1. Prospecting of any Mineral, done under prospecting license granted under MMDR Act, which requires collection / removal of samples from the forest land, would be a stage between survey & investigation and grant of mining lease and as such permission under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 would be required. However, in case of metallic ores — test drilling up to 20-25 boreholes of maximum 4" dia per 10 sq km and in case of coal and lignite (non-metallic Ores) — (a) test drilling up to 15 boreholes of maximum 4" dia per 10 sq km for open cast mining; and (b) test drilling up to 20 boreholes of maximum 4" dia per 10 sq km for under-ground mining for prospecting exploration or reconnaissance operations, without felling of trees, shall not attract the provisions of the Act. In all other cases involving more number of drilling of bore holes, prior permission of Central Government under the Act would be required".

2. The statute for forest diversion requires the diversion in two stages. In State-I (i.e. 'in-principle approval'), the proposal is either agreed to or rejected. If agreed to, certain conditions largely relating to depositing the opportunity cost of forest land such as Net Present Value (NPV), Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and other expenses towards mitigating the environmental damages (Catchment Area Treatment, Wildlife preservation, Bio-diversity conservation and rehabilitation of displaced persons, if any) have to be fulfilled by the project authorities. Once this is done, Stage-II clearance is accorded by the Government. Following this the project authorities are handed over the forest land for use provided they have other requisite clearances.
3. The process of forest clearance may be summarized as below:
 - (i) The proposal is submitted by the concerned State/Union Territory Government seeking prior approval of the Central Government (Ministry of Environment and Forests).
 - (ii) Proposals involving more than 40 ha of forest land are sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests at New Delhi.
 - (iii) Proposals involving forest land up to 40 ha are sent to the concerned Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. These offices are situated at Shillong, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore.
 - (iv) In the Ministry of Environment and Forests at New Delhi; the proposal is examined by the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) constituted under Section-3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The decision is taken by the Competent Authority on the basis of the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee.
 - (v) In the Regional Offices of the Ministry, the proposals are examined by the State Advisory Group, pertaining to the concerned State / Union Territory. The decision is taken by the Competent Authority in the Ministry of Environment and Forests at New Delhi on the basis of the recommendations of the State Advisory Group.
 - (vi) The Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, who heads the Regional Office, has been empowered to take decision for the proposals involving forest land up to 5.00 (five) ha except the proposals related to mining and regularization of encroachment.

- (vii) All proposals for regularization of encroachment are dealt with in the Ministry of Environment and Forests at New Delhi irrespective of the area involved.
4. According to the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 which is currently in force, the time — limits prescribed for different levels are as follows:-
 - (i) After receipt of renewal proposals, in the prescribed format and complete in all respects, from the User Agency, 60 (sixty) days for State / Union Territory Government.
 - (ii) After receipt of fresh proposals, in the prescribed format and complete in all respects, from the User Agency, 90 (ninety) days for State / Union Territory Government.
 - (iii) After receipt of the proposals recommended for approval from the State / Union Territory Government, 60 (sixty) days for the Central Government to take a decision.
 5. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its various orders as given below directed the Central Govt. to follow certain procedure for according forest clearance:
 - (i) Vide its order dated 13-11-2000 in W.P. (Civil) No. 337 of 1995, the Supreme Court of India have banned de-reservation of forests / Sanctuaries / National Parks except with the approval of the Supreme Court.
 - (ii) The Ministry of Environment and Forests moved the Supreme Court of India for deletion of the word "forests" from the above order dated 13-11-2000 in WP(C) No. 337 of 1995 through an Interlocutory Application No. 16. However, the Supreme Court of India on 09-02-2004 disallowed the request of the Ministry stating that "We see no ground to allow the application and delete the word forests" from the order dated 13th November. The application is accordingly dismissed."
 - (iii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 23-11-2001 in IA. No. 703 in W.P. (Civil) No. 202 of 1995, have restrained the Union of India from permitting regularization any encroachments whatsoever without their approval.
 6. In case of the project falling in the Protected Areas, the diversion of these forest areas are dealt with in accordance with the system introduced and monitored by the Supreme Court of

India. According to this system, the user agency is required to obtain approval of the State Board for Wildlife, recommendation of the National Board for Wildlife and clearance of the Supreme Court. After this is done, the proposals are processed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

7. There is also a general power given to the State Governments for according approval up to 1.00 ha of forest land for non-forest purposes for social sector developmental projects executed by the Government agencies. These are also covered under the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
8. In addition to the above, there is general approval under Section — 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for diversion of forest land for underground laying of optical fiber cables, underground laying of telephone lines and underground laying of drinking water supply pipelines.

Copenhagen accord and Kyoto Protocol

2470. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state in what respect the Copenhagen Accord is better and in what respects worse than the Kyoto Protocol from our point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : Copenhagen Accord, dealing with some of the climate change related issues under multilateral negotiation, was a result of discussions held by the President of Fifteenth Conference of Parties (CoP-15) with a select group of countries at Copenhagen. The Accord was not adopted but only 'noted' by the CoP-15. India holds the view that the Accord is a political document and not legally binding. The Accord is meant to facilitate the negotiations under the twin tracks of Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWGLCA) and Adhoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWGKP). Accord would have value if the areas of convergence reflected in the Accord are used to help the Parties reach agreed outcomes in the multilateral negotiations in the two tracks.

Adoption of binding emissions reduction targets by industrialized countries for the second commitment period under Kyoto Protocol is an essential outcome of the negotiations. Continuance

of talks in the twin tracks is aimed at ensuring that these targets for Parties to Kyoto Protocol are inscribed under Kyoto Protocol while the aggregate emissions reduction target for industrialized countries and the Parties that are not Parties to Kyoto Protocol are determined through an appropriate decision of the Parties under the Bali Action Plan.

Central zone project in Tamil Nadu

2471. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up Coastal Zone Project; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the locations thereof in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management project, a National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management within Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu would be set up to carry out hazard mapping of the coastal areas of the country, including coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

Pollution in Bhopal around tragedy site

2472. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has discovered high levels of chemicals in underground water and soil, around the Bhopal Gas tragedy site; and
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate this contamination, leading to increased pollution and risk to the lives of people living in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has carried out a study to assess the status of ground water quality and soil characteristics around Bhopal gas accident site in the surroundings of Union Carbide of India Ltd. (UCIL), Bhopal. The CPCB study confirms presence of heavy metals, pesticides and some of the volatile organic compounds in the soil

samples and the groundwater. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has prepared an action plan which is under implementation. A Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility has been established at Peethampur in Madhya Pradesh for the proper disposal of hazardous waste of UCIL.

Satellite survey of forest cover

2473. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government conducts an annual satellite survey of the forest cover in every State separately;
- (b) if so, the particular finding with respect to the green cover and forest spread in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that green and forest cover in the Godavari valley of the State has remained stagnant;
- (d) whether any emphasis would be given to expand forest cover in the State; and
- (e) the steps proposed to coordinate plans with project tiger and forest protection to enhance forest cover in sensitive areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Forest Survey of India (FSI) under Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, carries out forest cover assessment of the country including all States and UTs on biennial basis based on interpretation of satellite images.

(b) The forest cover of Andhra Pradesh as per the last two assessments as given in State of Forest reports 2005 and 2009 is given in the table below:

| | (area in Km) | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | 2005 | 2009 | Change |
| Forest Cover | 45,231 | 45,102 | -129 |

(c) No, Sir. The forest cover has increased in the Godavari Valley in last 3 years from 2471061 ha in 2004 to 2498968 ha in 2006.

(d) and (e) Various steps have been taken under schemes of Central and State Government such as National Afforestation Programme, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, Gram Van Yojana

for Afforestation on Non-forest land etc, to improve the forest cover and strengthening of anti poaching activities by way of constituting National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) along with constitution of a Multi disciplinary Tiger and other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau as well as creation of Special Tiger Protection Force besides use of the satellite imageries to identify water sources and growth of obnoxious weed to uproot them in the sensitive areas.

Survey of forest areas and wildlife

2474. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done any survey of the forest areas and wildlife in the eastern ghat areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no Government official visited those areas during the last five years;
- (c) in what way Government would initiate measures to revive, protect and improve the forest cover and wildlife of that region;
- (d) whether the reversal of the destruction of forest is difficult; and
- (e) the urgent steps proposed to create a task force to help revive the forest areas in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Forest cover assessment of the country is done by the Forest Survey of India on biennial basis including forest cover assessment of the Eastern Ghat areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa by using remote sensing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Reversal of destruction of forest is not impossible. The Government of India has initiated several measures to revive, protect and improve the forests and wildlife of the region such as protection and revival of forest cover in degraded forests with the participation of people through mechanism of Joint Forest Management including soil and moisture conservation measures and habitat/improvement. The concerned State Forest Departments are also taking strict protection measures by deploying strike forces and anti poaching units in interior areas.

Himalayan glaciers affected by human interference

2475. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of forest cover lost after independence in J&K, North East and Bastar region;
- (b) the magnitude of damage caused to Himalayan glaciers by human interference and global warming, particularly in J&K; and
- (c) the steps contemplated have been taken to restore degraded forests and reduce human access to fragile eco-systems and glaciers particularly in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Change in forest cover in J&K, North East and Eastern Region, based upon State of Forest Report (SFR) published by Forest Survey of India (FSI) on biennial basis for assessment and mapping of forest cover of India between 1987 to 2009, are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) There is no conclusive scientific evidence to attribute the retreat of Himalayan glaciers to a specific factor including global warming and climate change since the period of observations is short.

(c) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has developed guidelines & best practices for the governance to Sustain Himalayan Ecosystem (G-SHE) which have been circulated in September, 2009 to State Governments in the Himalayan region.

Statement

State wise forest cover of J&K, North East & Eastern region

(Area in Km²)

| S.No. | State | Forest Cover | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | | 1987 | 2009 | Change |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | | | | |
| 1 | J&K | 20905 | 22686 | 1781 |
| North Eastern region | | | | |
| 1 | Assam | 25160 | 27692 | 2532 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 64132 | 67353 | 3221 |
| 3 | Manipur | 17475 | 17280 | -195 |
| 4 | Meghalaya | 16466 | 17321 | 855 |
| 5 | Mizoram | 19084 | 19240 | 156 |
| 6 | Nagaland | 14394 | 13464 | -930 |
| 7 | Tripura | 5953 | 8073 | 2120 |
| Eastern region | | | | |
| 1 | Bihar | 28482 | 6804 | |
| 2 | Jharkhand | - | 22894 | 1216 |
| 3 | Orissa | 53253 | 48855 | -4398 |
| 4 | Sikkim | 2756 | 3357 | 601 |
| 5 | West Bengal | 8432 | 12994 | 4562 |

Forest land in Kangudi reserve

2476. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested his Ministry for diversion of 144.50 hectare of forest land in Kangudi Reserve Forest of Chittoor (West) Division for formation of a reservoir across Palar river near Ganeshpuram-Kangudi villages in Kuppam Mandal;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in approving it; and

(d) by when requested diversion is likely to be permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Ministry for prior approval for diversion of 144.50 ha of forest land in Kangudi Reserve Forest of Chittoor (w) Division for formation of Reservoir across Palar River near Ganeshpuram-Kangundi (V) in Kuppam (Mandal) under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal falls in Rayala

Elephant Reserve notified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Since it has also inter-state Catchment and Command areas, hence the views of the concerned State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been sought. It has been informed by the Government of Tamil Nadu that the matter was subjudice as it is pending in the Supreme Court. The State Government is also required to obtain approval from the National Board for Wildlife and the Supreme Court in accordance with the Supreme Court's order.

Status of proposal of Andhra Pradesh

2477. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the status of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for diversion of forest land of 3731.07 hectare area for Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project;
- (b) the reasons for delay in giving clearance to their proposal; and
- (c) by when it is likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Government has sought prior approval of the Central Government for diversion of 3731.07 ha forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal was accorded in-principle approval on 26th December, 2008 stipulating certain conditions to be complied with by the State Government. The compliance of some stipulated conditions is awaited from the State Government.

Awareness about environment

†2478. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any campaign for creating awareness about the environment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the amount allotted to Uttar Pradesh for the said campaign;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to form Environment Clubs in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment & Forests conducts a nationwide campaign known as National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) every year for creating awareness about environment. The amount released for the State of Uttar Pradesh for this campaign during 2009-10 was Rs. 88,52,000/-.

(c) and (d) Eco-clubs are formed in the schools all over the country with financial assistance of Rs. 2,500/- per school per annum by the Ministry under National Green Corps programme. The state-wise details of the eco-clubs setup so far are given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of the eco-clubs set up so far

| Sl. No. | States / UTs | No. of Eco-clubs Set up |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 346 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 5750 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 525 |
| 4 | Assam | 4695 |
| 5 | Bihar | 8473 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 115 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 3932 |
| 8 | Delhi (NCT) | 1874 |
| 9 | Goa | 500 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 6500 |
| 11 | Haryana | 5000 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 3000 |
| 13 | Jammu & Kashmir | 5500 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 3300 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 8000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|----------------|--------|
| 16 | Kerala | 3500 |
| 17 | Maharashtra | 8898 |
| 18 | Manipur | 1350 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 1235 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 12000 |
| 21 | Nagaland | 2048 |
| 22 | Orissa | 7500 |
| 23 | Puducherry | 550 |
| 24 | Punjab | 5000 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | 8000 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 540 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 7500 |
| 28 | Tripura | 600 |
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | 8000 |
| 30 | Uttarakhand | 1950 |
| 31 | West Bengal | 4750 |
| TOTAL | | 130931 |

Sewage discharge in Ganga

2479. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that huge quantum of untreated sewage is discharged in Ganga river everyday;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any evaluation has been made of the domestic sewage generation and existing sewage treatment plant capacity in the Ganga basin;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether crores of rupees have been spent for cleaning the rivers but results are abysmal;
and

(f) the further plans formulated by Government to clean the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The Government has been implementing the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) since 1985 for pollution abatement in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan, Phase-I & II, an expenditure of Rs. 837 crore has been incurred so far. The pollution abatement works taken up include interception and diversion of sewage for treatment in sewage treatment plants; low cost sanitation works; river front development works etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million liters per day has been created under both the phases.

Implementation of pollution abatement works helps in ameliorating the water quality in rivers. Water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions such as, IIT, Kanpur, BHEL, Patna University etc. indicated that, water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations, except in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. However, the levels of fecal coliforms are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of monitoring stations along the river Ganga. The coliform count has increased particularly at pilgrimage places due to mass bathing by pilgrims. The situation would have been worse without the sewage treatment infrastructure created under GAP.

The Central Government has set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 20.02.2009 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, as an empowered planning, financial, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. The first meeting of the NGRBA held on 5.10.2009 resolved that by the year 2020, it will be ensured that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into Ganga. Currently, sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million liters per day (mld) is available against about 3000 mld being generated in the towns along Ganga. The investments required over the next 10 years for creation of necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure are to be shared suitably between Centre and States.

Farming of Bt. Brinjal

†2480. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given approval for farming of Bt. Brinjal;
- (b) whether some States have objected over approval of farming of Bt. Brinjal;
- (c) if so, the name of States which had given their consent and which did not given their consent; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that for production and marketing of Bt. Brinjal contract has been given to a foreign multinational company; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The Government has imposed a moratorium 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, including the rich genetic wealth existing in our country.

(b) and (c) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have expressed apprehensions on the safety of Bt. Brinjal and have called for extreme caution as Bt. Brinjal is the first genetically modified food crop to be introduced in the country. The Governments of Kerala and Uttarakhand have informed that they have taken a decision to prohibit environmental release of all Genetically Modified (GM) seeds and keep the state totally GM free.

(d) Bt. Brinjal event EE1 contains cry 1Ac gene from *Bacillus thuringiensis* tolerant to the fruit and shoot borer. The cry1 Ac gene has been procured from M/s Monsanto, USA by M/s Mahyco, an Indian company. Bt. Brinjal has been developed by M/s Mahyco. The technology has also been transferred to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad and Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi free of cost.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Use of genetic seeds

†2481. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the use of new genetic seeds are causing unknown reactions on the crops, land and environment;
- (b) whether Government is conducting any investigation in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercial cultivation in India. M/s Monsanto has recently issued a press release stating that pink bollworms have developed resistance to cry 1 Ac gene in cotton crop in some localized pockets of Gujarat. However, Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur which is the nodal agency for monitoring the development of insect resistance to cry 1 Ac genes has stated that the methodology followed by Monsanto in concluding that cry 1 Ac gene is not effective in controlling the pink bollworms is flawed and therefore the inferences are untenable and unacceptable.

Approval for green field Navi Mumbai International Airport

2482. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded in principal approval for the development of green field Navi Mumbai International Airport in 2007;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the project is pending and held up its progress as required scientific study has not been done, so far, by the Ministry;
- (c) the steps Ministry proposes to take to complete required scientific study at the earliest possible time; and
- (d) by when the approval would be accorded for the Navi Mumbai International Airport?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The project for establishment of Navi Mumbai International Airport was received from the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO), on 22.06.2009 for seeking Terms of Reference (ToR) under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Accordingly, the project was appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) and the Committee finalized ToR and subsequently additional ToRs for carrying out the Environment Impact Assessment Studies which have been communicated to the project proponent. There is no provision under EIA Notification, 2006 to accord in principal approval.

(b) to (d) The proposal for Environmental Clearance to Navi Mumbai International Airport, is not pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Now, the CIDCO need to submit the Environment Impact Assessment Studies as per the prescribed ToRs along with the proceedings of public consultation documents for appraisal under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

National Climate Change Mitigation Authority

2483. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Climate Change Mitigation Authority is being established that would oversee aspirational climate related targets to be achieved by 2020;

(b) if so, whether the role of concerned Ministries would be precisely defined to bring about comprehensive benefits of reduced greenhouse gas emission; and

(c) whether a preliminary study has been conducted in related fields like organic cultivation to reduce methane emission, better efficiency of coal plants, mileage-based efficiency entrusted with R&D activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change set up by the Government in June 2007 has the mandate of evolving a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level including providing oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adoption and mitigation of climate change.

(b) Various Ministries are involved in institutionalizing the National Missions and other initiatives under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The NAPCC has the objective of enhancing sustainability of India's development path while addressing climate change as co-benefit. The objective of NAPCC will also be achieved through articulation in Five Year Plans.

(c) No specific study has been conducted with regard to organic cultivation to reduce methane emissions. However, the Government is making all efforts to further increase the efficiency of the coal-based power projects through installation of super critical boilers in new coal-fired power plants and other measures related to coal washing and coal blending. Star efficiency labeling of vehicles is also a part of R&D activities undertaken by the Government.

Biodiversity thefts

2484. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biodiversity thefts, especially the illegal trade in wildlife contraband products including traditional medicines, has risen sharply in the recent years;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof especially during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to stop such thefts in each State by framing the new rules to suit the present conditions of the country in consultation with tribals in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are no specific reports on sharp rise in biodiversity thefts in recent years. However, the number of cases involving violation of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Exim Policy, which have come to notice of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau's Regional Offices during the last three years, show an increasing trend. The details of the cases are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) To protect the use of biological resources of the country and associated traditional knowledge, the Government has enacted the Biological Diversity in 2002 and notified the Biological Diversity Rules in 2004. The Act and Rules aim at conserving and sustainably utilizing the biological

diversity and regulating access to biological resources and associated traditional knowledge of the country. The Act provides for prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority, in consultation with the local level Biodiversity Management Committees, which include tribals also, for obtaining biological resources and associated traditional knowledge occurring in India, and before applying for any intellectual property right based on a biological resources obtained from India.

In addition, the steps taken by the Government for the conservation of wildlife and to stop biodiversity thefts and illegal trade of wildlife contraband products including the traditional medicines are as follows:

- (i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
- (ii) Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
- (iii) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (iv) A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats.
- (v) Financial and technical assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

Statement

Details of cases booked in four regions for the past three years

| Year | Northern Region, Delhi | Easter Region, Kolkata | Western Region, Mumbai | Southern Region, Chennai | Total |
|------|--|---|--|---|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, | (West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, | (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, | (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|-----|
| | Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan) | Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Bihar, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Orissa) | Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli) | Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands) | |
| 2007 | 7 | 25 | 49 | 3 | 84 |
| 2008 | 59 | 80 | 31 | 4 | 174 |
| 2009 | 66 | 93 | 64 | 14 | 237 |
| TOTAL | 132 | 198 | 144 | 21 | 495 |

Climate deal by India and China

2485. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- whether India and China have given nod to climate deal recently;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the reservation of Government in this regard; and
- the views of the people, Government and the industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) India and China have communicated to the UNFCCC their voluntary mitigation actions proposed to be undertaken up to the year 2020. India has stated that it will endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 level. China has indicated that it will endeavor to lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 compared to the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 15% by 2020 and increase forest coverage by 40 million hectares and forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters by 2020 from the 2005 levels.

(c) Government has made clear that India's mitigation actions are voluntary in nature and are not to be part of any legally binding agreement.

(d) The Government is committed to safeguarding the interests of the people and industry. To this end, Government regularly consults people through interactions with Civil Society and non-governmental organizations as well as industry representatives.

Saving Ganga from pollution

2486. 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 aware that saints have demonstrated and protested during Mahakumbh in Haridwar against pollution in Holy Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that they had protested against the approach of Government to save Ganga;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of fresh action Government would take to save Ganga from pollution which is the lifeline of north India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the Government of Uttarakhand, demonstrations and protests by saints, during Mahakumbh in Haridwar against pollution in river Ganga have not been reported.

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

The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) on 20.2.2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

World Bank project for integrated Coastal Zone Management

2487. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank project for Integrated Coastal Zone Management has commenced work in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government plans to share information from the satellite imaging with the States and 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) to (c) Under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management project, a National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management within Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu would be set up to carry out, inter alia, hazard mapping of the coastal areas of the country including coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. Detailed Project Reports for the above project component have been drawn up.

(d) and (e) Data and information generated out of the above project, including the information from satellite images which may be used for hazard mapping, would be shared with the concerned coastal States and Union territories.

Checking air and water pollution

†2488. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the report issued by the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), eight lac people die every year due to polluted air and water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the said report;
- (c) whether Government is making any plan to check air and water pollution and the schemes presently being run in this regard; and
- (d) the details of outcome of schemes being run by the Government?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) TERI's "GREEN India 2047 renewed report" mentions that out of an approximately 800,000 pre mature deaths in the country each year, around 400,000 are due to diarrhoeal diseases, 88,900 premature deaths due to outdoor air pollution and around 340,000 deaths due to indoor air pollution. These mortality figures for each segment (water pollution, outdoor and indoor air pollution) as mentioned in the report were estimated based on review of relevant empirical and theoretical literature. However, there is no conclusive study to establish co-relationship between the air/water pollution and the incidence of pre mature deaths.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following steps for control of air and water pollution in the country;

- (i) Support to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the operation of the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) and the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAAQMP).
- (ii) Development and notification of standards (effluent/emission) under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 for various categories of industries to check the industrial pollution.
- (iii) Implementation of Air Pollution Control (APC) system and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) in industrial units through consent management and environmental clearance system.
- (iv) Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for treating industrial effluents/hazardous waste collectively.
- (v) Strengthening of CPCB and State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) for effective monitoring of air and water pollution.
- (vi) Introduction of cleaner fuel for control of vehicular pollution as per Auto Fuel Policy.
- (vii) Implementation of Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) in 17 categories of highly polluting industries.
- (viii) Implementation of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and establishment of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).
- (ix) The National Green Tribunal would be set up to settle civil disputes concerning environment-related issues.
- (x) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has brought out a report on "Comprehensive Environmental Assessment of Industrial Clusters" and identified the industrial clusters as

polluted based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The index captures various health related dimensions of environment including air, water and land.

NGOs Involved in Wildlife Protection

2489. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) numbers and names of NGOs involved in the wildlife protection especially tigers;
- (b) fund granted to these NGOs by Government, if any;
- (c) whether there is any new project/scheme for the enhancement in the numbers of tigers whose numbers are alarmingly reduced; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The day-to-day management of tiger reserves is done by States. However, several Non-Governmental Organizations are involved in tiger conservation with States, and such information is not collated by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

(b) During 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was released from the National Tiger Conservation Authority to the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) for capacity building at field formation level in designated tiger reserves.

(c) and (d) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is being provided to States for protection and management of tiger reserves. The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation and protection of tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement.

Statement

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wild animals

Legal steps

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

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/ wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *interalia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *interalia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in

2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq. km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

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

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, *interalia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.

23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.
26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.
28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
31. Launching of M-STripES, a customized monitoring system in the GIS domain for obtaining inference (trend/forecasting) from the field data being collected in the patrolling camps in tiger reserves.

Effect of GM crops on normal crops

‡2490. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the cross breeding of GM plants with normal species may result in such weeds which may not be controlled by spraying any pesticide;
- (b) if so, whether Government has decided to formulate a comprehensive policy in this regard;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is aware that there is a loss of about rupees six thousand crores due to the effect of GM crops on normal crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Cross breeding of herbicide-resistant GM plants if at all crossable with wild species, can result in weeds that will be difficult to control with herbicides. Cross breeding of GM crops possessing traits other than herbicide, with normal crops will not result in emergence of herbicide-resistant weeds. So far herbicide-resistant GM crops have not been approved for commercial cultivation in India.

(b) The Government of India is following a policy of case by 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.

(c) and (d) Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercial cultivation in India. The Government has not received any report regarding loss of about rupees six thousand crores due to the effect of GM crops or normal crops.

Incidents of poaching

2491. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, despite Wildlife Act in force, the incidents of poaching are constantly increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents which have come to the light during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of bodies of leopards are found in a highly decomposed form at different places of Kangra forest range in Himachal Pradesh and skin of leopards have also been recovered from other parts of the State which raises doubt that a gang of poachers is active in the area; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Incidents of poaching of wild animals have been reported from the State/UT Governments from time to time. However, there are no specific report of increase in the incidents of poaching. As per the information available, the details of poaching of major flagship species of wild animals viz. Tiger, Elephant, Rhinoceros and Lion, poached during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per report received from State Government of Himachal Pradesh, no body of leopard has been found from Kangra Forest Range. During last three years, 15 cases of poaching of leopards have come to the notice of the Forest Department in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Further, 16 skins of leopard have been recovered by the Police from various parts of the state during last 3 years. Information on any gang of poachers being active in the state is unconfirmed.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to check poaching activities are as follows:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are listed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve and protect wildlife and their habitats.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. Financial and technical assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

Statement

Details of Poaching of Tiger during last three years

| Sl.No. | State | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------|----------------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Assam | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Kerala | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | Rajasthan | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | West Bengal | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Orissa | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 9 | 7 | 15 |

Details of Poaching of Elephant during last three years

| Sl.No. | State | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Karnataka | 3 | 6 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------|----|----|----|
| 7 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | Meghalaya | 2 | 0 | |
| 10 | Uttarakhand | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 13 | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | Orissa | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| | Total | 23 | 11 | 13 |

Details of Poaching of Rhinoceros during last three years

| Sl.No. | State | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------|---------------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Assam | 21 | 16 | 15 |
| 2 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 21 | 16 | 15 |

Details of Poaching of Lion during last three years

| Sl.No. | State | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------|---------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Gujarat | 8 | 0 | 1 |

Level of pollution in Ganga and Yamuna

‡2492. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent, so far, to reduce the level of pollution in Ganga and Yamuna rivers respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that these rivers are getting more polluted despite incurring so much of expenditure;

(c) whether it is a fact that Yamuna has turned into a dirty drain in Delhi area;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the basic reason for increase in pollution in these rivers and the efforts made to check it;
- (e) whether Supreme Court had to extend the deadline of cleaning Yamuna river thrice; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The Government has been implementing the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) since 1985 for pollution abatement in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga. Under the Ganga Action Plan, Phase-I & II, an expenditure of Rs. 837 crore has been incurred so far. The pollution abatement works taken up include interception and diversion of sewage for treatment in sewage treatment plants; low cost sanitation works; river front development works etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million liters per day (mld) has been created under both the phases.

Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) is being implemented by the Government since 1993 for abatement of pollution of river Yamuna in the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, in a phased manner. An expenditure of Rs. 909 crore has been incurred so far and sewage treatment capacity of 753.25 mld. has been created under the Plan. Further, Government of NCT of Delhi has proposed laying interceptor sewers along the 3 major drains namely; Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

Water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions such as, IIT, Kanpur, BHEL, Patna University, etc. indicates that, water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations, except in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The situation would have been worse without the sewage treatment infrastructure created under GAP.

The water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown

the desired improvement owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

The pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Implementation of river pollution abatement works is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The pollution abatement works are implemented by the Implementing Agencies of the State Governments. As per the information from Delhi Jal Board, implementing agency in Delhi, various affidavits with time schedules have been submitted from time to time in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, however, there is no specific order from the Hon'ble Supreme Court extending the deadline of cleaning of Yamuna river.

Emission targets for Rich Countries

2493. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the emission reduction targets for rich countries for a period beyond 2012, when the first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol comes to an end, have been set in Copenhagen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether there is any hope of setting these targets in meetings proposed to be held in Bonn or in Mexico City or elsewhere; and
- (d) whether the setting up of climate innovation centres in different countries for green technologies transfer was approved in Copenhagen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Following the Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change, many industrialized countries have announced emission reduction targets for the period beyond 2012. However, the targets as announced are yet to be negotiated and agreed upon by the Parties under the multilateral negotiations. Discussions on these issues is underway in the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action and the Adhoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol with a view to reach agreed outcomes at the Sixteenth Conference of Parties at Cancun, Mexico in December 2010.

- (d) Proposals under negotiation include setting up a Technology Mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer to developing countries. The setting up of Climate Innovation Centers in different countries is a part of such proposals.

Sidumber Reservoir Project of Gujarat

2494. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal for environmental clearance of the Sidumber Reservoir Project of Gujarat is pending with the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in approval of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Violation of forest Rights Act

2495. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accused the State Governments of deliberately violating the Forest Rights Act by not notifying critical wildlife habitats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the land rights to tribals are under threat due to Forest Rights Act; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been no instance of accusing the State Government for non compliance.

(c) and (d) Forest Rights Act does not pose any threat to the land rights of the tribals.

National Bureau for Forest Genetics Resources

2496. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to establish the National Bureau for Forest Genetics Resources to protect the country's forest genetic reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken for the management of conservation of biological resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Proposal to set up a National Bureau of Forest Genetics Resources is in conceptual stage. However, Indian Council of forest Research and Educational has proposed an institutional initiative for Forest Genetic Resources Management network which *inter-alia* envisages seven components, corpus viz. for institutionalization of network at Dehradun and Coimbatore including improvement of infrastructure, furnishing of laboratories, establishment of a seed centre and a field research station to initiate management of conservation of biological resources in the country.

Per capita emission in India

†2497. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have differences over Government's stance on question of climate change as witnessed in Copenhagen;

(b) whether per capita emission norms are likely to adversely impact some parts of India in the future;

(c) if so, names of the parts and the likely damage; and

(d) the details of plan to tackle the damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Government's stance on the issue of climate change in international fora is governed by a well established procedure and is guided by a coordinated decision-making process in the Government.

(b) The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is based on the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respected capabilities. The concept of per capita emissions is derived from equity that applies equally to all parts, regions and sections of population in the country.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Notification of mandatory buffer zones

2498. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has recently directed the State Governments to notify mandatory buffer zones for protected areas in the country, including tiger reserves;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has received any complaints about a series of buffer zone violations due to mining and real estate encroachments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government proposes to take in case State Governments fail to notify buffer zones for protected areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under Section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, States are required to notify the area peripheral to critical tiger habitat as buffer area of tiger reserves. In this regard, advisories have been issued to States for the needful.

(c) and (d) No such reports on series of violation in notified buffer areas due to mining and real estate encroachment have been received from tiger reserves.

(e) Notification of buffer area is a statutory requirement and a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding has been executed with tiger States, which *interalia*, contains a commitment in this regard.

Comprehensive plan to increase forest area

2499. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the area of forests is shrinking on account of huge tree cuts causing thereby climate change;
- (b) whether Government has any comprehensive plan to increase in forest areas in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) No, Sir. As per the India's State Forests Report, 2009, the total forest cover has increased from 677,088 km² to 690,171 km² between 2005 and 2007 assessment of forest cover.

(b) and (c) The steps taken to increase the forest cover under various schemes of Central and State Government include National Afforestation Programme, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, Eco-Development Force (EDF) Scheme, Grants-in-Aid for Greening India Scheme, Gram Van Yojana (GVY) for afforestation on non forest lands, Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for afforestation, regeneration of degraded forests etc.

Violation of environmental laws by cement plants

2500. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had stated that out of 128 cement plants in our country, 6 plants are non compliant with prescribed standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government against those companies which violated environmental laws; 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 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified that out of 128 cement plants in our country, 6 plants are not complying with the prescribed emission standards. The non-compliant cement plants are:-

- (i) Cement Corporation of India, Bokajan, Assam
- (ii) Bagalkot Cement and Industries Ltd., Bagalkot, Karnataka
- (iii) Travancore Cement Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala
- (iv) Orient Cement, Devpur, Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh
- (v) Keymore Cement Works (ACC Ltd.), Keymore, Madhya Pradesh
- (vi) Jamul Cement Works (ACC Ltd.), Durg, Chhattisgarh

(c) and (d) The CPCB has issued 'directions' under 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for necessary action against the first five of the above mentioned non-compliant cement plants. The CPCB has issued 'directions' under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to M/s Jamul Cement Works (ACC), Durg, Chhatisgarh directly directing it to take pollution control measures so as to ensure compliance with the emission standards.

Green house gas emission

†2501. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any record of State-wise green house gas emission in the country and its adverse effect on environment and on mankind;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to check green house gas emitted from crops and their waste; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) State-wise record of greenhouse gas emissions in the country is not maintained by government. However, data on national green house gas inventories of anthropogenic emission for the base year 1994 is available as a part of the India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2004.

As per the report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Green House Gas (GHG) emission causes warming and induces many changes in the Global Climate System with likelihood of causing adverse impacts in various sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forests, natural eco-systems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure.

- (c) and (d) There is no plan to check green house gas emission from crops and their waste.

Clearance to OMCL

2502. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India has cleared the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. (OMCL) for proposed bauxite mining project in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reports from Wildlife Institute of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute and Forest and Environment Department of Orissa have given clearance covering all aspects of wildlife, water environment, tribal and ecological issues of the projects;

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

(d) the reasons for withholding clearance by the Ministry inspite of all necessary permissions; and

(e) by when the permission for mining leases to OMCL and their associate company would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court of India has cleared the forest diversion proposal for diversion of 660.749 ha of forest land for mining of Bauxite ore in Lanjigarh Bauxite Reserve. The Supreme Court granted clearance to the proposal and directed the Ministry to grant its approval in accordance with law. The Court had considered the reports from the Wildlife Institute of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute and Forest and Environment Department of Orissa on the issues of forest vegetation, wildlife, water regime, tribal life, environment impact and ecological impact of the project including soil erosion study and hydro-geological characteristics including porosity, permeability and flow of natural water.

(d) and (e) The proposal was accorded in-principle approval by the Ministry *vide* its order dated 11.04.2009 stipulating different conditions for mitigating impacts on forest, vegetation, wildlife, tribal and other environment and ecological aspects. However, the compliance issued by the State Government on various aspects including Forest Rights of the Tribals as per provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is under examination of the Ministry.

Establishment of food parks in Orissa

2503. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for establishment of food parks in Orissa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating their locations, estimated cost, etc.;
- (c) whether the Central Government has sanctioned any grants to the State during the last year for establishment of food processing industries in the State; and
- (d) whether any food processing industry was functioning in the State and if so, the details on their status?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The Food Parks scheme has been discontinued by the Government after 10th Plan period. In the 11th Plan, the Government has approved a new scheme to establish 30 Mega Food Parks in the country with a view to provide farm proximate state-of-the-art infrastructure along the supply chain 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. These Mega Food Parks will be owned, operated and maintained by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which would be a body corporate consisting of individuals, firms, companies, Banks/Financial Institutions, farmer groups, NGOs, Govt. or Govt. undertakings etc. Govt. would provide financial assistance in the form of grant @ 50% of project cost excluding land component in general areas and 75% in difficult areas, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crore. Govt. has approved 10 such Mega Food Parks to be taken for assistance in the 1st phase in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(c) During the Financial Year 2009-10. Government sanctioned Rs. 84.40 lakhs to six different Food Processing Units in the States.

(d) Details of Food Processing Industries functioning in the State have not been centrally maintained.

Review of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

2504. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to review the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, in view of its severe criticism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is not aware of any criticism of the Act, the implementation of which is likely to start this year. There is no proposal to review Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Apple processing plant in Himachal Pradesh

2505. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a request from Himachal Pradesh to set up an apple processing plant;

(b) if so, Government's response thereon and by when the new processing plant is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the existing processing plant which was set up in 1980 and which has become obsolete and needs to be replaced; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon and by when the obsolete plant is likely to be replaced in view of 6 to 7 lakh tonnes of fruit being produced in Himachal Pradesh annually and 25 to 30 per cent of the total fruit production do not find ready market and needs to be processed into value added products?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The setting up of new plant units for food processing sector in the State comes under the purview of respective State Governments. However, under the plan scheme of setting up of technology upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends the financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 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 under the Scheme.

Generation of employment in food processing sector

2506. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of generation of employment in food processing sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, rural and urban area-wise particularly for women;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise compared to other countries; and

(c) the future action plan prepared for the remaining Plan for backward areas of Andhra Pradesh in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) Food Processing Industry is employment intensive. It has been estimated that for every Rs. 1 crore invested, it creates 18 jobs directly and 64 indirectly in the organized sector and 20 jobs in the unorganized sector across the supply chain. At present food processing sector employs about 13 million people directly and about 35 million people indirectly. Government is encouraging Food Processing Sector to increase the processing level from 6% to 20% and value addition increase from 20% to 30%. However, no specific area and gender-wise employment figures are maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Share of various States in employment in the food processing industries 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% |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 11.2% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------------|-------|
| 11 | Uttar Pradesh | 12.0% |
| 12 | West Bengal | 4.8% |
| 13 | Others | 8.3% |

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

The data of employment generation in respect of other countries cannot be compared with employment data of states.

(c) As far as the future Action Plan for the remaining part of Eleventh Plan regarding employment generation is concerned, the expansion of food processing sector will have bearing on employment generation. Government has taken necessary steps to create more jobs in the food processing sector by providing financial assistance through its various schemes for development of food processing sector which is expected to lead to increased level of processing and employment. Thus the Ministry has adopted Vision 2015, which aims to triple the size of food sector in 10 year's time by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3%.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various schemes for promotion and development of food processing industries in the country. 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. Under the Scheme for Technology Up gradation/ 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 of 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. In addition, under the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States, higher levels of assistance @ 50% up to maximum of Rs. 4.00 Crore for setting up and Rs. 1.00 Crore for Up gradation of fruit and vegetables processing is available. A National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched with an objective to boost the horticulture sector.

In the 11th Plan, the Ministry has approved new scheme to establish 30 Mega Food Parks with a view to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for food processing sector in the country on a pre-identified cluster basis with a strong backward and forward linkage and to provide value addition of agricultural commodities including poultry, meat, dairy, fisheries etc. in a demand driven manner. Financial assistance 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.

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 for technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 Crore. There is no specific Plan for backward areas of Andhra Pradesh in this regard, however, Ministry has approved a mega food park which will link to agrarian communities to produce raw materials for further processing resulting in employment generation in Andhra Pradesh.

Controversy over National Film Awards

2507. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been controversies over the National Film Awards, 2008;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that such controversies have been generated in the past also; and
- (c) if so, the measures being adopted by Government to avoid controversies over announcement of the National Film Awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) There have been no controversies over the National Film Awards, 2008, except that there was sudden media speculation when a member of the jury on "Best Writing on Cinema" brought to notice attempts of inappropriate contact by some persons whose works were in competition for the awards.

(b) By and large, National Film Awards have been free of controversies in the past.

(c) National Film Awards are governed by Regulations, which are published and put in the public domain. The Awards are decided on merit by an independent jury. However, as the Awards pertain to cinema, which is a high profile industry, there is always heightened media interest.

Viewership/Listenership of AIR

2508. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that viewers/listeners of Doordarshan and AIR are very few when compared to private television and Radio channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise, separately for both the media;

(c) whether any definite percentage is proposed to be fixed for viewership/listenership to every DD Kendra and AIR Station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the strict action proposed to be taken against the staff of DD and AIR in the cases of less audience of their monotonous programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA):

(a) No, Sir. Prasara Bharti has informed that as per the TAM report, TRP of DD National Channel is in the first position, as compared to private channels, during all the calendar years 2009 (1.09), 2008 (1.39) and 2007 (1.62). AIR has also informed that as per the studies conducted by Audience Research Unit of AIR, the audience of AIR has been increasing steadily over the last few years.

(b) The details of TRP of DD National Channel is given in the Statement (See below). National average listenership pattern of AIR during the last three years is as follows:

| Year | Percentage of listenership |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 2006-07 | 52.0 |
| 2007-08 | 54.0 |
| 2008-09 | 58.0 |

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that no definite percentage has been fixed for AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras.

(d) Constant efforts are being made to improve the quality of programmes so as to increase the viewership/listenership of DD Kendras and AIR Stations.

Statement

TRP of DD and Other Private Channels

(calendar year 2009)

ALL 4 + Viewers

| Sl.No. | Channel | 000s 197323 29271 | TVR | Share |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | DD1 | 2160 | 1.09 | 8.72 |
| 2. | DD News | 119 | 0.06 | 0.48 |
| 3. | DD Sports | 7 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 4. | DD Rajya Sabha | 2 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 5. | DD Bharati | 3 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 6. | DD India | 4 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 7. | DD Gyan Darshan | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | DD Urdu | 1 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 9. | DD North East | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Colors | 1225 | 0.62 | 4.94 |
| 11. | Zee TV | 1070 | 0.54 | 4.31 |
| 12. | Star Plus | 1234 | 0.63 | 4.98 |
| 13. | Sony Entertainment | 530 | 0.27 | 2.14 |
| 14. | NDTV Imagine | 425 | 0.22 | 1.71 |
| 15. | MAX | 882 | 0.45 | 3.56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------|-----|------|------|
| 16. | Neo Cricket | 172 | 0.09 | 0.69 |
| 17. | Zee Cinema | 660 | 0.33 | 2.66 |
| 18. | Star Gold | 423 | 0.21 | 1.71 |
| 19. | Star One | 248 | 0.13 | 1.00 |
| 20. | Sahara One | 161 | 0.08 | 0.65 |
| 21. | Star Utsav | 100 | 0.05 | 0.40 |

TRP of DD and Other Private Channels

(Calendar year 2008)

ALL 4 + Viewers

| Sl.No. | Channel | 000s | TVR | Share |
|--------|-----------------|--------|------|-------|
| | | 169843 | | |
| | | 26247 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | DD1 | 2358 | 1.39 | 11.18 |
| 2. | DD News | 143 | 0.08 | 0.68 |
| 3. | DD Sports | 13 | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| 4. | DD Rajya Sabha | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | DD Bharati | 2 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 6. | DD India | 5 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 7. | DD Gyan Darshan | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | DD Urdu | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | DD North East | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Colors | 288 | 0.17 | 1.37 |
| 11. | Zee TV | 798 | 0.47 | 3.78 |
| 12. | Star Plus | 1073 | 0.63 | 5.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
| 13. | Sony Entertainment TV | 333 | 0.20 | 1.58 |
| 14. | NDTV Imagine | 265 | 0.16 | 1.26 |
| 15. | MAX | 718 | 0.42 | 3.40 |
| 16. | Neo Cricket | 140 | 0.08 | 0.66 |
| 17. | Zee Cinema | 521 | 0.31 | 2.47 |
| 18. | Star Gold | 355 | 0.21 | 1.68 |
| 19. | Star One | 268 | 0.16 | 1.27 |
| 20. | Sahara One | 208 | 0.12 | 0.99 |
| 21. | Star Utsav | 98 | 0.06 | 0.46 |

*TRP of DD and Other Private Channels
(Calendar year 2007)*

ALL 4 + Viewers

| Sl.No. | Channel | 000s | TVR | Share |
|--------|-----------------|--------|------|-------|
| | | 169843 | | |
| | | 24068 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | DD1 | 2756 | 1.62 | 13.28 |
| 2. | DD News | 163 | 0.10 | 0.79 |
| 3. | DD Sports | 9 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| 4. | DD Rajya Sabha | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | DD Bharati | 5 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 6. | DD India | 6 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 7. | DD Gyan Darshan | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | DD Urdu | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | DD North East | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Colors | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| 11. | Zee TV | 904 | 0.53 | 4.35 |
| 12. | Star Plus | 1298 | 0.76 | 6.25 |
| 13. | Sony Entertainment TV | 425 | 0.25 | 2.05 |
| 14. | NDTV Imagine | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15. | MAX | 620 | 0.37 | 2.99 |
| 16. | Neo Cricket | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Zee Cinema | 518 | 0.31 | 2.50 |
| 18. | Star Gold | 381 | 0.22 | 1.84 |
| 19. | Star One | 236 | 0.14 | 1.14 |
| 20. | Sahara One | 276 | 0.16 | 1.33 |
| 21. | Star Utsav | 108 | 0.06 | 0.52 |

Non-depiction of Hindi Films in Manipur

†2509. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a single Hindi film has not been shown in cinema halls in Manipur during the last ten years due to ban on the same by militants and whether network of those cable operators, who tried to show Hindi films were destroyed;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this ban imposed by militants; and

(c) since majority population in the State wants to watch Hindi films, the steps Government plans to take in future for fulfillment of this wish of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) As informed by the Government of Manipur, at present, Hindi films are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

not screened in cinema halls in Manipur. Some proscribed militant outfits have imposed a ban on screening of Hindi films/programmes in cinema halls and video parlours in Manipur. Equipments from the office of the local cable operators were also allegedly taken away forcibly by suspected militants. Cases were registered at concerned police stations and investigated into.

(b) As informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, there is no specific report from State Government about the direct steps taken by them towards removing the ban imposed by militants on screening of Hindi films in Manipur. However, to restore normalcy in the State, Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; shared intelligence on continuous basis; gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; and provided assistance for strengthening various aspects of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. Central Government also assists the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

(c) As informed by the Government of Manipur, Hindi films along with other entertainment channels are being provided by two Doordarshan channels which are transmitted through the cable service of the existing cable operators and also through private DTH service providers in the state.

Committee to study paid news syndrome

2510. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Press Council of India has set up a Committee to study the "paid news syndrome" in media industry; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and the action Government proposes to curb the syndrome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Press Council of India (PCI) has constituted a Sub-Committee to examine the 'Paid News Syndrome'.

(b) The Sub-Committee has submitted its report to the Council and the finalization of the Report by the full Council is expected by the end of April, 2010. Depending upon the recommendations of the Press Council of India based on the report of the Sub-Committee, appropriate action will be taken.

Conflict between Doordarshan and SIS Live

2511. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a conflict between Doordarshan and SIS Live for telecasting the Commonwealth Games 2010;

(b) what was the price originally agreed to pay to SIS Live;

(c) whether it is also a fact that SIS Live threatened to back out from the mutually agreed terms;

(d) if so, the details of (a) and (c) above and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether SIS Live has demanded Rs. 250 crores more; and

(f) if so, the reasons for paying Rs. 250 crores more to SIS Live?

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

(b) The contract was signed on a contract price of Rs. 246 crore which was based on total evaluated cost from the accepted financial bid and after negotiations with the entity.

(c) to (f) Not applicable.

Wages of AIR Reporters

2512. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reporters of AIR who are working on contract basis, are drawing very meager amount as monthly wages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to change the pathetic condition of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SH CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) All India Radio takes services from part-time reporters for supplementing news reports of its own regular correspondents. These reporters work full-time in some other professions/ jobs and only provide part-time services to Prasar Bharati. They are not regular employees of Prasar Bharati. The monthly remuneration for Part-Time Correspondents has been revised from time to time from Rs. 500/- in the year 1992 to Rs. 1500/- in 2002. Prasar Bharati is seized of the issue and the Board of Prasar Bharati is competent to decide such issues.

Strengthening of DTH

2513. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Broadcaster Doordarshan is planning to strengthen its Direct to Home (DTH) platform and also expects to have some 200 channels on its platform by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of free-to-air channels with DD Direct Plus at present;
- (d) whether it is a fact that there are wait-list of more than 74 private channels seeking an entry to the DD Direct Plus platform, as it reaches over six million homes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Capacity of Doordarshan's DTH Platform is envisaged to be augmented from 59 to 97 channels, as part of 11th plan. The Scheme is yet to be approved.

- (c) Fifty Seven.
- (d) and (e) At present 82 private channels are on waiting list as per the details given in the Statement.

Statement

Total Application on wait List as on 13-4-2010 seeking an entry to DD Direct plus Plateform

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Family Entertainment TV | Entertainment | New Delhi | 07.03.2007 |
| 2. | CNEB | Hindi News & Infotainment | Pune | 03.08.2007 |
| 3. | Jaya TV Chennai | | Chennai | 08.08.2007 |
| 4. | Punjab Today | 24 hrs Punjabi News | Delhi | 04.09.2007 |
| | STV-Haryana | 24 hrs News Channel | | |
| | STV-UP | 24 hrs News Channel | | |
| | STV-COA | 24 hrs News Channel | | |
| 5. | Sahara TV Channel | News Channel | Mumbai | 06.09.2007 |
| 6. | Tara News & Tara Music | 24*7 Bengali News & Bengali Music Channel | Kolkata | 07.09.2007 |
| 7. | Tamilian Television | Daily News Thrice, Movies based Programme, Mega Serials and Corporate Programmes | Chennai | 21.09.2007 |
| 8. | Ab Tak | Hindi News & Current Affairs | Delhi | 03.10.2007 |
| 9. | Day Star Chennai | Christian TV | Chennai | 04.10.2007 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|
| 10. | Dhaliwala Entertainment (DE TV) | News & Entertainment Channel | Patiala | 29.10.2007 |
| 11. | Edu Comp | Tele Education | Haryana | 07.11.2007 |
| 12. | God TV | 24 hrs Christian TV for good & healthy living for mind, soul & body | Chennai | 20.11.2007 |
| 13. | Jeevan TV | 24 hrs Malayalam Channel News, Current Affairs, Entertainment, Sports, Chat Show etc. | Kerala | 19.12.2007 |
| 14. | Real Estate Channel | Real Estate | Bangalore | 14.02.2008 |
| 15. | B4U Movies Channel | Hindi Movies Channel | Mumbai | 26.02.2008 |
| 16. | Ashirvad Channel | Social Channel | New Delhi | 20.03.2008 |
| 17. | Space TV | Real Estate & Tourism | Noida | 08.04.2008 |
| 18. | Home Shop 18 | 24 hrs Call Centre to book & Service Customer orders. Product from flowers to white goods from health travel packages etc. | Noida | 11.04.2008 |
| 19. | IBN 7 | News Channel | Noida | 11.04.2008 |
| 20. | CTVN AKD Plus | 24 hrs. Bengali Regional News cum Entertainment Channel | Kolkata | 05.05.2008 |
| 21. | Sindi Kachhi Entertainment | Entertainment | Gujarat | 06.05.2008 |
| 22. | Vasanth TV 24 Channel | 24 hrs. Entertainment in Tamil News & other Programmers in other Languages of India every Day. | Chennai | 23.05.2008 |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|--------------|------------|
| 23. | Sadhna TV | Socio-spiritual | Noida | 23.05.2008 |
| 24. | Hariyali TV | Rural Upliftment | Noida | 23.05.2008 |
| 25. | Sangeet Bhojpuri Sangeet Channel | Music Channel | Mumbai | 26.05.2008 |
| 26. | Pragya TV | Revival of rich Cultural Heritage | Noida | 02.06.2008 |
| 27. | Khoj India | Science & knowledge | Delhi | 18.06.2008 |
| 28. | TV South Asia | History, Civilization & Culture of South Asia | Mumbai | 21.06.2008 |
| 29. | SI News Channel | News Channel | Noida | 27.06.2008 |
| 30. | Star Gujarati | Non-News & Current Affairs TV Channel in Gujarati | Delhi | 08.08.2008 |
| 31. | Star Telugu | Non-News & Current Affairs TV Channel in Telugu | Delhi | 08.08.2008 |
| 32. | Shimla to Punjab Channel | Punjabi Entertainment | Shimla | 08.09.2008 |
| 33. | Zee 24 Ghantee Chhattisgarh | News & Current Affairs TV Channel | Chhattisgarh | 10.09.2008 |
| 34. | Sahara Samay | News | Noida | 16.09.2008 |
| 35. | Star News | 24 hrs Hindi News | Noida | 23.10.2008 |
| 36. | Satsang TV | 24 hrs Education & Enlighten & Religious | Indore | 10.11.2008 |
| 37. | DY 365 | News & Current Affairs | Guwahati | 22.11.2008 |
| 38. | Ayur Living India | Educational based Channel | Delhi | 10.01.2009 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----------------|------------|
| 39. | OTV | Oriya Films women's Programme Cultural Magazines, Comedy Show Youth Programmes Dance, Children & Religious etc. | Delhi | 10.01.2009 |
| 40. | Standard World TV | Hindi, Music, Political & Current Affairs, People interactive agriculture Religious etc. | Punjab | 20.01.2009 |
| 41. | Nepal 1 | Nepali Music & News | Delhi | 20.01.2009 |
| 42. | Sudarshan Channel | 24x7 National News Channel | Noida | 30.01.2009 |
| 43. | NE TV Group, Focus TV, NF hi fi Channels | News & Current Affairs TV Channel | New Delhi | 06.02.2009 |
| 44. | TV 24 | News Channel | Chandigarh | 09.02.2009 |
| 45. | Sakshi TV | Hi-definition News | Andhra Pradesh | 12.02.2009 |
| 46. | Jan Sandesh | Hindi News Channel | U.P. | 13.02.2009 |
| 47. | Space Toon | Educate to Entertain & Entertain to Educate | Chennai | 18.02.2009 |
| 48. | News X | Business News & Current Affairs | Mumbai | 19.03.2009 |
| 49. | Star Pravah | General Entertainment in Marathi | Mumbai | 25.03.2009 |
| 50. | Divya Parmeshwar Ki Vani | Spiritual-Music | Chandigarh | 17.04.2009 |
| 51. | Day & Night News | Day & Night | Chandigarh | 17.04.2009 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 52. | Lemon TV | News and other Programmes | New Delhi | 28.04.2009 |
| 53. | Channel No. 1 | 24 hrs News & Current Affairs | Ludhiana | 08.05.2009 |
| 54. | TV 100 | New & Current Affairs | Noida | 29.05.2009 |
| 55. | TV 99 | News & Current Affairs | Noida | 29.05.2009 |
| 56. | Era Channel | 24 hrs Entertainment in different | Haryana | 04.06.2009 |
| 57. | Naxatra News | Oriya News & Current Affairs | Orissa | 08.06.2009 |
| 58. | Saam TV (Marathi) | Marathi Infotainment Channel | Pune | 18.06.2009 |
| 59. | NDTV lumiere & Imagine Showbiz | Films with English sub-titles & 24 hrs Entertainment with super hit videos from Hindi Films | Delhi | 29.06.2009 |
| 60. | Jain TV | News & Current Affairs | New Delhi | 05.07.2009 |
| 61. | Metro Nation Channel (Chennai) | News & Entertainment in Tamil in Tamil Nadu & Outside | Chennai | 10.07.2009 |
| 62. | Yo Music | 24 Hours Hindi /Punjabi Music | Ghaziabad | 24.07.2009 |
| 63. | Krishna TV | Non-News Channel | Chennai | 01.08.2009 |
| 64. | BIZZ News | Gujarati News Channel | Ahmedabad | 17.08.2009 |
| 65. | DD 9 Chandana | Corporate Channel | Mumbai | 22.08.2009 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--|----------------|-------------|
| 66. | A to Z News | News & Current Affairs | Noida | 31.08.2009 |
| 67. | Sri Sankara Channel | Multilingual Spiritual Channel | Bangalore | 05.09.2009 |
| 68. | NDTV Hindi | English News & Feature Channel | Chennai | 07.09.2009 |
| 69. | Live India | Hindi News Channel | Mumbai | 10.09.2009 |
| 70. | Vision TV Entertainment | Entertainment | Mumbai | 16.11.2009 |
| 71. | Vision TV Shiksha | Shiksha | Mumbai | 16.11.2009 |
| 72. | Vision TV Music | Music | Mumbai | 16.11.2009 |
| 73. | Enter-10 Movies | 24x7 Hindi Cinema | Mumbai | 16.12.2009 |
| 74. | What's On India | Guiding viewers | Mumbai | 07.01.2010 |
| 75. | Sadhna News | News | New Delhi | 15.02.2010 |
| 76. | Rang | Non News & Current Affairs | Guwahati | 26.02.2010 |
| 77. | Hmtv | News | Hyderabad | 080.03.2010 |
| 79. | Sanatan TV | Bhajan, Spiritual Discourse (Pravachan) & Devotional Speeches | Noida | 12.03.2010 |
| 80. | Shalom TV | Entertainment Channel | Kerala | 02.03.2010 |
| 81. | India News — Haryana | News & Current Affairs | Delhi | 01-04-2010 |
| 82. | Time Today | News & Current Affairs | Madhya Pradesh | 12-04-2010 |

Setting up of National Captioning Centre

2514. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to set up a National Captioning Centre as envisaged by the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Volume I of the Eleventh Five Year Plan document titled 'Inclusive Growth' under the chapter 'Social Justice' has mentioned the National Captioning Centre. This Ministry, however, has not received any proposal in this regard.

Main Press Centre for Commonwealth Games

2515. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited has been engaged for design, setting up as well as operationalise the Main Press Centre and other media activities for 2010 Commonwealth Games;

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

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred in the said activities; and

(d) by when the works related to Main Press Centres and other Media activities would be completed?

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

(b) The Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited has been contracted as a Delivery Partner on a Turn-key Basis. Their scope of work covers setting up of Main Press Centre at Pragati Maidan. They would also carry out media operations at the Main Press Centre and all the Venue Media Centres for the Games.

(c) Rs. 3175 lakhs.

(d) 30th September 2010.

Registration of Newspapers and Magazines

2516. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) registers the small/medium newspapers and magazines in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria fixed for registration of newspapers/magazines received and pending with the RNI during 2008-09 and 2009-10; and
- (d) by when pending application would be cleared by RNI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) registers all types of Newspapers/Magazines from all over India, but do not categories them as Small, Medium or Big Newspapers.

- (b) The number of registered newspapers with RNI as on 31.3.2010 was 78161.
- (c) The criteria fixed for registration of newspapers/magazines are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Applications, complete in all respects, received in RNI during 2008-09 have been cleared. Details of pending applications for the year 2009-10 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). This pendency pertains to the period from January to March 2010 only and nothing is pending on the part of RNI prior to January 2010.
- (d) Registration of newspapers is a continuous process and applications for registration received complete in all respects, are disposed of timely.

Statement-I

Criteria Fixed for Registration of Newspapers/Magazines

For the registration of newspapers and magazines, the following procedure is followed:

- i. The applicant should apply for verification of title through the concerned District Magistrate.
- ii. Registration process starts after getting the title and for this a declaration is submitted to the concerned District Magistrate for authentication.

- iii. After authentication of declaration by the DM, the first issue of the newspaper has to be published within 42 days in the case of daily/weekly and 90 days in case of other periodicals.
- iv. The application for registration is to be submitted to the Office of RNI along with :
 - (a) Copy of title verification letter;
 - (b) Attested/original copy of declaration authenticated by the DM;
 - (c) Original copy of 'No Foreign Tie up' Affidavit duly signed by Notary on Stamp paper;
 - (d) First issue (vol. 1 Issue 1) brought out within the stipulated time; and
 - (e) Latest issue of the publication.

Statement-II

Details of pending registration cases with RNI as on 31st March, 2010.

| Sl.No. | State/U.T's | No. of pending applications |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 5 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 52 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 2 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 7 | Chattisgarh | 6 |
| 8 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 9 | Daman & Diu | 0 |
| 10 | Delhi | 22 |
| 11 | Goa | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|------------------|-----|
| 12 | Gujarat | 35 |
| 13 | Haryana | 2 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 10 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 0 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 65 |
| 18 | Kerala | 8 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 77 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 239 |
| 22 | Manipur | 0 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 0 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0 |
| 26 | Orissa | 15 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 0 |
| 28 | Punjab | 2 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 3 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 0 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 4 |
| 32 | Tripura | 0 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 19 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 2 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 7 |
| Total | | 575 |

Change in names of High Courts

2517. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to change the names of four High Courts in the country following new nomenclatures of the cities where they are located;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposals to change the name of Bombay, Calcutta and Gauhati High Court; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The proposals of change of names of the 'Bombay High Court' as the 'Mumbai High Court', the 'Calcutta High Court' as the 'Kolkata High Court', the 'Gauhati High Court' as the 'Guwahati High Court'; and the 'Madras High Court' as the 'Chennai High Court' are under consideration of the Government.

Allocation of funds for justice delivery system

2518. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether judicial reforms will be more importantly dealt with in view of the 13th Finance Commission's recommendation to allocate Rs. 50,000 crore to improve the justice delivery system;
- (b) whether this constitutes the landmark opportunity for improving judicial reforms;
- (c) if so, whether any concrete action plan has been prepared by his Ministry to allocate Rs. 50,000 crore for improving the justice delivery system;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when this reform would be considered and by when it would give result; and
- (e) whether more fund would be provided to further improve judicial reforms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) To give an impetus to judicial reforms and to reduce the large number of court arrears in the country, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission to provide Rs. 5000 crores to the States to improve the justice delivery system. These resources have been provided for setting up of morning/evening courts, Alternate Dispute Resolution centres and training of mediators and conciliators, holding of Lok Adalats and provision of legal aid, capacity building of judicial officers and public prosecutors, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, appointment of Court Managers to assist the Judges in improving court management and for restoration/conservation of heritage court buildings.

These funds will be made available to the States for the five year period 2010-15. It is expected that these additional resources for the justice sector would play an important role in reducing large volume of pendencies in courts in developing the Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism in the country and in building the requisite capacity in the judiciary to improve case management as well as court management.

These resources are in addition to the various plan schemes of the Central Government which are being implemented to augment the resources of the States to improve the justice delivery system in the country.

Pending cases in Supreme Court

2519. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court since 2006, as on date;
- (b) whether judges do not get sufficient time to deliver judgment due to immense volume of cases; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to clear the huge pendency?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court are as follows:-

| Sl.No. | Year | Pendency at the end of the year |
|--------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2006 | 39780 |
| 2 | 2007 | 46926 |
| 3 | 2008 | 49819 |
| 4 | 2009 | 55791 |
| 5 | 31.03.2010 | 54864 |

(b) Nothing of this nature has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Government has increased Judges' strength in Supreme Court from 26 to 31. Steps have also been taken for modernization of the judicial infrastructure through computerization of courts which includes upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure of the Supreme Court.

High Court Benches at Rajkot and Surat

2520. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the prolonged demands for establishment of Gujarat High Court benches at Rajkot and Surat which have been pending for more than three decades;

(b) if so, the details of facts that have emerged after such examination in the context of public interest at large; and

(c) if not, by when these demands are likely to be fulfilled and finalized?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Setting up of a Bench of a High Court away from its principal seat is considered by the Central Government on receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government in terms of section 51(2) of the States' Reorganization Act, 1956, which has consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

The Government of Gujarat had requested in the year 2000 for setting up of a Bench of the High Court at Rajkot and Surat. The Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court had then opined that it would not be in the interest of the institution to have a circuit Bench of the Gujarat High Court either at Rajkot or at Surat. Thereafter, no proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat.

Pending Cases

†2521. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge number of cases is pending in various High Courts in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on January, 2010, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to address this genuine issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the number of cases pending in the High Courts as on 31.12.2009 is enclosed (See below).

(c) Time taken in disposal of pending cases is exclusively within the domain of the Judiciary. However, Government has taken following concrete steps to address this issue:

(1) Increasing strength of Judges in the High Courts;

(2) Modernization of the judicial infrastructure which includes upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure;

(3) 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 (ADR) are promoting ADR. Training programmes are also organized for training of Arbitrators, Conciliators and Mediators; and

(4) Lok Adalats are also organized to dispose of pending cases.

Statement

Pendency Position in all the High Courts as on 31.12.2009

| Sl. No. | Name of the High Court | Civil cases | Criminal cases | Toal |
|---------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Allahabad | 668029 | 282835 | 950864 |
| 2 | AP | 162470 | 24580 | 187050 |
| 3 | Bombay | 295714 | 42469 | 338183 |
| 4 | Calcutta | 273291 | 46555 | 319846 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 42701 | 17717 | 60418 |
| 6 | Delhi | 49669 | 11608 | 61277 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 74907 | 25023 | 99930 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 8 | Gauhati | 50617 | 8719 | 59336 |
| 9 | HP | 45144 | 6499 | 51643 |
| 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 | MP | 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 |

Strength of Judges in Courts

‡2522. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the strength of Judges in every court is less than the sanctioned strength;
- (b) if so, the details of the sanctioned strength and actual strength of judges in the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the subordinate courts for the last two years and the current year, year-wise and court-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to end/minimize the pendency of cases in the judiciary as well as to increase the strength of judges in different courts?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A statement showing the sanctioned strength of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts, number of Judges in position during the last two years and the current year is enclosed as Statement (See below).

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the subordinate courts in the States vests with the concerned High Court. As such, the information on the number of Judges in position and the vacancies of Judges in the Subordinate Courts is not maintained centrally.

(c) The following steps have been taken to minimize pendency of cases in the courts:

- (1) The strength of the Judges of the Supreme Court was increased in the year 2009 from 26 to 31 including the Chief Justice of India. The strength of the High Court Judges is also revised based on triennial reviews.
- (2) Establishment of Fast Track Courts
- (3) Establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass root level.
- (4) Introduction of some legislative measures for improvement in judicial procedure and for expediting disposal of civil and criminal cases in courts. The Criminal Procedure Code has been amended and the concept of 'Plea-Bargaining' has been introduced.
- (5) Alternative modes of disposal including mediation and conciliation have been encouraged.
- (6) Other measures like grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of specialized benches, setting up of special courts and organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals have also been taken.
- (7) Steps have also been taken for modernization of the judicial infrastructure through computerization of courts.
- (8) Capacity building of judges through the National Judicial Academy has been given high priority.
- (9) Several reform measures for speeding up the disposal of cases such as operations of shift courts have been recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

Statement

The details of sanctioned strength of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, number of judges in position during the last two years and current year.

| Sl.No. | Name of the Court | Sanctioned strength of Judges | Number of Judges in position | Sanctioned strength of Judges | Number of Judges in position | Sanctioned strength of Judges | Number of Judges in position |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Position as on 1.1.2010 | | Position as on 1.1.2009 | | Position as on 1.1.2008 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| A. | Supreme Court of India | 31 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 22 |
| B. | High Court | | | | | | |
| 1 | Allahabad | 160 | 78 | 160 | 73 | 160 | 75 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 49 | 32 | 49 | 30 | 49 | 30 |
| 3 | Bombay | 75 | 62 | 75 | 59 | 75 | 52 |
| 4 | Calcutta | 58 | 39 | 58 | 40 | 58 | 41 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 18 | 11 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| 6 | Delhi | 48 | 42 | 48 | 39 | 48 | 32 |
| 7 | Gauhati | 24 | 21 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 23 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 8 | Gujarat | 42 | 26 | 42 | 30 | 42 | 30 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 14 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 9 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 20 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 9 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 50 | 37 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 36 |
| 13 | Kerala | 38 | 32 | 38 | 29 | 38 | 25 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 43 | 34 | 43 | 38 | 43 | 40 |
| 15 | Madras | 60 | 53 | 60 | 43 | 49 | 45 |
| 16 | Orissa | 22 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 17 |
| 17 | Patna | 43 | 24 | 43 | 23 | 43 | 29 |
| 18 | Punjab & Haryana | 68 | 48 | 68 | 48 | 68 | 42 |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 40 | 30 | 40 | 32 | 40 | 36 |
| 20 | Sikkim | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL | | 895 | 630 | 886 | 610 | 877 | 597 |

Reservation of seats for STs in Goa Legislative Assembly

2523. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that three communities in Goa namely Gawda, Velipo and Kunbi has been declared as Scheduled Tribes in the State;

(b) whether seats have been reserved in the Goa Legislative Assembly for Scheduled Tribe communities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The Gawda, Velip and Kunbi communities were notified as Scheduled Tribes in the State of Goa vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (No. 10 of 2003).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State was determined by the Delimitation Commission in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of articles 332 and 170 of the Constitution and the Delimitation Act, 2002 on the basis of population figures of Census 2001.

Task force for cases relating to undertrials

2524. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether looking at permanent measures to reduce number of under- trials and cases related to them, the Central Government has decided to set up task forces in High Courts that will identify efficient redressal programmes in implementing jails terms for inmates and monitor progress in a weekly basis;

(b) whether the Chief Justices of High Courts have demanded to appoint task forces that may be headed by executive chairman of Legal Services Authority or any senior judge chosen by the Chief Justice;

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be considered and implemented;

(d) whether Government also proposes to reduce up to two third of the undertrial cases by July 31, 2010; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Government is in process of formulating an effective policy to reduce the number of undertrial prisoners. The setting up of Task Forces in High Courts and its constitution may depend on the policy.

(d) to (e) The Government conveyed its desire to Chief Justices, of all High Courts, Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governor/Administrator of Union Territories for taking effective steps by constant monitoring so that a maximum number of undertrials are released by 31st July, 2010.

Foreign training for judges/judicial officers

2525. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the judges/judicial officers including judges of Supreme Court, High Courts and district judges attended or participated any training/capacity building programme/study tour on intellectual property law in a foreign country from 1st January, 2000 to 31st March, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether Government has evaluated the benefits of such participation?

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

Appointment of ad-hoc judges

2526. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to appoint 15000 judges on ad-hoc basis to various courts on a fast track basis to clear large number of pending civil and criminal cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has set any time-frame to effect these appointments?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Duration of LLM course

2527. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously planning to shorten the two-year LLM course by half after the Round Table of the Legal Education found it to be too lengthy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The matter duration of LLM course was discussed in the 2nd Meeting of the Round Table on Legal Education held on 17th November, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resources Development. The views of Prof. Chimni that the present LLM programme is a two year course which deters bright students from enrolling in the LLM programme. Therefore, there is a need to restructure the course period so that it could culminate in one year were considered and it was decided that as restructure the existing LLM programme from that of two years duration to a one year duration course with exits and selectivity in admission to attract the brightest graduates in law towards this programme. The University Grants Commission may work out an Action Plan for implementation in this regard.

Access to Judicial system

2528. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, though the concept of Open Court is in existence in theory, the citizens have virtually no access to the Judicial system on account of their inability to engage a lawyer, language of court, security obsession of the superior courts, etc.; and

(b) whether Government proposes to consider introduction of current technology of video recording and web telecasting of court proceedings?

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

Setting up of fast track courts

2529. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to meet the demand of judiciary to establish sufficient fast track courts;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is not able to provide sufficient funds for establishing such courts; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Setting up of Fast Track Courts is within the domain of the State Governments. Fast Track Courts are set-up by the State Governments as per their need in consultation with the respective High Courts.

(c) and (d) The scheme of central funding for Fast Track Courts (FTCs) was started in the year 2000 for a period of five years on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. The central assistance to the States was provided at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per court for non recurring expenditure which included Rs. 3.4 lakh for construction and Rs. 1.6 lakh for computer and library. For recurring expenditure an amount of Rs.4.8 lakh per court per year was provided.

The scheme was extended for a period of five years beyond 31.3.2005 i.e. upto 31.3.2010. For the extended period, the approved norm for assistance to the States for Fast Track Courts provided for an additional amount of Rs. 8.6 lakhs to be provided to the States in the first two years towards the cost of constructions for additional space in the court room and Rs.4.8 lakhs per court per year towards recurring expenditure. The norm of Central grant decided by the Government was, at that time, considered to be adequate for meeting expenditure on Fast Track Courts and a uniform rate of Central assistance was adopted for all the States. The Central Government has provided sufficient funds to meet the requirements of the State at the above said norm of payment.

System of appointment of judges

2530. DR. K. MALAISAMY:

SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:

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

(a) what is the system in vogue or which is being proposed to ensure accountability and transparency in the judicial system; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing system and practice are deficient and inadequate in the wake of the agony and anguish openly expressed by a Delhi High Court Judge on his retirement in the matter of overlooking his promotion?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Under the present system in vogue, the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 lays down the procedure for removal of a Judge under Article 124 (4) read with proviso (b) to Article 124 (2) and proviso (b) to Article 217 (1) of the Constitution. To ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, the Government is considering to bring forward a fresh legislation to lay down judicial standards, to enable declaration of assets and liabilities by the Judges and to establish a mechanism for taking action on complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Controlling offences against women

†2531. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether Government is making efforts to control sexual offences;

(b) whether Government is planning to constitute fast track courts for this purpose;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to check the cases of teasing with women and children; and

(d) by when a final decision in this regard will be taken?

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

Disinvestment in NALCO

†2532. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Ministry of Finance has initiated process for capital disinvestment from PSU-National Aluminium Company (NALCO) working under his Ministry;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether his Ministry has also given its approval in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the measures being considered by his Ministry to stop capital disinvestment from NALCO?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Finance (Department of Disinvestment) had made a reference to Ministry of Mines in March, 2010 to consider disinvestment of 10% equity out of the remaining 87.15% of total paid up capital held by the Government of India in National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO). As on date, no decision has been taken in this regard.

Extortion by Naxals

2533. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that large corporates involved in mining are giving huge money and explosives to the naxals;
- (b) if so, details of the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action to stop this illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per available inputs, extortion from various quarters including the mining sector might be contributing to the funding of different naxals groups operating in naxal affected areas of the country. Consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs have been held in this regard. The Seventh Report of Second Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended setting up of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell by State Police/State Government. The State Governments has been accordingly advised to establish such cells to prevent any nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors, transporters and extremists. 21 State Governments have constituted Task Forces at State and District Level for monitoring illegal mining. All the State Governments have been requested to prepare Action Plans to monitor and curb illegal mining. The use of Satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs has been advised by the Central Government in the preparation and implementation of such Action Plan. Further, a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set up in the Central Government to ensure elimination of delays in grant of mineral concessions so as to reduce the scope for illegal mining, and State Governments have been advised to set up similar Committees at State Level.

Illegal mining in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

2534. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact the illegal mining has destroyed about 120 hillocks, five lakh trees, 2000 ha of streams, 17 lakes and 28 ponds and polluted vast areas on the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and if so, the steps his Ministry is taking to undo such harm to the mother earth;
- (b) whether any action plan has been contemplated to control such illegal mining; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) Instances of illegal mining of minerals have come to the notice of the Government in various parts of the country. The Central Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, to empower the State Governments to take action against illegal mining by giving them powers to enter and inspect any mine, penalize transportation and storage of illegal mined materials, confiscate illegally mined minerals, tools, equipment and vehicles, and frame separate Rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for curbing illegal mining. This was followed by regular monitoring by Central Government of the action taken by the State Governments. Recently, all the State Governments have been requested to prepare an Action Plan using modern technology to curb illegal mining. Further, a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set up to ensure elimination of delays in grant of mineral concessions. A draft State Mineral Policy has also been circulated to all the State Governments.

As per available information, the details of action taken by State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to curb illegal mining during the year 2009 are as under:

| Name of State | Cases detected | FIR lodged | Court cases filed | Vehicle seized | Fine realized (Rs. in lakhs) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 15608 | - | 30 | - | 1400.430 |
| Karnataka | 267 | 127 | 29 | 1142 | 638.340 |

Profits of NALCO

2535. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the profit of NALCO has gone down during the last three years; and

(b) what is the gross and net profit of NALCO from 2005 to 2010, year-wise?

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

(b) The gross and net profit of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for the years 2005-06 to 2009-10 is as under:-

| (Rs. in crores) | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| Year | Gross profit (PBT)# | Net profit (PAT)* |
| 2005-06 | 2430 | 1562 |
| 2006-07 | 3620 | 2381 |
| 2007-08 | 2467 | 1632 |
| 2008-09 | 1927 | 1272 |
| 2009-10 | Figures are under finalization and audit. | |

#Profit Before Tax

*Profit After Tax

Mineral Deposits in Rajasthan

†2536. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minerals for which new sources have been identified in Rajasthan during the last five years;

(b) whether the availability of Uranium, Gold, Zinc and other invaluable minerals has been confirmed;

(c) whether the availability of materials like Uranium, Gold, Silver, Zinc, Copper, etc. also in the other parts of the country has been confirmed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the quantities thereof and whether its processing is beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has estimated new mineral resources for gold, copper and lignite in Rajasthan and the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) under the Department of Atomic Energy has identified uranium bearing minerals in many places in Sikar District, Rajasthan during the last five years. Prevalence of uranium mineralization with anomalous concentration of copper has been confirmed by AMD in Rohil-Ghateshwar area, district Sikar. Promising uranium mineralization has been identified in Rohil North, Rohil North-East and Ghateswar-Khandela blocks. In addition, during the last five years, Department of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan have identified new areas of cement grade and SMS grade limestone, lignite, dimensional and decorative stone in different parts of the State.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. GSI has Confirmed availability of gold, lead-zinc and copper in other parts of the country during the last five years. Resource of gold and base metal (copper, zinc and lead) estimated by GSI in other parts of the country during the last five years (2004-05 to 2008-09) are as follows:

Gold

| State | District | Resources (in million tonnes) |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | Ranchi | 1.51 |
| | West Singhbhum | 0.58 |
| Karnataka | Tumkur (Ajjanahalli East Block) | 0.293 |
| | Tumkur (Ajjanahalli Central Sector) | 0.10 |
| | Tumkur (Ajjanahalli East Block) | 0.38 |
| Chattisgarh | Raipur | 0.09 |
| | Sonadehi gold prospect | 2.28 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Sonbhadra | 0.053 |
| Base Metal (Copper, Lead, Zinc) | | |
| Maharashtra | Chandrapur | 1.13 (copper) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | Muariya block | 1.32 (Basemetal ore) |
| Haryana | Mahendragarh | 2.12 (copper) |

AMD has confirmed that uranium deposits have been established in ten States of the country including Rajasthan. As on date a total of 1,41,937 tonnes of uranium oxide has been established in various States of the country which is as follows:

| State | Uranium Oxide (in tonnes) |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 60,244 |
| Jharkhand | 48,074 |
| Meghalaya | 17,252 |
| Rajasthan | 5,675 |
| Karnataka | 4,682 |
| Chattisgarh | 3,986 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 785 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 784 |
| Maharashtra | 355 |
| Uttarakhand | 100 |
| TOTAL | 1,41,937 |

Many of the deposits established in the country are economically viable provided large scale modern mining and beneficiation technology is adopted.

Vacancies of SCs/STs

2537. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in different grades in his Ministry for the SCs and STs grade-wise;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when these vacant posts are likely to be filled up either by open recruitment of special recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The grade-wise details of vacancies for SCs and STs in the Ministry of Mines are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Grade | No. of vacancies/ category | Since when lying vacant | Reasons therefor |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Section Officer | 1 for ST | 1.7.2006 | Retirement/promotion |
| 2. | Steno Grade 'C' | 1 for SC | 1.7.2009 | Retirement/promotion |
| 3. | Upper Division Clerk | 1 for SC | 1.7.2009 | Retirement/promotion |

(c) Since Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension, Department of Personnel & Training fills up these posts on centralized basis, no time limit for filling up of the aforementioned posts can be given by this Ministry.

Closure of mines due to environmental issues

2538. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any notices for the closure of mines on environmental issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such mines closed/still in operation in various States particularly in Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the time frame by which such polluting mines would be closed down?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) As per available information, pursuant to court orders mining operations have been stopped in total 948 mines in Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan on environmental grounds.

Ban on asbestos mining

†2539. SHR KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Bureau of Mines has studied the impact on health on the labourers involved the mining of asbestos;
- (b) if so, whether any suggestions have been received from this study group and whether the study group has suggested to lift the ban on mining of asbestos; and
- (c) whether Government intends to implement them;
- (d) whether the ban on the new mining lease and renewal of asbestos mining will be lifted; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (e) An S&T Project titled 'Study of Pollution Level in Asbestos Mines and processing plants in Rajasthan' was undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines (BM), a subordinate office of the Ministry. The Study recommended that subject to imposition of safeguards on pollution level in work environment, the ban imposed on grant and renewal of mining leases and expansion of mining may be lifted.

Recommendations of the Study have been examined in consultation with all stake holders. Some stake holders have suggested that asbestos mining can be permitted with appropriate safeguards. IBM in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board and Directorate General of Mines Safety has been asked to work out these safeguards which have not been finalized yet. At present the ban on grant/renewal of mining leases of asbestos has not been lifted.

Multi-sectoral development of minorities

2540. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the multi-sectoral development of minorities has not gained proper fillip, so far;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the mechanism developed to monitor the progress of multi-sectoral development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The implementation of multi-sectoral development programme (MSDP)

in minority concentration districts has gained momentum since approval of the first district plan on 25th August, 2008. An amount of Rs. 1243.78 crore has already been released for implementation of this programme in minority concentration districts.

(c) The scheme of MsDP has a monitoring mechanism for regular review at different levels in district, State/UT and Centre. The State and district level committees for Prime Minister's New 15 point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities also serve as the State and district as the State and district level committees for MsDP. The programme is also reviewed by an Oversight Committee at the Centre and the State Government/UT administration.

Financial assistance to Tamil Nadu

2541. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for setting up District Advisory committees for Renewable Energy, Renewable Energy Clubs and Energy Parks in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has provided financial assistance amounting Rs. 0.65 lakh to Engineering College in Cuddalore District and Rs. 1.35 lakh to Engineering College in Namakkal District of Tamil Nadu for setting up of District Level Energy Parks (DLEPs) during the year 2007-2008 only. No funds were released for District Advisory Committees and Renewable Energy Clubs during the last three years.

(c) DLEPs have created awareness about the renewable energy technologies, systems and devices amongst engineering students, faculties and visitors in general.

Power Generation by Syngas Technology;

2542. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any MoU with European and American companies for generating power by using Syngas technology;

(b) the details of States identified for the purpose;

(c) whether Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot, Bharuch and Amerli has been identified for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Programme for Electricity Generation

2543. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes another mass programme on the line of MGNREGA of peoples participation in electricity generation by solar power which makes the consumer as producer; and

(b) if so, whether Government has requested corporates and multinationals to invest in production of the solar panels in mass scale?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government 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 by 2022. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square meter solar thermal collector area by 2022. Under the Mission, various categories of consumers can install solar systems for production of electricity for their own use or feeding to the grid. The Mission is expected to generate employment for the people, through no wage guarantee, as under MGNREGA, is envisaged.

Under the Mission, the solar power plants are to be installed by project developers on build, own and operate basis where corporates and multinationals are eligible to participate.

Proposal of Jharkhand under National Project on Biogas Development

2544. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharkhand Government has submitted any proposal under the National Project on Biogas Development; and

(b) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b)
Government of Jharkhand has not submitted any proposal under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP). However, based on the performance of the State during the year 2009-10 a target for the installation of 1000 numbers of family type biogas plants for the year 2010-11 has been allocated under the programme to the State of Jharkhand.

Biogas Development Projects in Maharashtra

2545. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status on the Plan submitted by Maharashtra Government under the National Project on Biogas Development; and

(b) the other projects envisaged for the State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b)
The request from State Government of Maharashtra for allocation of a physical target of 20,000 numbers of biogas plants for the year 2010-11 was received on 6th April 2010, after the due date. However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has allocated a tentative target for the installation of 8000 numbers of family type biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the year 2010-11 on 12-03-2010, based on an interim achievement of 6183 plants reported by the State so far as against the target of 8000 plants for the year 2009-10.

In addition to the allocation of physical target under NBMMP, 21 numbers of projects with a cumulative capacity of 178 KW for installation of small capacity (3-20 KW) biogas based power generation plants and 2 numbers of projects having cumulative capacity of 6.42 MW based on distillery spent wash and food processing industry waste have been sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra.

Development of solar energy cities

†2546. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government proposes to develop 34 solar energy cities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Japan is ready to assist in this regard;

(c) whether assistance from other countries is being solicited in this regard;

(d) whether any effort is being made to commercialize this energy by reducing the cost of solar panels;

(e) whether there is any plan to set up 300 MW plant of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in Rajasthan; and

(f) whether Government would consider to enhance its capacity upto 1000 MW?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Government proposes to develop 60 Solar Cities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. No assistance from any other country including Japan is being solicited.

(d) The Government has been supporting research and development for reducing the cost of solar power to make it competitive to grid power in next 8-10 years through improvement in performance of existing solar devices, reduction of consumption of materials, development of new materials and devices, and development of associated electronic systems.

The Government has recently launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with the objective of creating an enabling policy framework for reducing cost of solar electricity through economies of scale, intense research & development and setting up manufacturing facility in the country.

(e) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has a plan to set up 150 MW solar thermal power plant in Rajasthan.

(f) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission envisages setting up of 1000 MW grid interactive solar power plants, 100 MW of roof top and small power plants, besides 200 MW off-grid solar applications in the country during its first phase by the year 2013.

Fast track approval of hydro projects

2547. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put large hydro power projects on the fast track with an Empowered Group of Ministers (GoM) asking States to come forward with proposals;

(b) whether large hydro power projects have been envisaged on the lines of the coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects;

(c) if so, whether GoM had asked States with potential for development of hydro power projects to identify exact project locations; and

(d) if so, by when GoM would give its final report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the decision taken at the conference of Chief Ministers chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister at New Delhi, it was decided to constitute a Sub-Committee of the Standing Group of Power Ministers called the Task Force on Hydro Project Development to look into all issues relating to development of hydro power including issues of rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons. Accordingly, a Task Force on Hydro Project Development was constituted in September, 2007 under the chairmanship of Minister of Power with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as co-chairman and Minister of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India and Power Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam as Members. Minister of Environment & Forests, Government of India, Minister of Water Resources, Government of India and Minister of Rural Development, Government of India are the permanent invitees. Recently, the Union Minister of State for Power has also been inducted as a Special Invitee to the Task Force.

In the first meeting of the Task Force held in December, 2007 it was decided by the Task Force that necessary action for identification of potential sites and setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) would be taken up by the concerned State Governments on the lines of thermal ultra mega power projects for implementation of mega hydel projects.

As per para 9.7 on Hydro Power Policy, 2008, States have been requested to identify suitable sites which they would like to offer on the lines of ultra mega power projects model. However, no such proposal has been received from any State Government so far.

World Bank Loan for Power Sector

2548. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Power Sector is getting a sizable amount out of Rs. 21,000 crore loan approved during September, 2009 by World Bank for creating additional power generation capacity;

(b) if so, whether these additional funds would be utilized to meet the targets already fixed for the eleventh Five Year Plan, for which budgetary allocations have already been earmarked by Government or new capacity created would be in addition to the Plan targets; and

(c) whether dedicated capacity proposed to meet increasing demands for power for industrial and agricultural operations would be created/sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) During the year 2009-10, no World Bank assistance has been received for creating new power generation capacity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Coal Shortage at DVC

†2549. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that power generation station of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) at Mejia in West Bengal is facing severe coal shortage;

(b) whether this plant has been specially identified to supply power for the next commonwealth games;

(c) if so, the manner in which it would be possible in view of coal crisis; and

(d) the effective steps being taken to resolve the coal crisis in this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Mejia Thermal Power Station, Phase-I (4x210 MW + 2x250 MW) of DVC is facing coal shortage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to part (b) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) DVC has reported that the matter has been taken up with the State Administration to prevent coal theft. Simultaneously, CISF (HQ), New Delhi has also been approached by them for deployment of CISF personnel for escorting of coal rakes from Raniganj to Mejia TPS to prevent coal theft. DVC has also intimated that they are regularly liaisoning with Railway authorities to improve the availability of coal rakes.

Rural electrification in Rajasthan

2550. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has promised to provide every village with power supply/electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;

(b) if so, whether Government has arranged to provide power supply to villages in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the number of villages which have been covered, so far, under this scheme;

(d) what is the present plan for the State;

(e) the number of BPL/SC household proposed to be electrified under RGGVY during the current year; and

(f) the amount released to the State as compared to other States, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Government of India has launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) – Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. So far, 573 projects covering electrification of about 1.18 lakh un-electrified villages and electricity connections to about 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned under RGGVY. These projects are under implementation.

(b) Power supply to the villages is the responsibility of concerned State Governments/State Power Utilities.

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, 40 projects of Rajasthan have been sanctioned covering 4454 un-electrified villages. As on 31.03.2010, the electrification works in 2559 un-electrified villages have been completed in Rajasthan. Balance villages are likely to be electrified by 2012.

(e) The targets for electrification of BPL Households is 47 lakhs for the current years.

(f) State-wise funds released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during past three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise funds * released for the sanctioned projects
under RGGVY during the last three years*

| (Rs. in crores) | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of State | During 2007-08 | During 2008-09 | During 2009-10 (provisional) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 266.43 | 80.58 | 158.28 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 179.83 | 92.70 | 225.27 |
| 3 | Assam | 65.47 | 510.05 | 459.62 |
| 4 | Bihar | 746.73 | 695.90 | 697.41 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 50.92 | 100.08 | 333.56 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 17.93 | 52.38 | 94.32 |
| 7 | Haryana | 24.66 | 37.10 | 60.67 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.14 | 79.28 | 122.46 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 595.86 | 1068.58 | 750.48 |
| 10 | J&K | 29.81 | 181.17 | 363.92 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 325.43 | 68.10 | 67.60 |
| 12 | Kerala | 0.10 | 0.84 | 10.59 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 156.17 | 185.88 | 416.47 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 14 | Maharashtra | 16.80 | 139.53 | 200.77 |
| 15 | Manipur | 5.31 | 39.36 | 63.17 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 19.93 | 12.20 | 129.38 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 0.00 | 78.31 | 81.02 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 5.39 | 54.40 | 59.26 |
| 19 | Orissa | 176.80 | 994.65 | 998.65 |
| 20 | Punjab | 0.00 | 56.90 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 181.18 | 290.50 | 159.10 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 43.74 | 44.90 |
| 23 | Tripura | 0.00 | 24.28 | 52.29 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 100.77 | 16.76 | 119.30 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 565.26 | 86.84 | 192.92 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 137.66 | 78.53 | 102.06 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 81.17 | 623.35 | 619.18 |
| TOTAL | | 3749.75 | 5691.99 | 6582.65 |

*The amount contains 10% loan component of REC.

Setting up of UMPP in Uttar Pradesh

†2551. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is going to set up seven Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) with the capacity of 28,000 MW across the country but Uttar Pradesh has not been included in it;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has objected it many times and has requested the Prime Minister in her letter to allocate a UMPP to the State:

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Government of India originally envisaged nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Further requests have also come for additional UMPPs from the states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh requested for setting up of a UMPP in Uttar Pradesh. It was informed to Hon'ble Chief Minister that UMPPs are generally located on pithhead or coastal areas, however, if Government of Uttar Pradesh indicated the location, feasibility can be examined.

Further, Uttar Pradesh has been allocated a total of 2825 Mega Watts from various UMPPs.

Power generation target of private sector units

2552. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan target for power generation by private sector units;

(b) the quantum of thermal power generation capacity that has already been established by the private sector entities;

(c) whether the private sector entities are lagging behind the target set for current Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), power projects totaling to 15043 MW (Thermal: 11552 MW and Hydro: 3491 MW) in private sector have been targeted for commissioning during the 11th Plan. Out of the above, a thermal capacity addition of about 5920 MW has been achieved till 1st April, 2010.

(c) and (d) The CEA has informed that construction works in all the private sector power projects, except where equipment have been sourced from abroad, are progressing as per schedule. There have been some delays in projects sourcing equipment from abroad due to issue of visas for erection & commissioning personnel from abroad.

Thermal power generation in private sector

2553. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current Five Year Plan target of the thermal power generation by the private sector units;
- (b) the quantum of generation capacity already established by the private sector entities;
- (c) whether it is a fact that majority of orders from the private sector for power equipments have been awarded to Chinese companies;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the industry experts have questioned the serviceability of such imported equipments given the properties of the domestic coal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), power projects totaling to 15043 MW (Thermal : 11552 MW and Hydro : 3491 MW) in private sector have been targeted for commissioning during the 11th Plan. Out of the above, a thermal capacity addition of about 5920 MW has been achieved till 1st April, 2010.

(c) and (d) The CEA has informed that out of the total orders for power equipments for 22185.5 MW in respect of private sector projects for 11th Plan, orders for 16663 MW have been placed with Chinese companies. The CEA have further stated that here are no specific reasons available with them regarding placement of these orders to Chinese companies.

(e) As informed by the CEA, no specific issues/constraints related to the operation of Chinese equipment with domestic coal have been reported. However, the long term impact of operating with Indian coal and deficiencies if any, would be known only after long term feedback from such units becomes available. It may also be mentioned that power projects are designed for site specific conditions like coal quality, cooling water temperature etc.

Growth rate and power generation

†2554. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is achieving success in generating power required to achieve high growth rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the details of growth rate and the power generation target and achievements thereof during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and the projects being run to enhance the capacity of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The details of actual power generation in the country vis-à-vis its targets and growth rates during the last three years are given below:-

| Year | Target Generation (BU) | Actual Generation (BU) | Achievement as % of Target | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Target Growth Rate (%) |
|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 710.0 | 704.5 | 99.2 | 6.3 | 7.2 |
| 2008-09 | 774.3 | 723.8 | 93.4 | 2.7 | 9.9 |
| 2009-10 | 789.5 | 771.2 | 97.7 | 6.6 | 9.1 |

Note:- The figures include import of power from Bhutan.

The annual growth rate achieved in power generation during the last three years had exceeded Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.2% for the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 except during the year 2008-09 which was primarily due to inadequate generating capacity addition, shortage of fuel (coal/gas/nuclear fuel), delay in achieving commercial operation of generating units due to non-completion of balance of plant works, etc.

(c) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan. However, as per mid term appraisal (MTA) the capacity addition during 11th Plan is likely to be 62,374 MW. Out of total capacity addition of 62,374 MW during 11th Plan, a capacity of 22,302 MW has already been commissioned during 11th Plan period (till 31.03.2010) and a capacity aggregating to 40,072 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during the balance period of 11th Plan. In addition, projects totaling to 12,590 MW have been identified for commissioning on best efforts basis during 11th Plan.

Overdrawal of power from Northern Grid

2555. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central power distribution companies will no longer find it easy to overdraw from Northern Grid to make up their shortfall;
- (b) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) taking cognizance of grid indiscipline displayed by the discoms last year, has decided to bring down the operating grid frequency from 50.3-49.2 Hz to 50.2-49.5 Hz;
- (c) whether CERC will be more stringent with the norms this year; and
- (d) if so, to what extent this measure has helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) In February 2010, CERC had put up draft Indian Electricity Grid Code Regulations 2010 for consultation. These draft regulations propose to tighten the permissible frequency band from 49.2-50.3 Hz to 49.5-50.2 Hz in view of the anticipated additional generating capacity coming up in the future and utilization of hourly surplus power through power exchanges. These regulations also seek demand management by the user/State Load Dispatch Centre/State Transmission Utility concerned so as to ensure that no overdrawal from the grid takes place when frequency falls below 49.5 Hz. The final regulations are to be issued by CERC. These regulations are expected to improve frequency profile leading to more secure operation of the grid.

Transmission losses

2556. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the ratio of transmission loss in different States;
- (b) the reasons for loss of energy during transmission;
- (c) the quantum of power lost due to substandard conductors and insulators;
- (d) the power lost in Jammu and Kashmir due to lack of insulators and proper transmission system; and
- (e) whether Government intends to cover entire State under RGGVY and revamp the power transmission and distribution system to prevent huge transmission losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a)

Transmission & Distribution losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses for better clarity. States/UT-wise Aggregate Technical & Commercial (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 the Statement (See below). The AT&C losses have reduced from 33.02% in 2005-06 to 30.59% in 2006-07 and further to 29.24% in 2007-08.

(b) and (c) Energy losses occur in the process of supplying electricity to consumers due to technical and commercial reasons. Loss of energy during transmission is mainly attributed to inherent resistivity of the transmission lines. The technical losses are due to energy dissipated in the conductors and equipments used for transmission, transformation, sub-transmission and distribution of power. These losses would depend on the pattern of energy use, intensity of load demand, load density, and capability and configuration of the transmission and distribution system that vary for various system elements. These technical losses are inherent in a system and can be reduced to a certain level.

The technical losses can be further sub grouped depending upon the stage of power transformation and transmission system as Transmission losses (400 kV/220 kV/132 kV/66 kV), Sub-transmission losses (33 kV/11 kV) and Distribution losses 11kV/0.4 kV). Pilferage by hooking and bypassing meters etc., defective meters and errors in meter reading and in estimating un-metered supply of energy cause the commercial losses.

(d) Regarding power lost in Jammu and Kashmir State due to lack of insulators and proper transmission system, no specific information is available. However, in Jammu & Kashmir State, the AT&C losses were 63.24% in 2005-06, 64.68% in 2006-07 & 71.92% in year 2007-08 respectively.

(e) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana 14 projects covering entire State of Jammu & Kashmir covering 283 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 6050 electrified villages and release of 136730 BPL connections with an outlay of Rs. 635.93 crore have been sanctioned. All the projects have been awarded by the respective Implementing agencies and the works are under various stages of implementation.

To revamp the power transmission and distribution system in the country, Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP)

with the objective of reducing AT&C losses to 15%. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 51,577 crores.

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 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) 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 & upgradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and upto 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 for 27 states in the country including 30 projects at the cost of Rs. 134.49 crore sanctioned for Jammu & Kashmir State.

Under Part-B of R-APDRP, 239 projects worth Rs. 3059.28 Cr. Have been approved for seven states.

Statement

State wise AT&C Loss (%)

| Sl. 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 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 |
| 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 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

Power deficit

2557. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current deficit adds upto a gap of at least 67 billion units that works out to 10 percent of energy shortage and during peak hours of demand shortage is over 16,000 MW or peaking power shortfall of 15 percent;

(b) whether the annual revenue loss in distribution has been reckoned at Rs. 20,000 crores;

(c) whether the Economic Survey last year resorted to expunging details of distribution losses of State power utilities and also figures on rates of return, commercial losses of SEBs etc.; and

(d) if so, whether Government would mandate quarterly publication of accounts of SEBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The energy deficit and peak deficit in the country during the year 2009-10 was 83.8 billion units, (10.1%) and 15,748 MW (13.3%) respectively.

(b) According to the PFC Report on the Performance of the State Power Utilities, the aggregate losses of Power Utilities for the year 2007-08, were Rs. 31,862 crores (without subsidy) and the aggregate book losses on accrual basis were Rs. 12,462 crores.

(c) and (d) Distribution losses of State Power Utilities, rates of return, commercial losses of SEBs, etc., do not figure in the Economic Survey for the last year i.e. 2009-10. The survey, however, includes Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme, which is aimed at reduction of Aggregate Transmission & Commercial (AT&C) losses of Power Utilities.

NTPC Power Project in Madhya Pradesh

‡2558. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation is installing a thermal power station of 4 x 660 Megawatt capacity at Godarwara in Narsinghpur district of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the quantum of electricity proposed to be supplied to the State from this power station;
- (c) whether the State Government has requested to supply 80 percent electricity out of total electricity to be generated from this unit to the State; and
- (d) if so, the action being taken on this proposal and by when action would be taken after arriving at decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) A MOU has been signed amongst NTPC Ltd., MP Power Trading Company and Government of Madhya Pradesh on 9.11.2009 to establish a 4x600 MW coal based thermal power project near Gadarwara in Narsinghpur district.

(b) to (d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested, in a letter dated 26.05.2009, the Ministry of Power for allocation of 80% of power from the proposed power project. The matter of power from the project is under consideration of the Government.

Irregularities in RGGVY

2559. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any scheme to provide electricity connection with meter at Rs. 15/- to people living below poverty line under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its performance, so far;
- (c) whether Government has received many complaints of irregularities in this scheme as contractors charging more than Rs. 300/- to 500/- for providing electricity connection to people living below poverty line in some places particularly in Maharashtra; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken against such erring agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Free electricity connections are being provided to all eligible BPL families under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) without any charges. Cumulatively free electricity connections to 1,00,97,026 BPL households have been released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in the country, as on 31.03.2010.

(c) and (d) No complaint has been received in REC, the nodal agency for RGGVY in this regard.

Rural electrification in Hilly areas

2560. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of villages electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the plans for special case of hilly regions;
- (c) if so, whether Government has considered the high altitude villages of Uttarakhand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the works in 78,256 un-electrified villages have been completed in the country as on 31.03.2010.

(b) to (d) RGGVY covers all the regions of the country including hilly regions. All the villages of Uttarakhand which were proposed by Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd. For their inclusion in the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been covered under the sanctioned projects.

Supply of equipments to UMPPs

2561. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to modify its policies on Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) to make domestic sourcing of equipment mandatory;

(b) whether the domestic power supply equipment major lake BHEL and L&T are not fully equipped to handle huge demand for super critical power generation equipment at this stage;

(c) whether major global power equipment makers like Alstom, Toshiba and Ansaldo Caldie have expressed their intention to set up manufacturing bases in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a)

The Ministry of Power had put up a proposal to Empowered group of Ministers (EGoM) on Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) for stipulating a condition for sourcing main plant equipment with a condition of phased domestic manufacturing (PMP) for future UMPPs EGoM has set up a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission for looking into the details and work out the modalities in this regard. The committee had two meetings so far.

(b) to (d) In view of large capacity addition planned and initiatives taken for enhancing indigenous manufacturing capacity for supercritical units in the country, BHEL have taken up capacity augmentation programme and envisage to increase their manufacturing capacity to 20,000 MW (13500 MW for large thermal power units). In addition, three Joint Ventures have been/are being set up for manufacturing of supercritical boilers and three Joint Ventures have been set up for manufacturing of supercritical turbine generators in the country as per details given hereunder:-

(Planned manufacturing capacity per annum)

| Venture | Boilers | Turbine-generators |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| L&T-MHI | 4000 MW | 4000 MW |
| Alstom-Bharat Forge | - | 5000 MW |
| Toshiba — JSW | - | 3000 MW |
| Ansaldo-GB Engg. | 4000 MW | - |
| Thermax-Babcock & Wilcox | 3000 MW | |

Transmission and distribution losses

†2562. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a loss of nearly Rs. 30,000 crore has been estimated due to transmission and distribution losses in the country;

(b) if not, the estimates in this regard;

(c) whether any plan has been prepared to do away with these losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the above loss would be brought on par with international norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) As per the 6th Report on the performance of the State Power Utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 published by PFC, the overall commercial losses of the utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 are as under:

| Year | Commercial Losses | Commercial Losses |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Without Subsidy | with Subsidy |
| | (Rs in Crores) | (Rs in Crores) |
| 2005-06 | 20869 | 8071 |
| 2006-07 | 27101 | 13452 |
| 2007-08 | 31862 | 12462 |

Source: PFC

(c) and (d) Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform 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 and shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by Third Party Independent Evaluating Agencies (TRIEA) appointed by

MOP/PFC. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs. 10,000 Crores for R-APDRP Part-A. Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission and Distribution system strengthening and upgradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and upto 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.

Rise in cost of electricity generation

†2563. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that average cost of power generation and supply has increased from RS. 3.60 per unit to Rs.4.16 per unit in the country during 2005-06 to 2009-10;

(b) if not, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that per unit sales price of electricity in the country has increased upto 17.4 percent during the above said period; and

(d) if not, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The average rate of sale of power in the country has increased from Rs. 1.98 per unit to Rs. 2.36 per unit between the year 2005-06 to 2008-09. The details are given as under :

| Year | Average Rate of sale of Power (Rs./ kWh) |
|---------|--|
| 2005-06 | 1.98 |
| 2006-07 | 1.98 |
| 2007-08 | 2.11 |
| 2008-09 | 2.36 |

(c) and (d) Per unit sale price of electricity in the country during the above period (2005-06 to 2008-09) has increased by 19.2%.

Fast Track Power Projects

2564. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the progress related to eight Fast Track Power Projects and the number of Projects out of these that have started generating power;
- (b) the details of the power projects operated by multinational company and aspects-related to efficient functioning;
- (c) the quantity and the tariffs of the power generated;
- (d) whether the concerned State Governments have started purchasing power from the above said company or because of the default in the power purchase agreement the same is paying penalty to the power company; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Availability of Power

2565. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the figures of power generation through thermal, hydel and nuclear sources during the last three years;
- (b) what was the demand-supply position of power during the last three years; and
- (c) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of power demand and fixed targets for the supply of power in the country for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a)

The power generation through thermal, hydel and nuclear during the last three years is given as under:-

| Figures in Billion unit (BU) | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Category | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (Provisional) |
| Thermal | 559.0 | 590.1 | 640.5 |
| Nuclear | 16.8 | 14.7 | 18.7 |
| Hydro | 123.4 | 113.1 | 106.7 |
| Bhutan Import | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| TOTAL | 704.5 | 723.8 | 771.2 |

(b) The demand and supply of electricity in terms of energy and peak during the last three years was as under:

| Year | Energy | | Peak | |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Requirement (BU) | Availability (BU) | Demand (MW) | Met (MW) |
| 2007-08 | 739.343 | 666.007 | 108,866 | 90,793 |
| 2008-09 | 777.039 | 691.038 | 109,809 | 96,785 |
| 2009-10* | 830.300 | 746.493 | 118,472 | 102,725 |

* Figures provisional

(c) The 17th Electric Power Survey Committee (EPSC) has in its report in March, 2007 projected year-wise electrical energy requirement and peak demand in the country upto 11th Plan period and long term projection for the terminal year of 12th Plan (2016-17) and 13th Plan (2021-22). As per the Report, projections of Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Demand for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (11th Plan) and long term projections for terminal year of 12th Plan *i.e.* 2016-17 are given below:-

| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Energy Requirement (BU) | 906.316 | 968.659 | 1392.066 |
| Peak Demand (MW) | 1,41,678 | 1,52,746 | 2,18,209 |

While the targets for generation capacity addition in the country are fixed for a Five-year Plan, the targets of electricity generation are decided on year to year basis. The electricity generation target for the year 2010-11 has been fixed as 830.757 BU comprising 690.857 BU thermal, 12 BU nuclear, 111.352 BU hydro and 6.548 BU import from Hydro Power Stations located in Bhutan.

Agreement on hydro power generation with Bhutan

2566. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with the Bhutan Government regarding hydro power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project to both the countries;

(d) whether objections have been raised against any public investments in hydro power projects in Bhutan; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Ongoing cooperation between India and Bhutan in the hydropower sector is covered under the 2006 Agreement on cooperation in Hydropower between the two countries and the Protocol to the 2006 agreement signed in March, 2009 thereof. Under the Protocol, Government of India has agreed to develop 10,000 MWs of hydropower in Bhutan for export of surplus power to India by 2020.

(c) The surplus power from hydropower projects would be purchased by Government of India. Bhutan will get the proceeds from the sale of this power.

(d) and (e) No objection has been received against the investment proposed in hydropower projects in Bhutan.

Completion of gas-based power projects

2567. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of gas-based power projects have not been commissioned for want of adequate and uninterrupted supply of gas;

(b) if so, the details of such projects and slippage in capacity addition as a result thereof;

(c) by when these projects are likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the uninterrupted supply of gas for these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a)

No, Sir. No gas based power projects in the country is awaiting commissioning for want of gas. All the existing gas based power plants and those plants scheduled for commissioning in 2009-10, having pipeline connectivity with KG-D6 and HVJ have been allocated gas by Empowered Group of

Ministers (EGoM). EGoM has further decided that these plants could draw additional gas on fallback basis up to a maximum of 12 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per day (MMSCMD), to increase their Plant Load Factor (PLF).

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question do no arise.

(d) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market including that for power sector. These includes:-

(i) Out of total allocation of 91.61 MMSCMD from KG D-6, 43.165 MMSCMD (31.165 MMSCMD) on firm basis and 12.00 MMSCMD fallback basis) has been allocated to power sector by the EGoM. In addition to this, a provisions of 10.00 MMSCMD of gas on fall back basis has been made for captive power plants from KG D-6.

(ii) As regards power projects which are in the pipeline, EGoM has decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG-D6 field will be made to these projects as and they are ready to commence production.

(iii) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic source by awarding gas block for Exploration & Production (E & P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(iv) MoP&NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipeline projects.

FDI in power sector

2568. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment in the country's power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power projects financed through FDI in the country for which Government has assured a counter guarantee; and

(d) the amount of investment involved in such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on automatic route for projects of power generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading to encourage greater investment in the power sector.

(c) and (d) Government of India's counter guarantee scheme was developed as a transitory measure to boost private investment and in 1994 it was decided to extend counter guarantee to 8 fast track power projects. However, Government of India has later decided not to give counter guarantee to any other private power projects.

Delayed power projects

2569. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects which are running behind schedule;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) the extent of cost and time over runs as a result thereof;
- (d) the responsibility fixed in the matter; and
- (e) the steps taken to avoid such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The details of the ongoing thermal and hydro power generation projects which are running behind schedule, the reasons for delay, and time and cost overruns are given in Annexures). [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 17 and 18]

(d) and (e) Some of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that power projects are commissioned as per the schedule during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as follows:

- Monitoring mechanism in the Ministry has been strengthened. The progress of generation projects targeted for completion during the 11th Five Year Plan is reviewed intensively in periodical meetings by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and Power Projects Monitoring Panel (PPMP). An Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power has been set up to suggest ways and means to achieve the 11th Plan capacity addition targets.

- Inadequate manufacturing capacity was recognized as one of the major reasons for slippages during the 10th Plan. Accordingly, the issue of inadequate manufacturing capacity was taken up with Ministry of Heavy Industry/ BHEL at various fora. As a result, BHEL have taken up capacity augmentation programme to increase their capacity (Thermal + Hydro + Nuclear) to 15,000 MW/annum by March, 2010 and upto 20,000 MW by March' 2012 depending upon market conditions.
- M/s L&T has already formed a Joint Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical steam generator and steam turbine generators in India.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- Bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology with mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing Programme is also planned to promote indigenous manufacturing.
- Periodical meetings are held with concerned Ministries viz. Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Environment and Forests and at other forums at highest level to sort out the Inter Ministerial issues with regard to availability of fuel and grant of Environment and Forest clearance to generation projects.
- In addition to this, to ensure that the capacity addition targets are realized and projects are commissioned as per schedule, an Accountability System has been put in place for XI Plan Central Sector power projects scheduled for commissioning during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

Distribution of additional power

2570. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government plans to add 78,000 MW of power generation capacity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, what are Power Grid's Investment Plan indicating whether private sector investment into the transmission sector is also invited and how Power Grid would manage/distribute the additional power coming into the system; and
- (c) the details of targets of electrification of villages and for providing connections to poor under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a)

A capacity addition target of 78700 MW has been fixed by the Planning Commission during the Eleventh Plan period.

(b) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited has envisaged an investment of about RS. 55,000 crore during the Eleventh Plan period. Government has constituted an Empowered Committee on Transmission for selection and award of projects to the private sector through transparent process of competitive bidding. Three transmission projects with an estimated cost of about Rs. 5,800 crore have been awarded to private sector through tariff based competitive bidding process. Empowered Committee has recommended to take up three more transmission projects through tariff based competitive bidding process.

(c) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) aims to electrify 1,18,499 un/de-electrified villages and release electricity connections to 2.46 crore BPL households.

Delay in Commissioning of Kawas and Gandhar Projects

2571. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of 2600 MW NTPC Kawas and Gandhar Projects is being inordinately delayed because of gas pricing issue;

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to expedite allocation of 12MMSCMD gas to NTPC at the discovered price of 2.34 dollar/mmbtu at the earliest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a)

For Kawas-II (1300 MW) and Gandhar-II (1300 MW) expansion projects of NTPC, all the required clearances, except fuel tie-up are available for seeking investment approval. Fuel tie-up is pending on account of a contractual dispute of NTPC with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for supply of gas. NTPC has filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay against RIL on 20.12.2005 for specific performance of the contract. The matter is presently sub-judice.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Power had taken up the matter with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) who have intimated that the issue of allocation of gas to NTPC for its proposed expansion at Kawas and Gandhar has been deliberated in the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its various meetings, wherein it was decided that the verdict of Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the NTPC-RIL case should be awaited. Further, the EGoM has decided that the allocations to projects in the pipeline should be made, as and when they are ready to commence production.

Financing of power projects by PFC

2572. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is considering to create a wholly-owned subsidiary to provide consortium lending for large-sized power projects;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that PFC has financed Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) and other large-sized projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details of financial assistance/loans provided to various UMPPs for power projects, company wise; and

(e) whether PFC is monitoring the progress of these power projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is considering a proposal to create a wholly owned subsidiary for the projects funded by the PFC, where the PFC is the Lead Financial Institution.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. PFC has financed Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) and other large sized projects in the country. Its details are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(e) Monitoring of Ultra Mega Power Projects (after issuing of Letter of Intent) is being done by a Joint Monitoring Committee constituted by Central Electricity Authority with Member (Thermal) as its Chairman.

For other large size private power projects funded by PFC, suitable steps are taken to monitor it. It includes use of an experienced Lenders' Engineers and Lenders' Financial Adviser with required professional skills, both of whom report to the Lenders and monitor the progress of Independent Power Producer projects.

Statement

PFC funded Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs)

| S.No. | Project | Cost at time of sanction | Sanction letter date | Sanction amount | Disbursed, as on 8 th April 2010 | Remarks |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Sasan Power Ltd, 3960 MW UMPP, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh | Rs. 19,400 crores | 12 th November 2008 | Rs. 1,770 crores | Rs. 24 crores | Lead Bank: State Bank of India. |
| 2 | Coastal Andhra Power Ltd, 3960 MW imported coal based UMPP, Andhra Pradesh | Rs. 17,583 crores | - | Rs. 1,090 crores | - | Lead Bank; IDBI Bank with PFC as co-lead. Approved. Sanction letter not issued. Documents not executed. |

Amounts in INR crores

Private sector projects financed by PFC, with a capacity of 1000 MW and above, sanctioned since April 2007

| Sl. No. | Project | Cost at time of sanction | Sanctioned during | Sanction amount | Remarks |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Adani Power Ltd, 1320 MW TPP *, Gujarat | 5796 | January 2008 | 1000 | Lead Bank; SBI |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------------|------|--------------------------|
| 2 | Essar Power MP Ltd, 1200 MW TPP, Madhya Pradesh | 4860.90 | January 2008 | 1000 | Lead bank: ICICI Bank |
| 3 | Sasan Power Ltd, 3960 MW TPP, Madhya Pradesh | 19400 | November 2008 | 1770 | Lead bank: SBI |
| 4 | Sophia Power Company Ltd, 1320 MW TPP, Maharashtra | 6888 | March 2009 | 1000 | Lead FI: PFC |
| 5 | Jhajjar Power Ltd, 1320 MW TPP, Haryana | 5972.49 | April 2009 | 679 | Lead bank: IDBI Bank |
| 6 | Wardha Power Company Ltd, 3600 MW TPP, Maharashtra | 16190 | June 2009 | 1894 | Lead FI: PFC |
| 7 | East Coast Energy Pvt Ltd, 1320 MW TPP, Andhra Pradesh | 6570 | August 2009 | 1640 | Lead FI: PFC |
| 8 | Thermal Powertech Corporation Ltd, 1320 MW TPP, Andhra Pradesh | 6860 | November 2009 | 1315 | Lead FI: REC |
| 9 | Pipavav Energy Pvt Ltd, 1200 MW TPP, Gujarat | 5795 | March 2010 | 1100 | Lead bank: SBI |

Amounts in INR crores

*TPP — Thermal Power Project.

Per Unit cost of Electricity

†2573. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cost of 59,000 crore units of electricity reached to Rs. 5.9 per unit during the first half of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;
- (b) if not, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this cost is considered to be the highest at the international level; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The average rate of sale of power in the country increased from Rs. 1.98/kWh to Rs. 2.36/kWh in 2008-09. The electricity generation in the country (including import of power from Bhutan) increased from 70,446 crore unit in 2007-08 to 72,379 crore unit in 2008-09.

(c) and (d) The average cost of supply of electricity in the country, as indicated above, is not be highest at the international level.

Effect of diversion of Brahmaputra river on Hydro Projects

2574. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China plans to divert water from Brahmaputra river and has set in motion a 62 million dollar scheme to divert its tributaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposal scheme will affect Jai Prakash Hydro Power Ltd. and other hydro power projects if the water discharge becomes limited; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No specific information is available regarding plan of China to divert water from Brahmaputra

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

river. However, there have been reports in the media that China plans to construct hydro power projects on Brahmaputra river and to divert its water. But Chinese Government has been officially denying since 2000 that it proposes to dam/divert waters of Brahmaputra.

A Technical Group headed by Member (D&R), Central Water Commission (CWC) was constituted to study the implication of possible diversion of Brahmaputra water by China. In its report, the Technical Group has observed the matter as under :

(i) "China plans to divert approximately 40 billion cubic meter waters of Yalung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) to Chinese North-western province of Xiangjiang and Gansu (Gobi Desert). According to China 160 billion cubic meter of water is available annually in Brahmaputra. Diversion would be through a carrier system of 800 km. in length to irrigate arid regions of upper Yellow river where there is scarcity of water.

(ii) The proposal takes advantage of a hair pin bend in the river with a drop of about 2225 meters in a distance of 40 km. for generating 40,000 MW of power. The proposed location is near Doshong (Doshong of Bujialacong in Chinese on our maps) at an altitude of 2880 m above MSL just before the South westward hair pin bend".

(c) and (d) No specific study has been made to assess the impact of the proposed diversion of water by China on Hydro Power Projects in India being constructed by Jayprakash Hydro Power Ltd., and other developers. It is, however, apprehended that in the event of diversion of water from Brahmaputra river (known as Siang in Arunachal Pradesh) by China, power generation from various hydro electric schemes identified on Siang river (mainstream) is likely to be adversely affected, especially during lean flow months.

Supply of equipments for power projects

2575. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various private projects have suffered from supply of cheap quality equipments by Chinese companies and placed orders with BHEL, after scrapping contracts with the Chinese vendors, as per corporate agreement;

(b) if so, the name of those projects; and

(c) what is the turn out of power equipments in BHEL during 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per information available with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), there has been no specific instance of problems due to supply of cheap quality equipments by Chinese companies; however, orders on Chinese suppliers were placed for the following projects of India Bulls Group, which were subsequently placed on BHEL:-

(i) 2x660 MW (Stage-I) Amravati TPP in Maharashtra of M/s. Sophia Power Company Limited — subsequently placed on BHEL for 5x270 MW.

(ii) 2x660 MW (Stage-I) Nasik TPP in Maharashtra of M/s. Indiabulls Realtech Limited — subsequently placed on BHEL for 5x270 MW.

(c) As per information received from BHEL/CEA, during 2009-10, capacity commissioned through BHEL supplied equipment was 4095 MW and the provisional power segment turn over of BHEL was Rs. 26,650 crores.

Tribal sub plan

2576. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the highlights of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);
- (b) whether many Ministers have reported difficulties in segregation of their TSP component;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The highlights of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) are as follows:

(1) The benefits given to the tribals and tribal areas of State or a UT from the TSP are in addition to what percolates from the overall Plan of a State/UT;

(2) TSP falls within the ambit of a State/UT Plan meant for the welfare and development of tribals. Such a plan is a part of the overall plan of a State or UT, and is therefore called a Sub-Plan.

(3) Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) ensures a flow of funds for TSP areas at least in proportion to the ST population of each State/UT. Central Ministries/ Departments are to earmark funds of their annual plans for the welfare and development of ST in proportion to the ST population (8.2%) of the Country.

(4) The TSP is in 22 States and UTs which are:

States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, UTs: A&N Islands and Daman & Diu.

(b) and (c) As per the feedback obtained in 10th plan, the responses of the Ministry/Departments were broadly as follows:

| Response | No. of Ministries/ Depts. |
|---|------------------------------|
| Special efforts are taken for the welfare of tribals | 6 |
| Concerned sector benefits also cater/reach the tribals in general | 5 |
| Adoption of TSP concept difficult | 8 |

(d) The State Governments, where the actual implementation of such Central schemes takes place, are advised to apply the principle of convergence of funds and integrate schemes in a holistic manner, to ensure that sectoral schemes of the Central Government are suitably weaved into the fabric of development of tribals at the grassroots level.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission have written to the Central Ministries/Departments concerned during 2009-10.

Expansion of tribal sub plan areas

†2577. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of population in the tribal villages of Madhya Pradesh has resulted in the formation of many such areas which need to be included under sub-plan area;

(b) whether the Tribal Sub Plan area has to be declared after considering the 13 proposals sent to the Central Government in connection with the expansion of Tribal Sub-Plan area in the State; and

(c) whether the Central Government has taken a decision on this matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) After the reorganization of the State of Madhya Pradesh and creation of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

new districts in the State, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposals for reorganization of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), expansion of Tribal Sub Plan areas i.e., 3 ITDPs, 7 MADA Pockets and 3 Clusters by including new villages and change in name of districts in respect of 6 ITDPs, 2 MADA Pockets and 1 Cluster.

(c) The proposals have been examined in this Ministry, in consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh as per criteria laid down for declaration of ITDPs, MADA Pockets and Clusters. The State Government is to submit a revised proposal, accordingly.

Decline in population of tribals.

2578. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was a decline in the population of tribals during the last three censuses;
- (b) if so, the number of tribals according to the last three censuses, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the reasons for this decline; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir. There is no decline in the population of tribals during the last three censuses.

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

Schemes and programmes of tribals

2579. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various programmes/schemes implemented by his Ministry for ameliorating the conditions of tribals in the country, State-wise and scheme/programme-wise;
- (b) how his Ministry is coordinating with other Ministries which are also implementing various programmes for the welfare of tribals in the country; and

(c) the outcome of the above programmes, with particularly reference to education, health and employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under implementation are for all the States having Scheduled Tribe population and aim at ameliorating their condition. The details of the same are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the line Ministries through implementation of various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Coordination with other line Ministries on sectoral programmes is done by offering inputs/comments on policy documents, Cabinet/CCEA Notes and EFC Memoranda as well as through participation in various inter-ministerial meetings. Specifically, the outcome with reference to education, health and employment is borne out by an increase in literacy rate, enrolment ratio and a reduction in the dropout rate at the primary, elementary and secondary stages of education, since 1991, and increase in work participation rate for STs vis-à-vis the total population as per 2001 Census. Further, the Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission for providing basic healthcare for the entire country with special focus on SCs/STs, etc. Also, in order to bring the tribals at par with others and enhance their Human Development, Index, Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Special Area Programme, in which Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are provided to all ST populated States for taking up projects in order to bridge the critical gaps in infrastructure in tribal areas.

Statement

Schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

| Sl.No. | Name of the Schemes |
|----------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| A | Special Area Programs (SAP) |
| 1. | SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan |
| 2. | Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1) |
| B | Central Sector Schemes (CS) |
| 3. | Grants-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------|---|
| 4. | Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas |
| 5. | Educational Complex in Low Literacy pockets for development of women |
| 6. | Support to TRIFED |
| 7. | State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce |
| 8. | Development of Primitive Tribal Groups |
| 9. | Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations |
| 10. | Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students |
| 11. | Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute |
| 12. | National Overseas Scholarship Scheme |
| C | Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) |
| 13. | Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students |
| 14. | Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys |
| 15. | Establishment of Ashram Schools |
| 16. | Research & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others |

Funds to Gujarat for tribal schemes

2580. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of funds allotted and released to Gujarat under various schemes in 2009-10;
- (b) whether the release under various schemes is not as per allocation and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any representation from Gujarat Government for release of the remaining funds; and
- (d) if so, the stipulated time for release of the remaining funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The receipt of requests from State Governments for releasing grant-in-

aid is an on-going process. Allocation is made to Gujarat under the following two programmes of the Ministry and details are as under:-

| (Rs. in lakh) | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|
| Name of Programme | Allocation | Release |
| SCA to TSP | 5635.53 | 5635.53 |
| Grant Under Article 275(1) | 7875.00 | 4783.00 |

As the requisite information from the State was not received in time, full allocation of grant under Article 275(1) could not be released. The following schemes are need-based and demand-driven and the funds released to the State of Gujarat under these schemes are given below:

| Name of Schemes | Funds released in 2009-10 (in Rs. lakh) |
|---|--|
| Post — Matric Scholarship to ST students | 3046.63 |
| Hostels for ST Girls and Boys | 646.10 |
| Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations | 79.86 |
| Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts | 37.93 |
| Grant-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes | 95.83 |

(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat has represented for release of funds under various schemes. However, funds can be considered for release by the Ministry only if proposals received are complete in all respects, supported by utilizations certificates/progress reports of funds released in previous years, replies to clarifications sought and also subject to availability of funds under the respective schemes.

Title deeds of forest land to tribals

2581. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism evolved by the Ministry for successful implementation of land to landless forest dwellers as per 2006 Central Legislation for empowering tribal population in the field of agriculture;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the poor implementation of the above legislation in the Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which has sizeable population of tribals; and

(c) the actions proposed by the Ministry to help the poor and needy tribal population to have title deed of the land in questions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, does not envisage allotment of land to landless forest dwellers. 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.

(b) As per the information collected till 31st March, 2010, the status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is as under :

| State | No. of claims filed at Gram Sabha level | No. of titles distributed | No. of claims rejected | Total No. of claims disposed of | Percentage of claims disposed of upto 31.3.2010 |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Maharashtra | 3,20,362 | 8,200 | 425 | 8,625 | 2.69% |
| Gujarat | 1,86,334 | 14,562 | 3,106 | 17,668 | 9.48% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3,99,209 | 85,184 | 2,42,863 | 3,28,047 | 82.17% |
| Rajasthan | 60,353 | 21,838 | 30,175 | 52,013 | 86.18% |

The above information shows that while the progress of implementation of the Act in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is satisfactory, the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are lagging behind.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with all the State Governments and 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 all the State/UT Governments to ensure completion of the work relating to vesting of forest rights at the earliest.

Promotion of self-help efforts in Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand

†2582. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of institutions, the works and incentives given to them in Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand during the last five years under the policy to promote self-help efforts; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) This Ministry does not have any scheme under the policy to promote self-help efforts. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security, vocational training, through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of Scheduled Tribes. The Statewise details of funds released to NGOs including Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Statewise Releases made to NGOs during the years 2004-05
to 2009-10 under the scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary
organization working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

(Amount in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19534948 | 18998418 | 16075866 | 11714947 | 34869430 | 25664946 |
| 2 | A & N Island | 0 | 430020 | 154152 | 129862 | 0 | 437670 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 26471699 | 28144255 | 27494267 | 32323123 | 39000724 | 56824832 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 4 | Assam | 7226769 | 11365575 | 6872904 | 8528239 | 7410352 | 6674560 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 1127298 | 3598174 | 4623826 | 5525073 | 5665458 | 9585522 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 10263232 | 7313796 | 15837400 | 9984702 | 9340961 | 9867645 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 6140542 | 5238313 | 5836686 | 10647178 | 5830980 | 19927693 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 45614008 | 26174187 | 18902941 | 30931284 | 31770146 | 49608752 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4970620 | 6580284 | 5963012 | 4688784 | 6475300 | 4502614 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 20670647 | 14531980 | 24167811 | 23939751 | 29457942 | 12704778 |
| 12 | Kerala | 12237998 | 4266241 | 8184822 | 7931184 | 2631493 | 10305421 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 4494203 | 5356676 | 12718055 | 12019004 | 12618418 | 11419529 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 3724874 | 12033186 | 20163923 | 18180864 | 16812490 | 20540763 |
| 15 | Manipur | 11455221 | 14935116 | 17200957 | 14574143 | 11655267 | 14829900 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 37624412 | 35800613 | 32172685 | 33609920 | 54663155 | 49119045 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 4364415 | 1933850 | 299520 | 1481700 | 4085899 | 2824526 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 1607899 | 1009116 | 1868976 | 2664860 | 383039 | 4556465 |
| 19 | Orissa | 15130859 | 22399525 | 38551011 | 46808482 | 44719210 | 61402124 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 4831909 | 1517545 | 6590584 | 4753171 | 3250350 | 4684707 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0 | 2773945 | 3987616 | 2959851 | 2074320 | 11283346 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 6182744 | 2788893 | 1944624 | 2050787 | 1395605 | 6759317 |
| 23 | Tripura | 1558512 | 895680 | 1142160 | 549000 | 1445765 | 6584729 |
| 24 | Uttanchal | 2650002 | 6649731 | 0 | 6925937 | 6507175 | 4492593 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 1542461 | 2134485 | 0 | 6040844 | 2798363 | 1808293 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 22567405 | 19858061 | 30496275 | 40380351 | 54938998 | 58196059 |
| 28 | Delhi | 9529792 | 1883246 | 1911794 | 649731 | 3199160 | 893745 |
| TOTAL | | 281522469 | 258610911 | 303161867 | 339992772 | 396000000 | 465499574 |

**Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other
Traditional Forest Dwellers Act**

2583. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study/survey has been made to ascertain the status of implementation of provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in Jharkhand.

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating district-wise number of applications seeking recognition of land rights and for vesting of forest lands received in the State and disposed off till December 31, 2009 and the number of such applications rejected, if any; and

(c) the details of mechanism in place for effective implementation and expeditious disposal of applications of bonafide inhabitants in the forest lands in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any study/survey to ascertain the status of implementation of provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in Jharkhand. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is, however, monitoring, the implementation of the Act in the country by obtaining the monthly progress reports from the States and UTs, including Jharkhand.

(b) As per the information collected from the Government of Jharkhand, the status of implementation of the Act in the State, as on December 31, 2009, was as under:

| No. of claims filed at Gram Sabha level | No. of titles distributed | No. of claims rejected | Total No. of claims disposed of |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 25,220 | 2,505 | 3,036 | 5,541 |

The Ministry of Tribal is not compiling the information relating to the implementation of the Act, district-wise.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with all the State Governments and 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 once again recently advised and pursuing all the State/UT Governments to ensure completion of the work relating to vesting of forest rights at the earliest.

Child and women trafficking

2584.SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India is becoming hub for child prostitution;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that poverty and lack of employment are two major reasons for children being trafficked and pushed into prostitution;
- (c) whether village panchayats should maintain a list of children suspected to have been trafficked for sex exploitation or as labourers, child beggars or street vendors;
- (d) the total number of offenders punished, so far, during the last three years;
- (e) whether Government is considering to create a special police force to tackle the problem;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A study on Girls and Women in Prostitution in India conducted between 2002-2004 which was sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development had estimated that there were about 2.8 million prostitutes in the country of which 36% are children. The common factors for entry into prostitution have been economic distress, growing consumerism, illiteracy, lack of vocational skills, migration, ill-treatment by parents/guardian, desertion by spouse and deception.

The village panchayats have not been assigned any direct role in prevention of trafficking. But under the Scheme of 'Ujjawala' financial assistance is, *inter alia*, provided for the formation of Community Vigilance Groups and Balika/Balak Sanghas for prevention of trafficking.

(d) to (g) As per the National Crime Records Bureau data number of persons convicted under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 have been 5201, 3220 and 2884 in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively.

There is no proposal to create a special police force to tackle the problem. However, nine (9) integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHUTs) have been established in the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh Goa, and West Bengal under the joint project on capacity building of law enforcement agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In addition, the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Bihar have reportedly themselves set up 38 and 21 AHTUs respectively.

Orphans and destitutes due to natural calamities

2585. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children who became orphans and destitutes due to earthquake, tsunami and communal violence or riots during the last three years, till date in the country, State-wise, incident-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any financial aid from foreign countries in this regard during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to rehabilitate such orphan and destitute children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-payment of wages to Anganwadi Workers

2586. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women workers of Anganwadi Centres do not get their wages for months together in various parts of the country including Delhi;

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

(c) the corrective measures Government proposes to ensure that Anganwadi Workers do get their wages well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which 90% grants are released by Government of India and 10% is contributed by the States in respect of ICDS (General) wherefrom honorarium of AWW/AWH are disbursed. Fund are released to the States in four or more instalments based on the norms of components and Statement of Expenditure (SOE) sent by the States.

To enable the regular payment of honoraria of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers in a regular manner, Government of India has been releasing funds in time and requesting the States/UTs to make timely payments and also to submit their SOEs in time. However, a few complaints regarding delayed payment of honoraria to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers were received from Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Delhi. The Governments of both Uttar Pradesh and Manipur have confirmed the payments of honoraria subsequently.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has also confirmed the payment of honoraria of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers. However, it has been reported that there are some delays in regular payment of honoraria due to the procedure of authorization from Finance Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, submission of Utilization Certificate of last instalment to Government of India and provision of 10% State share being made in end of February.

The States have been requested from time to time to ensure timely and regular payment of honoraria to AWW and AWH.

Under-nourished children

2587. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 percent of the world's under-nourished children are in the country and 43 percent of Indian children are under-nourished; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to improve the condition of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the last National Family Health Survey, 2005-06 (NFHS-3), 42.5% children under 5 years have been reported to be underweight in India.

The problem of malnutrition is multidimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions and purchasing power etc. Besides early age at marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns, poor breastfeeding practices, poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the malnutrition amongst children.

The Government has been implementing several schemes which have an impact on the nutritional status of the people.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes 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 as well as the nutritional and feeding norms of the Supplementary Nutrition component of ICDS. In addition, Government has introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi centre level and new World Health Organisation (WHO) Growth Standards for growth monitoring.

Besides the ICDS programmes, Government has been implementing a number of other schemes, which directly or indirectly affect the nutritional status of women and children. Some of them are as follows:

(i) 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 till the age of 5 Years and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women; Iodized salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(ii) Mid-Day meal programme of Department of School Education and Literacy under which meals are provided to children in the age group 6-14 years in the school.

(iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojna of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(iv) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System and Antodaya Anna Yojna 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 etc.

Child prostitution

2588. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is becoming a hub for large scale child prostitution rackets and Government proposes to set up special investigating agency to tackle the menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A study on Girls and Women in Prostitution in India conducted between 2002-2004 which was sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development had estimated that there were about 2.8 million prostitute in the country of which 36% are children.

There is no proposal to set up a special investigating agency to tackle the menace. However, nine (9) integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and West Bengal under the joint project, on capacity building of law enforcement agencies, of the Ministry of Home Affairs and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In addition, the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Bihar have reportedly themselves set up 38 and 21 AHTUs, respectively.

Malnourished, anaemic and underweight children

2589. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) the percentage and number of malnourished, anaemic and under weight children in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the corrective measures Government proposes to take to remove malnutrition among the children in the country;
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase the financial assistance to the States to provide nutritious meals and supplements to children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the comments of Government on alarming statistics revealed in 'Save the Children Report'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06), the percentage of children below 5 years of age who are underweight and anaemic is 42.5% and 69.5% respectively, in the country. The state-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral in nature. A single sector or scheme can not address the problem of malnutrition.

The Government has been implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs which impact directly or indirectly on the nutritional status. These schemes, inter alia, include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) & Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) of Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Mid Day Meals Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Drinking Water & Total Sanitation Campaign, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Nutritional Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), of Ministry of Rural Development & Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food & Public Distribution etc.

Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, Mid Day Meal (MDM), SGSY have been expanded to provide for increased financial allocations and coverage for improved services to the people.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been expanded in three phases in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09. With these expansions, total number of approval AWCs, Mini-AWCs has increased from 6 lakhs as on 31.3.2002 to 14 lakhs. The basic objective is to cover all habitations with particular focus on SC/ST and minority areas. Besides, universalizing the scheme, the Government has also revised the cost norms as well as the nutritional and feeding norms of the supplementary nutrition component of ICDS.

The revised norms are as under :

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

(c) and (d) As against 10th Plan allocation of Rs. 10,391.75 crore, the 11th Plan allocation is Rs. 44,400.00 crore which is almost four-fold increase. Further, against Budget Estimates 2009-10 of Rs. 6,705 crore the budgetary provision for 2010-11 is Rs. 8,700 crore.

(e) The Report titled 'The Next Revolution' by 'Save the Children' presents data on child mortality and the causes responsible for it for various countries including India. The Report relies for this on papers published in Lancet as well as studies done by UNICEF at different points of time. The data on Under-5 mortality in India is brought out by Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) which has been bringing out data on child mortality on an annual basis and causes of mortality on a 3 years average basis. The under 5 mortality as per NFHS-3 (2005-06) was 74. It has come down to 69 in 2008 as per the Sample Registration System Report of 2008. Therefore, there is a decline of under 5 mortality. The rate of annual decline varies between 1 to 1.5.

Statement

*Prevalence of Under nutrition and Anaemia in
Children State-wise – NFHS 3 (2005-06)*

| S.No. | State | Under nutrition | Anaemia |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | Children (under 5) | Children (6-59) mths |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 32.5 | 70.8 |
| 2 | Assam | 36.4 | 69.6 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 32.5 | 56.9 |
| 4 | Bihar | 55.9 | 78.0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 47.1 | 71.2 |
| 6 | Delhi | 26.1 | 57.0 |
| 7 | Goa | 25.0 | 38.2 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 44.6 | 69.7 |
| 9 | Haryana | 39.6 | 72.3 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 36.5 | 54.7 |
| 11 | J&K | 25.6 | 58.6 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 56.5 | 70.3 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 37.6 | 70.4 |
| 14 | Kerala | 22.9 | 44.5 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 60.0 | 74.1 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 37.0 | 63.4 |
| 17 | Manipur | 22.1 | 49.1 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 48.8 | 64.4 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 19.9 | 44.2 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 25.2 | NA |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---------------|------|------|
| 21 | Orissa | 40.7 | 65.0 |
| 22 | Punjab | 24.9 | 66.4 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 39.9 | 69.7 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 19.7 | 59.2 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 29.8 | 64.2 |
| 26 | Tripura | 39.6 | 62.9 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 42.4 | 73.9 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 38.0 | 61.4 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 38.7 | 61.0 |
| | India | 42.5 | 69.5 |

Shortcomings in implementation of ICDS

2590. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) conducted an evaluation study entitled 'Three Decades of ICDS' and noticed shortcomings in the implementation of ICDS and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether no action has been taken by Government to remove the shortcomings noticed in NIPCCD survey; and

(c) whether only 50 per cent children under ICDS were getting supplementary nutrition and if so, the steps taken to provide supplementary nutrition to all the targeted children covered under ICDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The study conducted in 2005-06, covered 150 ICDS Projects from 35 States/UTs covering rural, urban and tribal projects. Major shortcomings in the implementation of ICDS Scheme observed by the study are as below:

- Around 60 percent Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) studied, had no toilet facility and in about 17 percent AWCs, this facility was found to be satisfactory;

- 44 per cent of AWCs covered under the study were found to be lacking in pre-school kits;
- 52.9 per cent of AWCs reported interruption in supply of supplementary nutrition. Major reasons causing disruption reported were delay in supply of times of supplementary nutrition;
- 36.5 per cent mothers reported non-weighment of new born children;
- Coordination of ICDS functionaries with Health Department was lacking at field/village level, especially in tribal areas and even in projects which are run by NGOs. This resulted in not-so-regular health check-ups at Anganwadi level.
- 29 per cent children were born with low weight which was below normal (less than 2500gm);
- 37 per cent AWWs reported non-availability of materials/aids for nutrition and health education; etc.

Soon after the findings of the NIPCCD survey were made available, all States/UTs were requested to address the deficiencies identified in the study, including filling-up of vacancies at all levels, operationalization of new projects/AWCs, better coordination and convergence with various departments especially with health. Besides, steps have been taken by the Government of India in the recent past to increase the coverage and effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS. Some of them are:

- (i) Universalization of ICDS scheme through the third phase of expansion of the scheme sanctioning 789 additional Projects, 1.89 lakh additional AWCs and 77,102 Mini-AWCs with special focus on coverage of SC/ST and Minority population.
- (ii) Revision in cost norms of existing interventions;
- (iii) Revision in nutritional and feeding norms of supplementary nutrition;
- (iv) Provision of flexi-funds at Anganwadi centre level;
- (v) Introduction of new World Health Organization (WHO) Growth Standards Introduction of a common Mother and Child Protection Card for both ICDS and NRHM to strengthen the continuum of care for pregnant mothers and children under three years of age, Etc.

(c) The supplementary nutrition under ICDS is self selecting. It is difficult to give the exact number of beneficiaries as it would vary from month to month. However, from the data made available by the States/UTs, of the 11.85 crore children (0-6 years) in 11.04 lakh operational AWCs/Mini-AWCs across the country, 7.18 crore children in the age 6 months to 6 years were availing supplementary nutrition under ICDS as on 31.12.2009. This comes to 60.61% of the surveyed children. The NIPCCD study has also revealed that 78% of the registered children 6 months to 3 years old and 75% of 3-6 years old children were availing the supplementary nutrition in the sampled 150 projects across 35 States/UTs.

Although the ICDS Scheme is intended to cover all children of 0-6 year of age, yet the Scheme is self selecting. States have been requested to operationalise all pending AWCs/mini-AWCs. Population norms for opening of an AWC/mini-AWC have been revised for better coverage. Nutritional and financial norms of supplementary nutrition have also been improved.

Aid to rape victims

2591. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rape victims registered during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the amount of aid provided to such victims; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for rehabilitation of such victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau data, 19348, 20737 & 21467 cases were registered during the years 2006, 2007 & 2008 respectively.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal to provide for relief and rehabilitation of rape victims, the Scheme is yet to be finalized.

Implementation of ICDS

2592. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of mounting evidences of malnutrition deaths in various States particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar, the Ministry has urged all the State Governments to ensure better implementation of the ICDS programmes;

- (b) if so, the details of the guidelines/instructions issued to all the State Governments;
- (c) whether the number of malnourished children in the country is highest in Asia; and
- (d) if so, to what extent the effective implementation of ICDS programmes can help in checking the malnutrition deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the Registrar General of India data on Causes of Deaths, 2001-03, 2.81% of deaths amongst children have been reported due to nutritional deficiency. However, it may be one of the underlying causes even in deaths occurring in prenatal conditions, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and other infections and parasitic disease. Further, perpetual under nutrition results in low resistance to infections and increased morbidity.

The integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been expanded in three phases in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09. During the third phase of expansion, specific directions have been given to the State Governments/UTs to carry out a micro level survey with a view to ensure that all SC/ST habitations are covered. With these three expansions, total number of approved AWCs, Mini AWCs has increased from 6 lakhs as on 31.3.2002 to 14 lakhs. The State Governments/UTs have been advised to operationalise the Anganwadi Centres expeditiously so that the six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services, become available to the beneficiaries in all the habitations.

Besides, universalizing the scheme, the Government has also revised the cost norms as well as the nutritional and feeding norms of the supplementary nutrition component of ICDS. The revised norms are as under :

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

The implementation of the scheme of ICDS was reviewed with the State Governments in December 2009. The Chief Secretaries have been requested to address the gaps and deficiencies for effective implementation of the scheme of ICDS.

(c) and (d) The number of underweight children in India is highest because of the large population base of the country. The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-sectoral in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions and purchasing power etc. Besides, early age at marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns, poor breastfeeding practices, poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the malnutrition amongst children. Therefore, a coordinated and multi sectoral approach is needed to tackle the problem of malnutrition and resultant morbidity which may lead to mortality in certain cases of severe acute malnutrition.

A single sector or scheme cannot address the problem of malnutrition. Besides the ICDS programme, Government is implementing a number of other schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly affect the nutritional status of women and children. Some of these are as follows :

- (i) 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 till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women; Iodised salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.
- (ii) Mid-Day Meal Programme of Department of School Education and Literacy.
- (iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojana of Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (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 etc.

Anganwadis in UP, Bihar and Delhi

2593. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Anganwadis in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi;
- (b) the number of complaints received against these Anganwadis, State-wise;
- (c) the action taken by Government in these States; and
- (d) the amount allocated to these States for running these Anganwadis, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) The total number of operational Anganwadis/Mini-Anganwadis, as on 31.12.2009, in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi are 1,50,926, 80,211 and 6,606 respectively.

(b) and (c) No specific complaints against the Anganwadis have been received. However, complaints/grievances are received from individuals or organizations, from time to time. The nature of complaints/grievances relate to non-payment of honorarium; selection, transfer, promotion and other matters of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers as well as the complaints in respect of supply of supplementary nutrition. As the Scheme is being implemented by the States/UTs, all the complaints are forwarded to them for taking appropriate action in the matter.

(d) The funds released for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme, including Supplementary Nutrition Programme to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi, during the last financial year 2009-2010 were Rs. 136374.14 lakhs, Rs. 69660.60 lakh and Rs. 7308.85 lakh, respectively.

Financial assistance to NGOs in Assam

2594. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme of financial assistance under the Ministry is provided to NGOs in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated, organization — wise, scheme-wise with year of allocation during the last five years;

(c) the achievement made, so far, by Government, scheme-wise; and

(d) the details of NGOs of Assam blacklisted by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of funds allocated to the NGOs in the State of Assam, organization-wise, scheme-wise, and the achievement made during last five years under various schemes are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry for the last five years (viz. 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009). These reports are also available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

(d) The Ministry has not blacklisted any NGO of Assam.

Domestic violence

2595. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of domestic violence cases registered after the enactment of Domestic Violence Act in 2005, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the action that has been contemplated in those cases;

(c) whether it is a fact that domestic violence is going up during the last few years; and

(d) if so, how her Ministry is coordinating with the Home Ministry and States with regard to implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total number of 1497, 1736 & 2921 cases were registered under the Domestic Violence Act, during 2005, 2006 & 2007 respectively. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The cases registered are to be disposed by the Magistrates concerned by passing appropriate orders as provided in Act.

(c) The NCRB data shows an increase in the number of cases indicating that more and more victims have sought relief under this Act.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued detailed Advisory to all the State Governments & Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to vigorously enforce the Act and improve general awareness on legislations including the mechanisms in place for safety and protection of women. The States were also advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been requesting the State Governments and UT Administrations, regularly, to appoint Protection Officers, register service providers and notify medical facilities etc. for effective implementation of the Act.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases chargesheeted (CS) under
Domestic Violence Act during 2005-2007*

| Sl.No. | State | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|--------|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | CR | CS | CR | CS | CR | CS |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh# | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar# | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1390 | 1186 | 1421 | 1214 | 1651 | 1249 |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 150 | 147 | 883 | 862 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 10 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | Central Act and its provisions are not applicable | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand# | | | | | | |
| 12 | Karnataka# | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh# | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 117 | 109 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 17 | Meghalaya | | | | | | |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa# | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 17 | 11 | 37 | 14 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 14 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 20 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | Total State | 1415 | 1201 | 1624 | 1395 | 2788 | 2296 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 6 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 75 | 56 | 102 | 68 | 112 | 37 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | Delhi UT# | | | | | | |
| 34 | Lakshadweep# | | | | | | |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total UT | 82 | 61 | 112 | 76 | 133 | 44 |
| | All India Total | 1497 | 1262 | 1736 | 1471 | 2921 | 2340 |

means data in respect of these States/UTs is not available

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Source : NCRB.

Sale of children in Ashrams

†2596. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item, "Kehne ko Ashram, bikte hain bachche" published in Rashtriya Sahara dated 4th March, 2010 on page 1; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to save the Ashram children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item is regarding a children's home in Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

(b) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Chhattisgarh the following steps have been taken by them for the children of the Gurukul Bal Aashram:

- (1) Cancellation of the certification of the concerned Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) for running the Children's Home and also its recognition as an Adoption Agency;
- (2) Appointment of the Joint Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Raipur as the officer in-charge of the Ashram;
- (3) Provision of food, clothes, treatment, education, accommodation and other necessary facilities by the State Government since the last one and a half months;
- (4) Provision of the police jawans round the clock for the safety and security of the children.

Women's Leadership Summit

2597. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Women's Leadership Summit-2010 was held recently;
- (b) if so, the details of discussions held and the decisions arrived at, so far;
- (c) the aims and objectives of such summit; and
- (d) the response received, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) A Women's Leadership Summit was organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 6th March, 2010 in New Delhi, as part of the celebrations for the International Women's Day. The Summit was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The objective of the Summit was to showcase empowered women, those who had excelled in different fields.

The central theme of the Summit was 'Inclusive Growth and Empowering Women of Rural India'. There were two Technical Sessions held in which the women achievers spoke on challenges and opportunities for women in diverse fields such as corporate sector, financial services, agriculture, science, media, panchayati raj, sports, culture, education and law.

The Summit was attended by eminent women, members of the Self-Help Groups and Civil Society Organizations, students, State and Central Government officials, amongst others.

The deliberations provided the young women and men participants with valuable insights into various facets of empowerment — the challenges, the issues of concern and the way forward.

Welfare of women and children of Rajasthan

2598. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals relating to welfare of women and child development schemes received from the Rajasthan Government during the last three years alongwith the total number of proposals pending as on date and the amount involved therein and the amount released against these proposals;
- (b) the reasons for their pendency; and
- (c) whether any time-frame has been set for disposal of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The details of scheme-wise proposals received from the Rajasthan Government and the amount released against these proposals during the last three years are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009. These Reports are also available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

The proposals as and when received under various schemes, are scrutinized and the proposals with deficiencies are returned to the State Government/NGOs for rectification. The Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) meetings are convened at regular intervals to consider and approve the projects.

Incomplete proposals, absence of the State Government representative in the PSC meetings etc., delay the sanction of the projects.

(c) The endeavor is to dispose of the proposals at the earliest. But no specific time frame can be set for disposal as it is contingent on the time taken by the State Governments, total number of proposals received during the year and availability of budget against them etc.

Harassment in dowry related matters

†2599. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of murder or harassment of married women in dowry related matters have come down; the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) whether the new law relating to prevention of domestic violence has been successful in helping women to get rid of domestic violence and harassment; the State-wise details of the situation one year after the implementation of law and the situation one year before the implementation of the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data shows an increasing trend in the cases registered under dowry deaths as well as those registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The State/UT-wise details of cases registered under Section 304B of IPC (Dowry Death) and under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, during 2005-2007, are given in the Statement-I & II (See below).

(b) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a civil law aimed at protecting various rights of women facing domestic violence. As per the NCRB data the number of cases registered under the Act have increased indicating that more and more victims are seeking relief under this law. The NCRB data on cases registered, State-wise, during 2005 to 2007 under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement – I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dowry deaths during 2005-2007

| SL | State | 2005 | | | | | | 2006 | | | | | | 2007 | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| | | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 443 | 473 | 118 | 1280 | 1329 | 202 | 519 | 426 | 73 | 1274 | 1062 | 248 | 613 | 573 | 97 | 1562 | 1450 | 252 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 99 | 61 | 15 | 174 | 99 | 31 | 105 | 74 | 30 | 201 | 144 | 33 | 100 | 72 | 20 | 172 | 139 | 29 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1014 | 680 | 110 | 2323 | 2162 | 223 | 1188 | 749 | 138 | 2674 | 2255 | 355 | 1172 | 1028 | 167 | 3265 | 2512 | 375 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 100 | 91 | 26 | 296 | 289 | 60 | 103 | 99 | 23 | 273 | 267 | 69 | 100 | 106 | 23 | 247 | 241 | 131 |
| 6 | Goa | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 48 | 48 | 10 | 136 | 139 | 16 | 50 | 43 | 3 | 150 | 133 | 5 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 121 | 139 | 11 |
| 8 | Haryana | 212 | 185 | 52 | 481 | 502 | 141 | 255 | 215 | 69 | 533 | 514 | 169 | 269 | 238 | 62 | 572 | 581 | 150 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 29 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 5 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 257 | 166 | 71 | 503 | 421 | 118 | 281 | 170 | 60 | 557 | 474 | 140 | 303 | 223 | 92 | 559 | 518 | 131 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 261 | 233 | 63 | 578 | 538 | 129 | 244 | 213 | 41 | 587 | 521 | 81 | 251 | 189 | 27 | 582 | 620 | 66 |
| 13 | Kerala | 21 | 18 | 10 | 31 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 21 | 6 | 39 | 37 | 13 | 27 | 27 | 4 | 40 | 52 | 8 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 739 | 715 | 262 | 1992 | 2023 | 716 | 764 | 735 | 280 | 2203 | 2187 | 663 | 742 | 738 | 279 | 2127 | 2120 | 727 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 341 | 336 | 34 | 1379 | 1315 | 72 | 387 | 374 | 27 | 1348 | 1266 | 76 | 436 | 376 | 30 | 1349 | 1286 | 89 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa | 334 | 268 | 35 | 708 | 714 | 72 | 457 | 317 | 44 | 969 | 990 | 123 | 461 | 338 | 31 | 958 | 866 | 175 |
| 21 | Punjab | 99 | 89 | 28 | 246 | 248 | 89 | 130 | 106 | 31 | 331 | 259 | 106 | 133 | 119 | 43 | 316 | 291 | 141 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 361 | 281 | 119 | 560 | 559 | 256 | 394 | 327 | 127 | 665 | 672 | 357 | 439 | 330 | 118 | 683 | 674 | 215 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|----|-----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 215 | 212 | 71 | 492 | 507 | 152 | 187 | 169 | 48 | 457 | 403 | 98 | 208 | 189 | 64 | 503 | 457 | 117 |
| 25 | Tripura | 34 | 28 | 7 | 43 | 35 | 4 | 35 | 22 | 10 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 36 | 21 | 11 | 42 | 40 | 23 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 1564 | 1367 | 678 | 4523 | 4233 | 1900 | 1798 | 1464 | 695 | 5280 | 4944 | 2206 | 2076 | 1768 | 739 | 7310 | 6018 | 2551 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 63 | 48 | 14 | 160 | 135 | 43 | 80 | 51 | 18 | 227 | 187 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 28 | 244 | 225 | 81 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 446 | 389 | 94 | 956 | 805 | 173 | 445 | 478 | 57 | 1058 | 1039 | 129 | 451 | 459 | 46 | 1068 | 1148 | 73 |
| | Total State | 6665 | 5703 | 1821 | 16896 | 16107 | 4417 | 7467 | 6069 | 1781 | 18875 | 17394 | 4946 | 7950 | 6919 | 1886 | 21784 | 19428 | 5358 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 3 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 30 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 114 | 95 | 40 | 267 | 227 | 158 | 137 | 134 | 47 | 320 | 309 | 192 | 138 | 123 | 56 | 313 | 272 | 211 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| | Total UT | 122 | 102 | 40 | 277 | 241 | 158 | 151 | 151 | 49 | 359 | 343 | 198 | 143 | 129 | 60 | 329 | 289 | 222 |
| | Total All India | 6787 | 5805 | 1861 | 17173 | 16348 | 4575 | 7618 | 6220 | 1830 | 19234 | 17737 | 5144 | 8093 | 7048 | 1946 | 22113 | 19717 | 5580 |

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement – II

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge sheeted (PCS) &
Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2005-2007*

| SL | State | 2005 | | | | | | 2006 | | | | | | 2007 | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------|-----|----|------|------|-----|------|-----|----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| | | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV | CR | CS | CV | PAR | PCS | PCV |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 306 | 242 | 39 | 452 | 394 | 76 | 474 | 342 | 28 | 705 | 515 | 71 | 817 | 591 | 26 | 1201 | 1176 | 35 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 82 | 45 | 8 | 122 | 88 | 15 | 31 | 58 | 19 | 49 | 77 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 75 | 40 | 23 |
| 4 | Bihar | 789 | 606 | 76 | 1898 | 1517 | 149 | 909 | 544 | 68 | 1674 | 1621 | 156 | 978 | 681 | 106 | 2295 | 1896 | 237 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 5 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 31 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 31 | 30 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 38 | 38 | 40 |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 7 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 23 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 21 | 20 | 0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|----|----------------|-----|-----|----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|----|------|------|-----|
| 11 | Jharkhand | 313 | 187 | 21 | 566 | 579 | 124 | 345 | 244 | 32 | 578 | 432 | 60 | 453 | 274 | 71 | 857 | 706 | 98 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 361 | 245 | 13 | 730 | 615 | 29 | 476 | 353 | 28 | 1096 | 1040 | 51 | 517 | 535 | 23 | 1239 | 1190 | 52 |
| 13 | Kerala | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 36 | 32 | 23 | 94 | 94 | 35 | 32 | 36 | 15 | 107 | 108 | 36 | 52 | 46 | 15 | 140 | 140 | 28 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 23 | 23 | 1 | 75 | 74 | 4 | 55 | 51 | 1 | 178 | 167 | 4 | 45 | 41 | 0 | 141 | 158 | 0 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa | 446 | 324 | 34 | 1059 | 1026 | 81 | 1394 | 896 | 47 | 1193 | 1254 | 62 | 1460 | 1108 | 63 | 1509 | 1404 | 215 |
| 21 | Punjab | 5 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 193 | 233 | 68 | 512 | 534 | 147 | 81 | 44 | 104 | 193 | 167 | 596 | 368 | 293 | 28 | 971 | 853 | 75 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 586 | 424 | 172 | 1498 | 1464 | 526 | 628 | 400 | 266 | 1682 | 1579 | 843 | 803 | 448 | 203 | 1612 | 1512 | 710 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 18 | 32 | 6 | 97 | 90 | 16 | 25 | 18 | 10 | 27 | 38 | 16 | 40 | 17 | 5 | 145 | 79 | 15 |
| | Total State | 3178 | 2407 | 477 | 7159 | 6515 | 1236 | 4487 | 3014 | 624 | 7556 | 7074 | 1933 | 5595 | 4081 | 562 | 10271 | 9231 | 1532 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi UT | 9 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 23 | 22 | 12 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 17 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 26 | 18 | 0 |
| Total UT : | | 26 | 14 | 7 | 38 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 33 | 9 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 50 | 40 | 12 |
| Total All India : | | 3204 | 2421 | 484 | 7197 | 6547 | 1256 | 4504 | 3047 | 633 | 7581 | 7100 | 1951 | 5623 | 4099 | 567 | 10321 | 9271 | 1544 |

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement – III

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases charge sheeted (CS) under
Domestic Violence Act during 2005-2007*

| | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|-------|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| S.No. | State | CR | CS | CR | CS | CR | CS |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh# | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar# | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1390 | 1186 | 1421 | 1214 | 1651 | 1249 |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 150 | 147 | 883 | 862 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 10 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | Central Act and its provisions are not applicable | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand# | | | | | | |
| 12 | Karnataka# | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh# | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 117 | 109 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya# | | | | | | |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa# | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 17 | 11 | 37 | 14 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 14 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 23 | Sikkim | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 20 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | TOTAL STATE : | 1415 | 1201 | 1624 | 1395 | 2788 | 2296 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 6 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 75 | 56 | 102 | 68 | 112 | 37 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | Delhi UT# | | | | | | |
| 34 | Lakshadweep# | | | | | | |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL UT : | 82 | 61 | 112 | 76 | 133 | 44 |
| | ALL INDIA TOTAL : | 1497 | 1262 | 1736 | 1471 | 2921 | 2340 |

Means data in respect of these States/UTs is not available

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU between Govt. of India, and NALCO

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EAST REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2119/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

- I. Notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair and related papers.
- III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CPCB, Delhi and related papers.
- IV. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai and related papers.
- V. Outcome Budget (2010-11) of Ministry of Environment and Forests.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table :-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O. 191 (E), dated the 27th January, 2010, declaring the area around Sultanpur National Park as Eco-sensitive Zone, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2138/15/10]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2136/15/10]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 and sub-section (6) of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2139/15/10]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, 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. 2551/15/10]
- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2551A/15/10]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NPTI, Faridabad and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):

Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-
 - (1) F.No.L-7/138(153))/2008-CERC, dated the 23rd October, 2009, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Furnishing of Technical Details by the Generating Companies) Regulations, 2009, together with delay Statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2095/15/10]
 - (2) F.No.L-7/139(159))/2008, dated the 24th December, 2009, publishing 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) No. L-1/(3)/2009/CERC, dated the 1st January, 2010, notifying 1-1-2010 as the date on which the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, (Grant of Connectivity,

Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009, shall come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2096/15/10]

- (4) No. L-7/25(5)/2003-CERC, dated the 12th January, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations, 2010.
- (5) No. L-1/12/2010-CERC, dated the 18th January, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Recognition and Issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2010.
- (6) No. L-1/13/2010-CERC, dated the 21st January, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2095/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Faridabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2093/15/10]

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Fifteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry);
- (ii) Two Hundred and Sixteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises); and

- (iii) Two Hundred and Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) Pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (JHARKHAND): 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 Finance (2009-10):-

- (i) Tenth Report on "Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2009";
- (ii) Eleventh Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, and Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (iii) Twelfth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iv) Thirteenth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Planning;
- (v) Fourteenth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (vi) Fifteenth Reports on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (vii) Sixteenth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-10)" of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (viii) Seventeenth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) for Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (ix) Eighteenth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Planning;

- (x) Nineteenth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (xi) Twentieth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shrimati Jaya Bachchan stating that she is unable to attend the House as she will be abroad due to personal reasons. She has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 15th of April to 30th April 2010 of the Current Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does she have the permission of the House to remain absent from 15th April to 30th April 2010 of the Current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Death sentence announced to seventeen Indian in UAE

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में उन सत्रह भारतीयों को, जिनको यू.ए.ई. में सजा-ए-मौत दी गई है और उसके अलावा पचास भारतीयों को उस केस में टॉर्चर किया गया है, के बारे में मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने जिस ढंग से रवैया अपनाया हुआ है, उससे उन परिवारों में बड़ा जबर्दस्त रोष है। ऐसा लग रहा है कि सरकार उस बात पर इंटरनेशनल दबाव, उस देश पर बना पाई है। यह एक इनह्यूमन एक्ट है और इसके लिए सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी उन परिवारों से मिलकर, जो पॉलिसी है, वह क्लियर करनी चाहिए और उन भारतीयों को रिहा करवाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। जिनको टॉर्चर किया गया है, उनके लिए इंटरनेशनल ह्यूमन राइट कमीशन में जाकर, यू.एन.ओ. में जाकर उनके कम्पेनसेशन का भी दबाव बनाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढीढसा (पंजाब) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Problem of storage of Grains in Warehouses of FCI and possibility of its Rottening by being kept in open

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में जहां एक ओर महंगाई बढ़ रही है, अगर उसी एवज में देखें तो एफ.सी.आई. की एक रिपोर्ट आई है और उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 10,37,738 मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न अनाज गोदामों में, पिछले छह-सात वर्षों में सड़ गया है। इनके भंडारण की कीमत लगाई गई थी। यह इतना अनाज है कि एक साल तक एक करोड़ आदमी को भर पेट खिलाया जा सकता है। इस भंडारण में 243,21,59,726 रुपए लगे हैं। मजेदार मामला है कि सड़े अनाज को हटाने के लिए 2,69,40,490 रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। पंजाब में 72 लाख टन गेहूं खुले में पड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह सड़ा गेहूं आपको दिखाने के लिए यहाँ पर लाया हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसे नहीं दिखा सकते।

श्री प्रभात झा : सारा गेहूं सड़ रहा है। 65 लाख टन गेहूं पर तिरपाल नहीं है। देश भर में गेहूं के उत्पादन का 50 फीसदी हिस्सा पंजाब और हरियाणा देता है, हम सब जानते हैं। आज यह स्थिति बन गई है कि समय नहीं है, अगर समय पर केंद्र सरकार नहीं चेती, तो बहुत नुकसान होगा। 18 फरवरी को सी. रंगराजन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि कुप्रबंधन के कारण महंगाई बढ़ रही है। देखिए, कितना बड़ा मजाक है कि एक तरफ लाखों टन गेहूं भण्डारण के अभाव में, तिरपाल के अभाव में सड़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ महंगाई बढ़ रही है और लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। यह क्या है? शरद पवार जी खाद्य मंत्री भी हैं और कृषि मंत्री भी हैं। पता नहीं सरकार ने उन्हें किस काम में लगाया हुआ है, शायद उनकी जानकारी में है कि नहीं, वे कह देते हैं कि यह सारा मामला राज्यों पर जाता है। कितना बड़ा मजाक है? क्या यह राष्ट्रीय अपराध नहीं है, क्या यह national crime नहीं कहा जाएगा कि लाखों

लोग भूख से मरते हैं और इतना गेहूँ, जो एक साल तक एक करोड़ लोगों को खिलाया जा सकता है, वह यहां पर भण्डारण के अभाव में सड़ जाए? यह कौन सा अपराध कहा जाएगा? आप क्रिकेट खेलिए, लेकिन देश के किसानों की, देश के गरीबों की पूरी चिन्ता करिए। मुझे लगता है कि वे देश के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में सिर्फ 6.67 लाख टन गेहूँ रखने की जगह बची है, लेकिन वे 1.20 करोड़ टन खरीदने वाले हैं। वहीं हरियाणा की भी यही स्थिति है। वहाँ 5 लाख टन रखने की जगह बची है, जबकि 70 लाख टन खरीदा जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 11 लाख टन रखने की जगह बची है और वहां पर 39 लाख टन खरीद जाएगा यह क्या है? FCI की क्षमता 2.86 करोड़ टन की है। हम कहते हैं कि हमारा भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। यह कैसा कृषि प्रधान देश है, क्या यह अन्याय नहीं कहा जाएगा, क्या यह अपराध नहीं कहा जाएगा ...(समय की घंटी)... मुझे लगता है कि जो आने वाली फसल है, जो गेहूँ खरीदा जा रहा है, उसके रखने की भी व्यवस्था सरकार के पास नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। श्री डी. राजा।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : सर, हम सभी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस मुद्दे से अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस मुद्दे से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी. पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : सर, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस मुद्दे से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठीठसा (पंजाब) : सर, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस मुद्दे से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Deportation of mother of slain LTTE Leader

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with deep sense of agony, I draw the attention of the entire House to a very inhuman, shameful incident that took place at the Chennai Airport on Friday. An 80-year old woman came to Chennai on a valid medical visa given by our own mission in Kuala Lumpur, but she was not allowed to get out of the aircraft. She was kept inside the aircraft and then she was deported back to Kuala Lumpur. She happens to be the mother of the LTTE Chief Prabhakaran. This incident has sullied the idea and image of India. India is known for love, compassion and humanitarian considerations. Even the basic principle of jurisprudence says that convicted criminals for life imprisonment or death sentence are entitled for medical treatment till their last breath. But she is not a criminal. She is not a convicted criminal either. I don't think there is any criminal charge against her by the Government of India or by the Government of Sri Lanka. She came here for medical treatment on a valid medical visa. Why was she deported? What is the policy of our

Government? I hold the Government responsible for such an inhuman act towards an old woman. Is it India? What is the policy of the Government? On the one hand we talk about rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamils. On the other hand you don't even allow an old woman for medical treatment. What is your policy? I condemn this policy of the Government. I urge upon the Government to change its policy. I want the Government to make its stand clear. Where does it stand when it talks about rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka? There was genocide. The UN Human Rights Commission is investigating the war crimes in Sri Lanka. What is the stand of the Government of India? It is callousness. And, it has let down the Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, she may be Prabhakaran's mother, but, she is an old woman. What is the threat from her to the sovereignty of India or to the sovereignty of Sri Lanka? (Time-bell)

I urge upon the Government to change its policy. I urge upon the Government to explain to the nation as to why such an incident took place at the Chennai Airport.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Now, Mr. Alhuwalia. (*Interruptions*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इनसे एसोसिएट करता हूँ। सर, बूढ़ी औरत को जहाज से उतरने ही नहीं दिया।

श्री उपसभापति : आप पहले अहलुवालिया जी को बोलने दीजिए, उन्होंने नोटिस दिया है।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I associate myself with what my learned friend Shri d. Raja said about an old ailing woman traveling all the way from Malaysia to Chennai on medical visa. First of

all, the question is: if a criminal is punished or if he is eliminated on foreign land, are his parents liable for that crime? The answer is, no. No criminal jurisprudence on the entire earth gives this permission. Why have you issued a medical visa in the name of Parvati, an 80-year old woman, to take specialized treatment in Chennai? She has faith in Chennai doctors. She flew right from Malaysia to Chennai and when she reported to the Immigration Department, she was deported back just because she is mother of slain Prabhakaran. Why? Why is India behaving like this? When Prabhakaran was alive, no Government tried to bring him to India and punish him for the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. But, now his mother, who is ailing, aged, suffering from some disease which needs immediate and urgent medical attention, was deported back. She traveled so long, but, she was deported back in agony and tension. It is very unfortunate. We are pleading for pardoning off the sentence of Nalini. We are requesting to pardon her. She was involved in the conspiracy and had a direct link. She was punished for whole life. On the one hand, we are demanding that she be pardoned and be let off from jail. On the other hand, we send back an ailing woman. It is not fair. It is very unfortunate. I need an explanation from the Government. The Government should come forward and make a statement as to under what circumstances she was deported back. If it is the fault of the Immigration Department, he should be punished; if it is the fault of our diplomat posted in Malaysia that despite information from MEA, Delhi, he issued a visa, he should be taken to task. But, the Government must come to the House to explain this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Shivanand Tiwari. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Raja, it is Zero Hour. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government is fit enough to respond. The Home Minister is sitting here. Let him respond. *(Interruptions)* It is a serious issue. The entire Tamil Nadu is getting agitated; all political parties are getting agitated; all section of Tamil people in Tamil Nadu are getting agitated. *(Interruptions)* I urge upon the Government to respond. The Home Minister from that State is sitting here. Let him respond. What is the stand of the Government?

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं इनसे ऐसोसिएट करता हूँ। माननीय उपसभापति जी, कुछ संवेदनशीलता तो होनी चाहिए, कुछ नियम तो होना चाहिए। यह तो भारतीय संस्कृति का अपमान है। उनको फिर से यहाँ बुलाकर उनका इलाज कराया जाए।

**Need to Ban IPL and undertaken inquiry by CBI and Income Tax Department into the Affairs of
BCCI and IPL**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज के इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, आप पेपर मत दिखाइए, अख़्बात मत दिखाइए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : आज के इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में पहली ख़बर के रूप में आईपीएल के बारे में छापा गया है। आईपीएल के जो कमिशनर हैं, श्री ललित मोदी साहब, उनके बारे में यह बताया गया है कि चार साल पहले तक जो भी उन्होंने काम किया, सबमें वह फेल रहे और साथ ही बैंक के डीफॉल्टर रहे। लेकिन पिछले तीन बरसों में अचानक वह अरबपति बन गए, उनके पास प्राइवेट जेट प्लेन है, लक्ज़री याच है, एक सीरीज़ की कई मर्सिडीज़ गाड़ियां हैं, बीएमडब्ल्यू गाड़ी है। उनकी सम्पत्ति देश में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेश में भी जमा है। इनके बारे में Income Tax Department ने investigate किया। उसका investigation छः महीने तक चला। उसने उनका email account देखा, उनके टेलिफोन को watch किया और इंग्लैंड में उनका जो registered telephone था, उसको भी सुना। उसके बाद वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि उन्होंने IPL के जरिए black money generate की है, वहां सट्टा लगवाने में मदद की है और यहां तक कि IPL के मैच के रिजल्ट को फिक्स कराने में भी भूमिका अदा की है। ये आरोप उन पर लगाये गए हैं। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि यह रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास छः महीने से पेंडिंग है और अभी तक इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। आज क्या हाल है हम लोगों के देश का! पुराने जमाने में जैसे गुलामों का बाज़ार लगता था और डाक बोला जाता था, आज उसी तरह से IPL के जरिए खिलाड़ियों का डाक बोला जा रहा है कि इस खिलाड़ी की कीमत इतनी और उस खिलाड़ी की कीमत इतनी। यही इस खेल की संस्कृति है कि Cricket को prostitution बनाया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि IPL को तत्काल भंग किया जाए। BCCI के पास अकूत सम्पत्ति जमा है जबकि हमारे अन्य सारे खेल मर रहे हैं, खत्म हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ हमारे हॉकी के खिलाड़ी हैं और मुक्केबाज हैं जिनको अपने शरीर के लिए जो खुराक चाहिए उसके लिए भी उनको पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। हॉकी के खिलाड़ियों को लाख-दो लाख रुपए के लिए हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है और दूसरी तरफ black money, सट्टा, betting हो रही है और मैच के रिजल्ट को प्रभावित किया जा रहा है। हमारे देश में आज किस ढंग का काम हो रहा है, उसका यह एक नमूना है। मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि IPL और BCCI दोनों का जो पैसा है, उसको जब्त किया जाए और सी.बी.आई. तथा Income Tax Department से इसकी जांच कराई जाए। इसके साथ ही उस जब्त किए हुए पैसे को Ministry of Sports को, डा. गिल साहब को दे दिया जाए ताकि देश के जो दूसरे खेल हैं, उनको प्रमोट करने में, उनको आगे बढ़ाने में उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल हो सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे देश के अंदर स्पोर्ट्स के नाम पर गंदा काम हो रहा है, उसको तत्काल बंद करके इन सारे अपराधियों को जेल में बंद किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member with the permission of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, on 15th April, 2010, the Vice-Chairman announced that the discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the Maoist attack on CRPF personnel in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh was over and the Minister will reply afterwards. Now, I call upon the Minister of Home Affairs to reply.

**REPLY TO DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE HOME
MINISTER ON 15TH APRIL, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this debate took place last Thursday and I am grateful that I have an opportunity to reply to the discussion today. Meanwhile, of course, I had an opportunity to speak in the Lok Sabha. Much of that has been reported, and I am sure, hon. Members have read reports of that reply. So, I shall keep my reply brief today. Sir, about three or four months ago, there was a discussion in this House on the internal security situation, and in my reply, I did devote a fair amount of time to deal with the naxalite situation. I am sure many hon. Members recall that debate. Let me go back and trace the evolution of our policy to deal with the menace of Left Wing extremism. As far as my party is concerned, in 2006, at the AICC session, my party adopted a resolution that said inter alia, and I quote: "The Indian National Congress views with concern the growing incidence of naxalite-associated violence in parts of India. The party urges the UPA Government to give this matter highest priority and believes that this has to be addressed as a serious law and order issue, but with underlying socio-economic causes as well. Clarity and firmness in handling the threat of violence does not foreclose the possibility of a dialogue in appropriate situations."

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Was it of 2007?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It was of 2006.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What about 2004? You read that also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now, you please sit down. That was an AICC Resolution. That was of 2006.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You read 2004 also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Therefore, Sir, as far as we are concerned, we have kept in mind three basic principles. Firstly, it is a serious law and order situation. It has to be dealt with as such.

Secondly, one must not be unmindful of the socio-economic causes. Thirdly, the door for dialogue is always open provided the conditions for dialogue are acceptable and there is a situation which allows a dialogue to take place. After I took over, I began to address the issue of Left-Wing Extremism and, as hon. Members are aware, we had so far three conferences of Chief Ministers. The first two conferences of Chief Ministers were followed by a special meeting with Chief Ministers of naxal-affected States. I have with me the minutes of the meetings that we held with the Chief Ministers of naxal-affected States. I don't wish to go into it. But let me tell you that, after a very exhaustive discussion, all Chief Ministers and the Governor of Jharkhand — Jharkhand was under President's rule at that time — broadly agreed with the approach that we had placed before the meeting and endorsed it. In fact, I made an opening statement at the conference of Chief Ministers on 17th August, 2009 and I said in that statement and I want to quote:

"The third challenge is left-wing extremism, naxalism. On more than one occasion the Prime Minister rightly cautioned the nation that Left-Wing Extremism posed the single biggest internal security challenge to India. In the last few months, the CPM Maoists stepped up its attacks on the Indian State and on the Indian people. I would like to draw your attention to a document put up by the CPM Maoists on June 12, 2009 which is titled "Post-election situation — out task". Anyone reading that document would have no illusion about the nature and gravity of the threat. Let me make our policy stance clear. We believe in the two-pronged approach of development and police action. However, the naxalites are anti-development and have targeted the very instruments of development, school buildings, roads, telephone towers, etc. They know that development will mean the masses, especially, the poor Tribals, will be weaned away from the grip of the naxalites. Hence these deliberate attacks on the developmental activities. Our response, therefore, will be police action to wrest control of the territory that is now dominated by the naxalites, restoration of civil administration and undertaking developmental activities. Meanwhile, we will encourage the State Governments to talk to the naxalites, both individuals and local units, on condition that they give up their misconceived armed liberation struggle. Let our message to the naxalites be clear. We will talk, we will act, we will restore order and we will undertake developmental activities. I am happy to report that all the naxal-affected States have resolved to confront and overcome the challenges of CPM Maoists and later this evening I shall hold a separate meeting with the Governor and the Chief Ministers of those States".

We have not swerved from this path. Our policy remains the same, it is a serious law and order problem, and, therefore, quite rightly, the Chief Ministers have asserted that it is their right and their responsibility to deal with the problem. The Central Government provides Paramilitary Forces, intelligence and other assistance to them to deal with the problem. The goal is to restore the civil administration which is not there. And if anyone of you thinks that there is some kind of a civil administration in these areas, I think we are harbouring an illusion. In many of these areas, there is simply no civil administration worth the name. So we have to restore the civil administration and then take development to these areas. It is not a question of which comes first. If there is an opportunity for the district administration to do some development activities, certainly they must do it even if the place is infested with the CPI (Maoist). But where it is not possible to do anything, where it is not possible to build the roads, where it is not possible to build a school building, where it is not possible to take electricity, surely, then the first thing that has to be done is to regain control over the area and restore the civil administration. Sir, we have not swerved from this path. This remains our policy. It will be our policy and I intend to continue to work with this policy.

Why do I say that the CPI (Maoist) target developmental activities? I have with me their targets in the last four or five years. Their principle target is the security forces. Their second target is, whoever he is, they call him police informer. They will kill a party cadre, they will kill an SPO, they will kill a village Mukhiya and then name him police informer. Their third target is infrastructure. In 2009 alone, they demolished 71 school buildings and 23 Panchayat bhawans; two power plants were attacked; 67 telephone exchanges or mobile towers were attacked and demolished; there were 46 attacks on railway properties and 17 attacks on specific industrial establishments. Now people say, "Talk to Maoists". I will come to 'talks' in a moment. Let me make an offer. It perhaps took five or six or ten years to build a school building in that district. You know how it is in each of our districts. If an old school building is dilapidated, how long does it take to get the money, to get the plan approved and to get the work started to build a school building? I am sure these 71 school buildings in these States came up after five or six years of efforts by the local MLA or the local MP or the local Panchayat leader. These 71 school buildings have been demolished. This year, so far, nine have been demolished. This is up to the end of March. In April alone, more school buildings have been

demolished in Bihar, in the Jamui district. If the Maoists are really pro poor, let me ask this question: we will find money and I will beg, borrow or steal money to rebuild these 71 school buildings, but can anyone guarantee that those buildings will not be attacked again? Will anyone, any of these human rights organizations, any of these NGOs stand up and tell the people of this country, "Rebuild these 71 school buildings; we assure you that the CPI (Maoist) will not attack any more school buildings?"

Let me persuade all the telephone companies, including the BSNL, to rebuild the 67 telephone towers and Exchanges. Will any NGO, will any Human Rights Organization, be willing to assure us that these towers will not be demolished? I think we must understand the nature of the CPM (Maoist). I have said this before; other speakers have said it. Their goal is the seizure of political power and the overthrow of the established authority of the State. Their method is Armed Liberation Struggle, and their instrument is the People's Liberation Guerilla Army which, under the June 12 document, they hope to convert it into a regular Liberation Army. They want to overthrow the Parliamentary system. And how should Parliament respond to this challenge? I think the Human Rights Organizations and the NGOs are living in a fool's paradise. If the CPM (Maoist) overthrows the established authority and seizes power, will they allow any Human Rights Organization to function in this country? Will they allow any NGO to function in this country? Will there be a Parliament? Will all those who write 33-page articles, be allowed to write 33-page articles? Will there be a magazine to publish a 33-page article? I think the gravity of the situation must be recognized, and I am willing to be advised, as I have been advised, if necessary, what course- corrections we need to make, what fine-tuning we need to make. But there is no escape from the fact that the challenge has to be met squarely and fearlessly. It is a serious law and order problem. It is also a problem where we have to address the underlying socio-economic issues.

In 2009 alone, they killed 211 people, and named them as police informers. This is not an invention of any of my agencies. Once they kill somebody, they issue a statement saying, "We killed him because he is a police informer", and simply counting the number, 211 people were killed in 2009, and they were named police informers. In 2008, 170 people were killed, named as police

informers. In this year, in the first quarter, 35 people have been killed and named as police informers. Sir, what happened in Dantewada will, of course, be inquired into by Shri Rammohan. As I said, in my statement, preliminary reports, preliminary inquiries, indicate that there has been a terrible failure of Command and Control. Please recall what I said. This is a battalion which was given to the Chhattisgarh Government. The 55th Battalion was given earlier, about three years earlier. Since its tour of duty was over, the 55th Battalion was replaced by the 62nd Battalion. The 62nd Battalion went into this area in the month of March-April, 2009. It was a battle-hardened battalion. It had earlier done a tour of duty in Bihar. Now, there are standard operating procedures. It was agreed in the Chief Minister's meeting, and we have reiterated this in the Standard Operating Procedures, that intra-State operations must be conducted under the direction of the DGP and the State Police, and inter-State operations will be conducted by the Special D.G., CRPF, because that requires coordination between States. The exercise, which was undertaken in Dantewada, was purely an intra-State exercise. Nevertheless, — the reasons can be established only in the Inquiry — only one Head Constable of the State Police accompanied them. Otherwise, all the officers and men belonged to the CRPF. They were ambushed and 74 of them were killed. The rescue party was sent, and the vehicle which accompanied the rescue party also came under attack. The driver and the Head Constable died.

So, we have 76 lives that were lost. The inquiry is under way. Shri Ram Mohan has promised me that he will give me the Report by the 25th of this month. He will debrief the seven injured jawans who have fortunately survived. He will do a thorough inquiry. He will examine the post-mortem reports. He will examine the forensic evidence, and he will present the Report. I have requested him to fix responsibility from the Assistant Commandant right up to the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I said please fix responsibility. Who failed in his or her duty at every level from the Assistant Commandant right through to the Deputy Commandant, the Commandant, the DIG, the SP of the District, the DIG of that Zone from the State, the IG of the Zone, the DG(P), come up to the Special DG, the DG of the CRPF, and come right up to the Minister. Let him fix the responsibility where this

failure of command and control took place. And as soon as that Report is available, we will draw the right conclusions, and I am sure, there will be an opportunity for me to share those conclusions with this House. But, until then I request that we suspend judgment. Let the Report come, and surely action will be taken based on that Report.

Sir, there have been instances in the past. We know that in 2006, 55 men of the Chhattisgarh Police were ambushed. That was the biggest tragedy until then. The famous Greyhounds were ambushed in Orissa, when they were crossing a dam; 34 people died. There was another ambush in 2009 in Chhattisgarh where about 27 people died. We had the Silda Massacre where 24 people died. No one asked anyone to resign or no one came forward to resign. When this happened, I was truly heart-broken, and, therefore, I felt that it was my moral responsibility to resign; I resigned. The Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson rejected my resignation. I have received support from many sections of the House. I am grateful for the support. I am determined to continue to provide leadership in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and to our paramilitary forces, and I am determined to continue to extend assistance to the States to fight the menace of Naxalism. We have to do so with greater determination and without fear. Fear is the biggest enemy. We have to fight this menace fearlessly. At the same time, let me repeat, we must show greater compassion, greater concern for the poor, greater dedication in taking development to the places where the Naxals seem to have some dominance. We are assisting the State Governments in a number of ways. We have got the security related expenditure, and the special assistance that is being provided to the States for modernization of police force. We also have a Special Task Force under the Cabinet Secretary looking at these 34 districts. Huge amount of money is being given under various programmes. Extra money is being given under various programmes. Unfortunately, not all the money is being spent. We have programmes that apply throughout the country applying to these 34 districts also, and additional money is being given. I do not wish to read the figures. But, I wish hon. Members will please ask their State Governments how much of the money is being spent. We are giving money for Vidyutikaran Yojana; we are giving money under Drinking Water; we are giving money under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana; we are giving special funds to these 34 districts. There is a Task Force under the Cabinet Secretary which monitors it. The Secretary, Planning Commission gets a weekly report,

and she updates it every month. But from what she has shown me, not all the money is being spent. I think money must be spent. We must take development to the extent possible to these areas, and as and when our security forces gain control over these areas, we must rush in development. That is our approach; that will continue to be our approach.

Sir, there are some recent developments which are heartwarming. As you know, CPI (Maoists) has set up some front organizations and carries on its activities through front organizations. The PCPA in West Bengal is a front organization. They have now set up a militia organization called Sidhu Kana. What is happening is, in many States, tribals, villagers affected by Maoist activities are also setup up their own organizations. This is not to be confused with the controversial Salwa Judum. That is a controversial matter. For example, in Jharkhand, villagers in East Singhbhum district and in district Saraikela-Kharsawan have formed a Gram Ganarajya Panchayat Parishat. They are organizing mass meetings and they are opposing the free run of the Maoists.

In Orissa, villagers in district Sundargarh have also risen against the Maoists following harassment by Maoist cadres including demand for villagers' participation in Maoists' armed actions, assaulting of villagers for maintaining links with the police and demanding that one person from each house should join the CPI (Maoists).

In Chhattisgarh, tribals under the banner of Ma Danteshwari Bastar Adivasi Swabhimani Manch have protested against the activities of pro-Maoist organizations. So, it is not as though the people who live in fear are not revolting against what the Maoists are doing. It is still at an incipient stage. But, clearly people are beginning to recognize that it is not the Maoists who are going to give them freedom or development.

I went to Lalgarh. It was pretty obvious. They had a host of complaints against the State Government. I am not here to say whether the complaints are right or wrong. They had many complaints. But, they immediately added that the only one who can bring them development was the State Government. They are pretty clear in their perception that the Maoists are not going to bring them any development. Their poser to me was, "We have had no development, nobody visited us, the Maoists are here on the rampage with their guns, nobody to protect us, what are we supposed to

do?" Really, that is the question that we have to address. If we can protect the people, surely they will rise against the Maoist oppression. If we can win their confidence, take the civil administration to that area, opportunities will open up for bringing development to that area.

As I said, this is a complex task, a task which I believe the State Governments have to address. As I said in my statement, there is no question about it in my mind, that the primary responsibility lies with the State Government. At the same time, I assure you that the Central Government is ready and willing to assist the State Government in every manner possible in dealing with the matter as a law and order issue as well as for developmental matters.

Sir, these 74+1+1 will be paid compensation. I have instructed that the compensation must be paid by the end of this month. We have already worked out the compensation. The families have been contacted. They have been asked to name the next of kin. We will give them adequate monetary compensation. The word 'adequate' may be misplaced. There can be nothing adequate to compensate the loss of life, but we will give them substantial monetary compensation. The salary of the martyred jawan will be paid for the rest of his life if he had lived and retired; until the date of his retirement, that salary will be paid. And one member of the family will be given a job. The family will have to choose which member of the family will get the job. The State Governments are also giving compensation to those Jawans who come from those States. So, that will be in addition to what the Central Government gives as compensation. Sir, I am grateful to the Members for the broad support they have given to me and to the Government. We will continue to remain focused on this problem. This problem will remain with us for many, many years. We will be able to substantially contain and control this menace in about two to three years. We have to set for ourselves a time horizon. No Government, no Home Minister can say that we cannot contain this for the next twenty years. That is not the message that we can give to our police forces and to our security forces. We will have to set for ourselves a time horizon, we will have to contain this menace in the next two to three years and we will have to bring development to these areas. Yes, remnants will remain. Kalu Sanyal and Charu

Majumdar started a movement in 1967. But long after they gave up, one of them died and one of them disowned the movement, the remnants remain. But these remnants will have to be addressed. A determined, organized armed liberation struggle cannot be allowed in this country, which strikes at the very root of democracy, which strikes at the very root of our concept of a nation. Therefore, it has to be squarely and fearlessly met. Finally, Sir, a word about talks and I know that to talk about talks now seems misplaced, but, nevertheless the door must be kept open for talks. There is this bizarre interview given by Koteswar Rao and an even more bizarre interview given by Azad which was published in one of the newspapers in a sanitized version. I would urge Members not to read the sanitized version but go the website and read the unexpurgated version of the interview and the choicest abuses that were used in that interview. Be that as it may, what is our condition? I know that they will not lay down arms. I am not so naïve as to believe that they will lay down arms immediately. But how do you expect the Government of India to talk to a militant group unless they give up violence? Should they not say, "We give up violence"? Once they give up violence, our policy is that we will set in motion the process of talks. The State Governments can talk to them. The Central Government will facilitate those talks. If the Central Government has to join the talks, the Central Government is willing to join the talks. But the condition is that they should not indulge in violence. On the last occasion, they gave this offer suddenly one day that they are willing for talks, but within three hours of that announcement, there was an incident in Bengal, a police patrol party was attacked, the police patrol party had to retaliate and one of them was killed. Within 24 hours there was a series of incidents. How can we talk under the shadow of the gun, under the shadow of violence?

Therefore, I repeat that we will facilitate talks with the CPM Maoists provided they say, "We will give up violence." At least, as long as talks take place, there should be no violence, there should be no killing, there should be no abductions, and there should be no targeting the infrastructure. At the end of talks, if there is progress, then, we can move on. But at the moment, from what I gathered from the interviews, they are unwilling and unprepared to give up violence. They say, "To ask us to give up violence is absurd. We believe in armed liberation struggle, so how do we give up violence?"

Anyway, I reiterate Government's policy. We will deal with this as a serious law and order problem and face the challenge fearlessly. We will also address the underlying socio-economic causes. The door for dialogue is open provided they give up violence. With these words, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. I will come back to this House at an appropriate time when I have the Report of the Rammohan Committee. Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we heard an elaborate reply from the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Home Minister has rightly pointed out that various sections of the House, both inside the House and the society outside, had broadly supported the effort of the Government to fight this Armed Liberation Struggle. The Minister began by quoting the 2006 Resolution of his own party. I got an impression that he was probably trying to remind his own party rather than us as to what the party's conventional position on this issue has been. That could be a strategic issue as far as the Minister and his party is concerned. The core issue which the Minister pointed out was that there are areas where civil administration's control has been minimized and therefore, these guerrilla armies have really taken control of these areas. How is it possible for anyone particularly, when schools are being broken, when Panchayat Bhawans are being broken, when dispensaries are being demolished? How does the civil administration under these circumstances enter those areas and start development activity? How does the Minister try and convince all his colleagues in his side? When you referred to bizarre interviews being given by the Maoists, let me just read out two or three sentences from an equally bizarre interview. And who gives it? It is the gentleman from your party who initiated the debate and therefore, I am not so sure what your party's position is and I am referring to a report in the Economic Times of 16 April where it says, congress Working Committee Member, Dr. K. Keshava Rao joined etc. etc.... In this growing chorus amongst the Congress Leaders, he told the Economic Times that he completely supported Mr. Digvijay Singh except for a personal attack component by Mr. Chidambaram, What I am saying is, development must come first. Start the political process. If there is a law and order problem, the State must then tackle it. Now, how do you enter those areas and start the development? The law and order component will have to be tackled. This iron wall which the Maoists have created in those areas will have to be broken and then the developmental activity takes place. Where it is possible to

do it simultaneously, please do it simultaneously and your offer for talks, your party's spokesperson was asked if it was the right time to commence talks with the Maoists, given the scale of Dantawada attacks on 76 CRPF jawans who lost their lives, Mr. Rao replied, hundreds of people died in Kargil, did we not speak to Pakistan? Therefore, irrespective of the violence continuing, irrespective of their failure to abjure violence, you must now start talking.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. I will give you an opportunity. Let him complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In fact, the whole country is willing to support you on this battle against the Maoists. How do you convince your own colleagues? This is not that after the debate your minds have changed and after your reply in the Lok Sabha your minds have changed. This is given after that and given by him, the persons again fielded by your party to give your party's stand on this Maoist issue. How do you intend tackling them? Please tell us this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we have heard the detailed response of the hon. Home Minister with great interest and I commend the fact that the approach that has been taken has been an approach that this problem...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is some problem. There is power problem. You carry on.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there are many problems. The hon. Minister of Power is here. We will come to him later but let us talk about the Maoists' problem. As far as tackling the Maoist problem is concerned, there has to be a unified approach by all of us and I think, that sentiment which was there in the discussion has been echoed by the hon. Home Minister and that is good. But, Sir, there are certain issues that need to be addressed more pointedly. I, for one from my party have always maintained that the restoration of the writ of the civil administrations is one of the most important tasks in this entire battle and it is the absence of the writ of the civic administration that has denied development in these areas. Very correctly, he pointed out the problems when he visited

Lalgarh and the problem is the inability of the State Government to reach those areas because of the manner in which they have been cordoned off. This is a problem and how we are going to resolve it? My request is to strengthen the process of coordination between the Centre and the various State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek clarifications. I cannot allow another debate.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am not debating at all. Given the gravity of the situation, I am only seeking clarifications.

As I said in my speech, we have had failure — without the Maoists and without the Naxalites — in fighting with Veerappan for twenty years, because three State Governments were involved. But, five are involved here. I only want the Central Government to pay more attention on the issue of co-ordination between them. This is number one.

Secondly and more importantly, the hon. Leader of the Opposition talked about the inner party things of the Congress Party. I am not going there. I am asking about the alliance. Sir, I mentioned it in my speech also that 28 meetings were called in Bengal but all of them were boycotted by an ally of the Government which is now in the Cabinet. What is not merely surprising but actually worrying is: I believe, since the debate took place, I do not see their Members neither present in this House nor, as per the reports, in the other House. We doubt whether they are actually boycotting the Parliament because of the unified approach that all of us are having with regard to tackling the Maoist violence. It is a very serious contradiction for the Government. How can you live with this contradiction of having the Cabinet Ministers who are opposing the Government's own stand? That is a very serious problem that has to be answered. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there are reports with regard to use of Army and Air Force. If the Government is contemplating seriously about that, I would like to warn the Government that it would lead to colossal damage of life and property of tribal people. So, the Government should restrain itself and it should not think of using Army and Air Force against tribal people in the name of fighting Naxalites.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek clarifications.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is one clarification, because he has not answered to this.

1.00 P.M.

Secondly, the tribal people, now, are starving and are not getting food grains. If at all the Government has to use Air Force, it should be used for dropping food grains in the tribal areas so that you can win the confidence of the tribal people.

Thirdly, there is tension in all the tribal areas. The tension is on the issue of handing over the tribal land and forest wealth in the name of mining operations to big business and corporate houses. The Government should assure this House that it will not be done and the rights of the forest dwellers and tribal people will be protected.

Since the hon. Minister has raised an issue, I would like to ask him. The school buildings are demolished. Yes. School buildings are demolished. Will the Government assure that schools will be allowed to run as schools, not as camps of security forces? That is the fear why tribal people do not send their children for schools. The school buildings have been taken over by security forces. Can he assure the nation that school buildings will be used for schooling the children of tribal people?

Then, Sir, the hon. Minister casually said that Salwajudum is a controversial issue. But, it is a serious issue. What is the rehabilitation given to the victims affected by Salwajudum? What is the response of the Central Government? These are the clarifications I wish to seek from the hon. Minister. Thank you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I just wanted to clarify to the hon. Leader of the Opposition and also the hon. Home Minister that there are no differences in the party vis-à-vis the Government stand, because both law and order and development are intertwined. They are the two sides of the same coin in governance. The question is more about articulation. But, nonetheless, since Dantewada comes is a symptom and where we are not looking at the symptom but the disease we are trying to stress and articulate from the disease point of view. Sir, we said that development is first and I continue to say so. But, it does not mean, as the hon. Home Minister rightly said, that if development is not allowed in a particular place or location, what do we do? You come with your own right, which you need not speak loud. I said that you have quoted from the Economic Times. I said that it is the duty of the Government. The two things, Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...important that are in payment.

The political process, which the Leader of the Opposition talked about the other day, meaning the formulation policies. As far as Government is concerned, it has a constitution and legalities. So,

the police or the military or whatever it is, it is a duty. We don't evolve a policy for it which is already contained in the Constitution.

Sir, lastly, let me make it very clear to the Minister that there is a fundamental difference between us and the BJP. Your first priority is the maintenance of law and order. For us ... *(Interruptions)* Please let me speak. You can have your own formulations. For us, it is a social order. Entire Constitution was quoted the other day. For us, the governance is the priority and the 'governance' is maintenance of social order. Law comes into picture to maintain the social order. But, at the same time, law and order is a part and parcel of it. It gets priority; it gets first place where the social order is not able to sustain or is not maintained in the usual course.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari. *(Interruptions)* I cannot give opportunity to the whole House again.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के बयान पर जो चर्चा हुई थी, हमने उसमें कहा था कि हमारे सिस्टम को चुनौती दी जा रही है और जो हमारे सिस्टम को चुनौती दे रहा है, हम उनके विरुद्ध हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठे नहीं रह सकते। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बिहार के उस इलाके से विधायक रहा हूँ, जिस इलाके में नक्सलवाद काफी सक्रिय था। मैंने यह कहा था कि इस इलाके में जो सामंतों का जुल्म हुआ था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उन लोगों को कभी न्याय नहीं मिला। अगर वह अपनी पत्नी के साथ घर में चारपाई में सोए हुए हैं, तो लोग उनकी पत्नी को उठाकर ले गए। पुलिस ने कहीं किसी की मदद नहीं की। हमारे साथ जिला प्रशासन था और अजीत भट्टाचार्य, सुमन दुबे, प्रभात जोशी सब उस गांव में गए हुए थे, जहां कलेक्टर की मौजूदगी में हजारों लोगों ने दलित बस्ती पर गोलियां चलाई थी, लेकिन उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि डेवलपमेंट सेकेन्ड्री है, असली बात यह है कि आदमी को जस्टिस मिलना चाहिए, जो कि मिलता हुआ दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है।

मैं एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी से कोई भी यह एक्सपेक्ट नहीं करता है कि वे दंतोवाड़ा में जाकर स्कूल बनाएं। हमारा यह कहना है कि आदिवासियों या गरीबों के जिन इलाकों में अभी माओवादी सक्रिय नहीं हैं, जैसे कि छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसे कई जिले हैं, जहां माओवादी सक्रिय नहीं हैं, उन इलाकों में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। यह क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं है। डा. वी. मैत्रेयन।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : आप इसके बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि दंतोवाड़ा में जाकर और विकास कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन इलाकों में जहां अभी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आप...।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : आप उन इलाकों में विकास के लिए, न्याय देने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं?

Dr. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I commend the hon. Union Home Minister for his no-nonsensical approach in tackling the issue in today's reply. My party will definitely extend a whole-hearted support in crushing the menace of Maoist violence. My specific question to the hon. Minister is this. What is the exact number of Maoists operating in West Bengal?

SHRI H.K. DUA (NOMINATED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek a small clarification. The Home Minister spoke about the cooperation between the Central Government and the State Governments. At the same time, if I heard him correctly, he said that only one Head Constable from the local police was accompanying the CRPF Contingent. Does it mean that the CRPF did not seek more substantive cooperation from the States police, or, the State Government did not lend that kind of cooperation?

श्रीमती मोहसिना कदवई (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इतने बड़े ऑपरेशन से पहले जो बेसिक चीज है, जिसके ऊपर डिपेंड करती है, वह है इंटेलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट। कि उस एरिया में क्या हो रहा है, किस तरह से जाना है और कैसे करना है। इतने बड़े ऑपरेशन से पहले यह सारी चीजें सामने आनी चाहिए थीं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि दो इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसिज होती हैं, एक स्टेट की और एक सेंटर की। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो स्टेट लेवल की इंटेलिजेंस होती है, उसकी ज्यादा सुनी जाती है, उसकी ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेन्स होती है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इंटेलिजेंस की यह क्या रिपोर्ट थी, जिस पर इतना बड़ा ऑपरेशन हुआ, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने किस पर डिपेंड किया? मान्यवार, उस दिन मैं इत्तेफाक से वहीं पर थी, उसी संभाग में थी, हमारा पंचायती राज का सम्मेलन हो रहा था, मैं यह पूछना चाहती थी हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है, वह उससे अलग नहीं हो सकती है, वह सबसे पहली चीज तो यह बताएं कि इंटेलिजेंस की किस रिपोर्ट पर वहां पर इतना बड़ा ऑपरेशन हुआ?

محترمہ محسنہ قذوائی: مہودے، میں مائنے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اتنے بڑے آپریشن سے پہلے جو بیسک چیز ہے، جس کے اوپر ڈیپنڈ کرتی ہے، وہ ہے انٹیلی جینس کی رپورٹ، کہ اس ایریا میں کیا ہوا رہا ہے، کس طرح سے جاننا ہے اور کیسے کرنا ہے؟ اتنے بڑے آپریشن سے پہلے یہ ساری چیزیں سامنے آنی چاہئیں تھیں۔ میں مائنے منٹیر جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ دو انٹیلی جینس ایجنسیاں ہوتی ہیں، ایک اسٹیٹ کی اور ایک سینٹر کی۔

میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ جو اسٹیٹ لیول کی انٹیلی جینس ہوتی ہے، اس کی زیادہ سنی جاتی ہے، اس کی زیادہ امپورٹنس ہوتی ہے۔ میں مائنے منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ انٹیلی جینس کی یہ کیا رپورٹ تھی، جس پر اتنا بڑا آپریشن ہوا، سینٹرل گورنمینٹ نے کس پر ڈیپنڈ کیا؟ مانیور، اس دن میں اتفاق سے وہیں پر تھی، اس سنبھاگ میں تھی، ہمارا پنچایتی راج کا سٹیلن ہو رہا تھا، میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کی اپنی ذمہ داری ہے، وہ اس سے الگ نہیں ہو سکتی ہے، وہ سب سے پہلی چیز تو یہ بتائیں کہ انٹیلی جینس کی کس رپورٹ پر وہاں پر اتنا بڑا آپریشن ہوا؟

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think everybody has sought his or her clarification.
...(Interruptions).. Please, please...(Interruptions)..

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, एक सवाल ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोले थे, ठीक है ...(व्यवधान)...आप क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं पूछ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I will seek my clarification in just one sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just in one sentence.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir, I will seek my clarification in one sentence only.

I had raised the point of continuous coordination with the State Governments because this is a multi-State problem. So, please clarify whether the mechanism set up by the then Home Minister, Lal Krishan Advani, of having every month or bi-monthly Home Secretary meeting to coordinate the inter-State action will be revived. The other clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The other clarification is this. Unless political parties stop taking assistance from Maoists for winning elections, this menace will not stop. So, will that be guaranteed?

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you. I want to know from the hon. Minister इन्होंने, जो मरे हैं, I am sorry for them, उनके लिए तो बहुत अच्छी स्कीम बनाई है कि उनकी तनखाह भी मिले, लेकिन जो जखमी हुए हैं, जो हॉस्पिटल में पड़े हुए हैं, मैं देखने गई थी, जिनकी पूरी जिंदगी व्हील चेयर पर गुजरेगी, क्या उनके बारे में भी सोचा जा रहा है? क्या उनको भी कुछ ज्यादा दिया जाएगा, उनके बच्चों का भी खयाल रखा जाएगा, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ?

श्री उपसभापति : पूरे हाउस ने पूछना शुरू कर दिया तो कैसे होगा...(व्यवधान)... Please, please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I am grateful to you. Hon. Home Minister, my question is very clear. How many groups are there among the naxals which are operating in the country and which is the deadliest? Do you find any nexus of these naxal elements with some terrorist groups, out to destabilize India? ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot allow a new discussion on the same issue.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : मान्यवर, पार्टी के कई लोगों ने पूछा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह ठीक है, लेकिन पार्टी का स्टैंड भी होता है।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक प्रश्न यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माओवादी प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ के बारे में आपने बहुत विस्तार से बताया है और हम हर तरह से आपको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के जो बॉर्डर क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ पर निश्चित रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस तरह के टेरेरिज्म या इस तरह के extremism को कंट्रोल कर रखा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह की समस्या तो थी, लेकिन वहाँ के बारे में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : वहाँ के बारे में...(व्यवधान).... मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के आस-पास के जो क्षेत्र हैं, क्या आप उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पूरा सहयोग देंगे? मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ और इस संबंध में उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, without converting this into a second round of the debate and a second reply, let me briefly clarify some issues on which the hon. Members have sought clarifications. Alienation of tribal land and mining licenses granted in some of these areas are, indeed, two very important issues which the CPI (Maoists) capitalizes and agitates for. There is no denying the fact. In fact, in Orissa, the major issue is that the tribal land is now gone into the hands of non-tribals. The Orissa Government has been advised more than once to apply the Orissa laws to see that the tribal land has restored to tribals.

Mining licences have been granted. Under the law as it stands today, it is the State Government which recommends grant of mining leases and the Central Government's approval is taken; MoUs have been entered into. But we have said that these matters can be brought to the table and discussed and solutions can be found. But it is not as if the CPI (Maoists) activities are present only in areas where tribal lands have been alienated or the mining licences have been granted. What is there in Lalgah? There is no mining licence in Lalgah. There is no mineral in Lalgah. Why is that district today the centre of Maoist activity in Bengal? These are indeed issues that have to be addressed and solutions found. That can only be found if they come to the table. That is why in an interview that I gave to Tehelka I said, 'you abjure violence, agree to talks and we can discuss anything under the Sun, including the MoUs that you are concerned about, including issues like alienation of tribal land.'

Sir, it is difficult to make a very accurate estimate of the number of cadres. The principal organization that is now leading this armed liberation struggle is the CPI (Maoists). This was formed after the merger of the PWG and MCC in 2004. They are now one organization called CPI (Maoists) and 92-95 percent of all depredations are committed by the CPI (Maoists). There are some splinter groups. There are internecine quarrels among the splinter groups too. But the depredations that we are talking about, the vast majority of them, close to 95 percent, are committed by the CPI (Maoists). They have a Politburo; they have a Central Committee; they have a Central Military Commission; and they have a People's Liberation Guerilla Army. They organize themselves into battalions, companies and dalams. Four of the Polit Bureau members are in custody; four former members of the Polit Bureau are also in the custody; nine Central Commission members have been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 14 Polit Bureau Members. Therefore, it is not as though we are not aware of their structure. But to make a very accurate estimate of the number is difficult. We think there are about 10,000-15,000 armed cadres. But they also have the support of what they call the Jan Militia, people whom they have armed with local weapons. That number perhaps runs to 15,000 or 20,000. But these are in the estimates; nobody has made a headcount of who these people are.

Sir, there is no proposal to use the Army in these areas; nor is there any proposal to use the Air Force in these areas. What is being examined is whether some special forces can to be used to supplement the work of the trained paramilitary forces and whether aircraft can be used for purposes of surveillance, logistics, supplies and evacuation. There is no proposal to use the Army or the Air Force against the Naxals.

Then there is a question about cooperation. I think, Mr. Dua should read my statement. The decision to launch this operation on April 4 was a joint decision taken by the IG of the State, Mr. Longkumar, the DIG of that region, Mr. SRP Kalluri and the DIG of the CRPF, Mr. Nalin Parbhat. It was a joint decision. Now, what went wrong, who is responsible will come out in the inquiry.

Finally, Sir, the sub-text of Shri Arun Jaitley's, Shri Sitaram Yechury's comments. We are a robust democracy. I am sure, Mr. Arun Jaitley buried his head in a book when Mr. Vinay Kumar was speaking on the Liberhan debate. I do not think you should make an attempt because you will not succeed in trying to divide my party. That will not happen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: They use their democratic rights against you, Mr. Chidambaram ! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Our Party is totally united. The UPA is totally united. And I am glad to notice that the whole House is now totally united in the fight against Naxals. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the problem with Mr. Sitaram Yechury and his unnamed antagonists...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, I named them. They are not unnamed. I have told you clearly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is a problem that arises in West Bengal and a problem that would be resolved in the State of West Bengal in about 12 months from now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MONIUL HASSAN (West Bengal): It is a problem of the whole country and not West Bengal alone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What will happen to the country in these 12 months? That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Madhu, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, over 150 of our cadre have been killed fighting the Maoists and the Home Minister is making a joke about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Sir?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not making a joke of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not making a joke of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was referring to Mr. Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, 150 of our cadre have been killed in West Bengal and he is talking in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't think this is an appropriate time to go into the numbers and details of who killed, who has been killed, etc. These are very controversial matters. We have the numbers. This is not the place to debate these numbers. We are sorry that cadres of more than one Party and cadres of the two principal parties in Bengal are being killed. In fact, I have raised this with the Chief Minister of Bengal and I have said, these inter-Party clashes, killings of party cadres by the Maoists must come to an end.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he is again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this point has. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had your say. You wanted a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he is confusing the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many people of your Party want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only appealing to the Home Minister to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Yechury, I have already said that CPI (Maoists) are killing party cadres. A large number of CPI (M) cadres have been killed. I have condemned it in Kolkata.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: In your own Cabinet people are saying that there are no Maoists in Lalgarh. Why don't you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But if some Members want to bring in inter-Party clashes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring in inter-Party clashes here. We have the numbers here. We have discussed this with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has said that he is equally concerned. These numbers are alarming numbers. He is equally concerned. He has promised me that it was his intention to put an end to inter-Party clashes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is different. We are speaking of Maoist attacks.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have condemned it in Kolkata. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have condemned it in Kolkata. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He is deliberately confusing the House and trying to protect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, we are a robust democracy. We must allow for shades of opinion. It is the Government's duty to evolve a policy after listening to every shade of opinion, a policy that has the support of Parliament. I believe, what I have said today, the policy that I have outlined today, has a very large measure of support in this House. I thank the Members. I think the debate should be concluded on that note that this policy has a large measure of support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour for lunch.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at twenty minutes past two of the clock.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the working of the Ministry of Power. Shri Shyamal Chakraborty.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF POWER

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to initiate the discussion on a very important subject. Sir, power situation is very grave in our country. It is well-known that we are suffering from power crisis for a long time. It is not only a phenomenon of this year only, but the entire country is suffering from power shortage for past decades. All of us are aware that power is the backbone of our civilization, for social and economic development, for industry, for agriculture, for health institutions, for educational institutions, for domestic consumption and for every branch of civilization. I remember, last time one hon. Member from the Treasury Benches referred to a famous statement of Lenin that 'electricity is 50 percent of socialism.' It is correct but Lenin never said that 'electricity is not 50 percent capitalist development.' Sir, the crisis that we are facing now in the power sector in our country is a cumulative effect of inefficiency of the subsequent Governments in general and the Ministers in particular. Power cuts is a regular phenomenon for the last two or three decades. Now we have entered into the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Ten Five Year Plans have been passed. What is our experience? In no Five Year Plan, our Power Department could achieve the target fixed by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission never fixed the target according to the needs of people of our country. Always the target was fixed much below the need of people, even then the Government or the Power Department failed to achieve the target fixed by the Planning Commission. No Five Year Plan could achieve, at least, 50 percent of the target. So, the accumulated power deficit has become bigger and bigger every year.

So, there always remains a gap—a gap between the need and the target, and between the target and the achievement. This is the fourth year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 79,000 MW. Three years have passed and we have achieved only 27,000

MW. So, how can we expect that in the remaining two years, the Ministry of Power will be able to achieve the remaining 52,000 MW? Here, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is possible to achieve the target in these remaining two years.

Sir, in the Question Hour today, we were discussing the problem of supply of coal. Thermal power stations are fully dependent on supply of coal. But, what is the supply position? No power station gets the required coal for their power generation requirements. The allotment of coal is fixed by the Coal Authority of India, which is under the Central Government. Quota of coal for power stations is never fixed according to their need. Generally, the quota is fixed below the need of the power stations. Even then, the quota, which is fixed, is not available for the power stations. So, there is always a gap. Now, not only the supply of coal, but also the quality of coal is not good. Ash content is so high that generally, power station machineries get damaged. In the last six or eight months, the Coal Authority has decided that it would allow the supply of coal with bigger sizes which cannot be used for the power generation. As a result, the machinery in power stations is getting damaged day by day. Sir, today, we are 17 percent short of power. Our Government is very rapidly going in for privatization of power sector. Right from NTPC to BHEL, everything is in the market for disinvestment. On the one hand, they are going to de-nationalise the power sector, but, at the same time, it is trying to nationalize the power cuts to our country. A personal monitoring is needed by the concerned Minister himself. It is essential, but we have experienced that our hon. Power Minister — he has been in this Ministry for a long time — has never visited any State. He does not want to know the details of the problems faced by the management, by workers, and the Governments of those States, or the power stations. I have a different experience. Sir, Shri Jairam Ramesh was deputed for one year as the MoS in the Ministry of Power. But, I saw his initiative. Once, there was some problem with the workers in U.P. He immediately contacted me. Actually, I am associated with the trade union in the power sector. I contacted the agitated workers, who apprised me of denial of their economic rights by the management. I communicated the same to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. He, immediately, intervened and settled the issue just in tow days' time. He also visited so many places. I

saw him in West Bengal. He visited the West Bengal Power Plant, had a discussion with the management and the workers, and, tried to settle the issues. This kind of initiative is totally absent from the Minister, who is in charge at present.

Sir, in some nationalized power sectors, workers are denied of their legitimate rights, particularly, in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. I am not accusing the State Governments there. The problems are going on in the nationalized power sectors. Take for example, the NHPC. Workers are denied of their legitimate rights. They are not getting their Provident Fund; they are not getting daily wages; they have to work beyond eight hours, and, when the workers got agitated, even security forces were used against them. At the gun point, they snatched their overcoats, torn their clothes and pushed them into the difficult terrain of forest areas in the winter season. They were treated as if they were anti-nationals or militants. Sir, they are our workers, our citizens, and, they are agitating for getting their legitimate rights, their Constitutional rights. And, this is the bad treatment which they are getting due to the policies of the Ministry of Power!

Sir, BHEL is one of the world's famous companies. Once, India said that in the power sector, it was walking on two legs; in generation, it is sufficient; and it is sufficient also in manufacturing of equipments. Ninety percent of our power industry was nationalized. But, now, they are rushing for privatization. We boast of NTPC. Disinvestment started there three, four years back.

In the UPA-I when we were supporting the Government from outside, the Government was restrained to some extent. Now, they are free to move, and, I wonder when the Finance Minister says that the sale of shares or equity means, people's participation. What does he mean by 'people'? Who are those people who purchase the shares of these big companies? They are less than one percent of India's population. We have more than one billion population, and, only one percent people are purchasing or selling shares. Does the percent represent the people of the country as a whole?

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to another important matter. This Government is really going to deprive rural people of their right to get electricity. But, how? Only the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana does not explain everything. Sir, I would like to remind you that in the Electricity Act 2003, it was stated that "The appropriate Government shall endeavour to supply

electricity to all areas, including villages and hamlets". 'The appropriate Government' means State Governments. The Central Government tried to go away power from the rural people. Then, we insisted inside the Parliament as well as outside the Parliament that Government cannot deny its own responsibility. So, due to this pressure, the first UPA Government amended that clause. It was stated there, it amended that clause, "The concerned State Government and the Central Government". So, the 'Central Government' entered here. "The concerned State Government and the Central Government shall jointly endeavour to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure", it was a new amendment, "through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households", that means, all houses. In this background, the National Electricity Policy was declared in 2005. What was that? The clause 1.2 says electricity is an essential requirement for all facets of our life. It has been recognized as a basic human need, Sir, I repeat, as a basic human need. It is a critical infrastructure on which the socio-economic development of the country depends. Supply of electricity at reasonable rates to rural India, I repeat, to rural India at reasonable rates is essential for its overall development". So, an impression was created that the Central Government and the State Govt. take care of the rural people. But, unfortunately, when the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna came out, which came out with much fanfare, in this period, Government inserted a condition. What is the condition? Undertaking by States, not by the Central Government, undertaking by the States for supply of electricity with minimum electricity of 6 to 8 hours in the RGGVY was taken. Sir, are they second class citizens? I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through your, are the rural people second class citizens? Should they be treated like that? The Electricity Policy stated that they will not be denied of the basic human need. They will be regarded as just one hon. Minister, who probably resigned yesterday, said that such type of people are cattle-class. Is it the uniform understanding of the Congress Party to think like that?

Coming to the question of nuclear power, Sir, we never opposed nuclear power generation in our country. In fact, the Left Front Government of West Bengal is trying to install a nuclear power station in west Bengal in East Midnapur district. It is being opposed by a partner of the ruling UPA Government. We are still trying it. But what did we oppose actually? We opposed the very

agreement which endangered our sovereignty and our own case of independent nuclear power generation. I am referring to the Hyde Act here. What is the fate of utilization of our own resources? Our great scientists are saying it again and again to the people of India that our country is very rich in Thorium. We have huge reserves of it. Nuclear energy based on Thorium can be generated which will continue for 400 years. Every year we can generate 4 lakh mw of power. What is the position of our three-stage nuclear energy development programme? Where does it stand now? That should be cleared by the Ministry.

Another point towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. They have taken a very good decision. If any State agrees to set up hydel power project, there is a very good incentive for it. The States are coming up to explore the possibility of hydel projects. We are rich in resources. Why should not a new thermal power station be given that opportunity? National and private power stations are coming up in various States. If you give the States this guarantee that they will get the incentive of 12 percent power free of cost for their own people then many States will come forward and start to solve the power crisis. I am referring to the case of West Bengal. Power stations with a capacity of 3,000 mw electricity generation are going to be set up in West Bengal by the DVC. But the DVC authorities are denying the States their right. They are saying that they will sell electricity here but in other parts of India. This is creating agitation among the people. The DVC is under the Central Government. It is overseeing not just power stations. It is working on utilization of water resources. The DVC was created in the 50s by Jawaharlal Nehru. A Committee was formed at that time. One of its recommendations was that there should be a good number of reservoirs. They suggested Balpahari reservoir. But it has not been done. It is incomplete. In the summer season, reservoir cannot give sufficient water to the peasantry. In the rainy seasons, we see that they have to release abundant water. So, five or six districts in Bengal are devastated by water. If the Balpahari reservoir can be constructed, if the decision is taken, the people of West Bengal may overcome this suffering of every year.

Sir, here, I would like to refer to River Hwang Ho of China which is said to be sorrow of China. Now, Damodar is said to be sorrow Ho of Bengal. Sir, the Damodar Valley Corporation, every year,

drowns 5-6 districts, as I have already told you. Now, the people sarcastically call it 'Drowning Valley Corporation'. Every year, 5-6 districts are being devastated by floods, by the release of water from the reservoir.

Sir, I request the hon. Minister, through you, that please visit West Bengal. You see the suffering people. Don't be a *Dhritarashtra*, sitting here. Go to the people there. Please listen to their agony. Please try to remove the tears from the eyes of the affected people, particularly peasantry and rural people. You try that. After all, what do you mean by a Government or a Minister if this thing goes on year after year? Sir, with this, I conclude. I thank you for giving you me so much time.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Honourable Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate on the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power. I was listening with rampant attention the speech and points made by my hon. colleague from the Communist Party. All of us know that the need for power for any kind of development is a must. Either it is required for industries or it is required for agriculture or it is required for domestic use, education, health, etc. This morning, we had some problem in the House also and I thought the House may not run because there was no power. Now, if we need nine or ten percent GDP growth, which the present Government wants, and rightly so, I would say that we have to think of 15 percent GDP growth. Then only the advantages of the growth can go to the last man in the country and the last man in the pyramid. Then only, we can surpass the development of developed countries like the USA or European countries. But, that cannot happen without the development of power.

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

For nine or ten percent GDP growth, we need growth of power to the extent of 15 percent and when we need that kind of growth, we will have to find out all different avenues. It may be thermal, hydel, solar, wind, lignite and nuclear power.

We cannot stop for any consideration. Of course, sovereignty of the country is super most in everybody's mind. Even to think for a second that anybody in the country thinks differently, will be wrong on my part and wrong on the part of anybody sitting here or sitting outside. We have to make

every effort to increase the production of power. The achievements, what the Government has made, the hon. Minister is sitting here, he will like to speak. But a few things, the major things that are within one Plan, that is, 11th Plan, at least, we dared to have a target, so much big target which was not even thought over during the last so many Plans taken together, that is the vision of this Government from 2004 onwards. Unfortunately, whenever Congress Governments were not there, the development went down steeply, and to recover from that, the Congress Governments had to take more effective steps.

Sir, despite all this, I cannot but mention a few things for the information of the hon. Minister which he already knows, but we need more care, probably, more monitoring, For example, in the Eleventh Plan itself, that is, 2007 to 2012, the total power capacity was expected to increase to 78,700 megawatt. But if you see the results, Sir, under the Central Government, we wanted 37,000 megawatt, up to 31.12.09, we could get only 5,000 megawatt, and the plants for the rest which is under construction is also 16,000 megawatt. That means the total target was 37,000 megawatt, and even if believing that under construction plants will come into production, we can reach 21,000 megawatt, there will be a shortfall of large quantity of about 16,000 megawatt. Pardon me for saying this that this kind of achievement cannot be accepted as a satisfactory achievement. Even if as I said within one last year, we have achieved much more than many other previous years, but does it give us full satisfaction? In the case of States — my colleague has already left, it appears—the target fixed based on the advice of the States was 27,000 megawatt. Actually, what we have actually achieved is only 9,000 megawatt, and 12,000 megawatt is in the pipeline. Here also, there is a shortage of 6,000 megawatt.

Coming to the private sector, the target was 15,000 megawatt, the target achieved is 5,000 megawatt, and in the pipeline under construction, as per the information given by the Ministry, is 15,000 megawatt. There is a surplus of 5,000 megawatts. It didn't matter who produces the power, whether it is the public sector or the private sector or the joint sector, if the power produced is used for the benefit of the country. The hon. Minister has to take a decision on how we can improve upon this performance position. I

3.00 P.M.

would just mention about Budget for 2009-10. The original Plan Budget was Rs. 9,230 crores. It was reduced to Rs. 6,814 crores in the revised Budget. In the Budget for 2010-11, it is Rs. 10,630 crores. I am happy because it is nearly double the revised Budget. I request the hon. Minister to start planning for the Twelfth Plan and for 2010-11, and to explain to us whether we are going to spend this Rs. 10,000 crores or, again, we will come back to Rs. 6,000 crores. In this process, what is happening is that when an ordinary citizen knows that so much of power is available, he starts planning. He decides to set up a hospital or he decides to set up an industry or he decides to increase his agriculture production. He puts up many electric equipment. In the end he thinks that there will be power. But if we are not able to achieve that, they don't get power. There is an indirect national loss and wastage of capital which could have been used otherwise. I just wish my hon. colleague had been present here. He has mentioned about the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana and he has mentioned that it is not everything. I don't think that anybody has stated that this Yojana is everything. This is a very ambitious Yojana and through this Yojana the Government has taken the full responsibility. He has mentioned that the Government has not taken the responsibility. Then, who else has taken? I don't think that he or his party can take this responsibility. Obviously, the Government has to take the responsibility. But the responsibility of his own State has to be there. What is its achievement? If we look at the all India figures, we will find that for 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 6,300 crores had been allocated and the Revised Estimate was Rs. 4,296 crores. In the current Budget, we have increased it to Rs. 4,852 crores. I request the hon. Minister to kindly ensure that the money allocated is spent. Then, all this kind of criticisms which are coming from the opposition side will automatically stop. It is not Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana alone. There is APDRP also where, instead of Rs. 66 crores in the revised Budget, we have added more to it. This time it is Rs. 100 crores. It is for village electrification. Even the PFC has given loans under the Scheme. An amount of Rs. 1,477 crores had been allocated for giving loans under this Scheme and it has been increased to more than double in the current Budget, that is, Rs. 3,230 crores.

Why I am giving these figures is because my hon. colleague has mentioned that the Government is not taking the responsibility. How does the Government take the responsibility? They have taken

full responsibility. From whatever source they can get funds, they are making use of that for this Yojana so that the villages in this country can be fully electrified.

So far as thermal power is concerned, many big projects have been sanctioned. There is no doubt about it. In fact, eight ultra mega power projects have also been sanctioned. Out of these eight projects, four are in the process. But the other four, that is, Chhattisgarh, Talaiya, etc., do not have environment clearance. My suggestion is, if you want faster growth of production of power, please decide the project at a particular site, whether thermal or hydel, and try to get the clearance from the Ministry of Environment, try to get pollution clearance from the Pollution Board and then offer it either to the PSUs or to the private sector. In this way, it will move very fast; otherwise, we go on planning, but it gets stuck at one place. Clearance does not come for two years, three years or four years. Obviously, the entire blame comes on you that you have planned it but you have not been able to achieve it. But if you take all these clearances yourself, nobody will blame you because things will move faster. It will be more realistic. After all, this is a coordinated effort of the entire Government. The entire Government is responsible. I request you not to leave it to private people or the bureaucracy to delay the projects like this. Out of the annual target of 13,000 MW additional thermal power capacity, by December, 2009, we could add only 6,000 MW, which is less than 50 percent. This is happening not because of lack of resources. I don't think the efforts of the NTPC or the NHPC are inadequate. But the system is such that delays are taking place. That delay has to be avoided. You have to find out a way so that the time period can be reduced for all the other sanctions which are required. Supposing, if the Chhattisgarh Project cannot be done because of environment reasons, then forget about that. Let us think of something else. I will go a step further. Give 20 or 30 proposals to the Ministry of Environment. Let them suggest that these are the places where we will give clearance and you take up only those projects. Take, for example, coal mines. The Coal Minister is sitting here. We allot coal mines either to the private sector or to the public sector, but it does not start for seven years or eight years or nine years because clearances are not coming. You can't hold him responsible for that. There also, I would request the hon. Coal Minister, who is sitting here; please take the clearance and then allot it. Then, the allottee will be responsible. He will have no excuse for not doing things.

Sir, in case of thermal, we have gone far ahead. It is good and I congratulate both the Ministers sitting here. But one sad thing, which is in my mind, which I would like to mention here, is that we are taking care of all big, big projects. But, unfortunately, we are forgetting our small brethren. All over the country, there are lakhs of them who need 25 MW, 50 MW or 100 MW. There are a number of small industry clusters. And to those clusters, we neither give them power — forget about, quality power — nor do we allot them coal. That is the only fuel which can be transported to those places. They call it Captive Power Plants (CPP). I would request the hon. Minister to go out of the way to help these small units. The total requirement in the country will not be more than 3,000-4,000 MW, which we give to one party. Instead of that, this can be distributed to lakhs of parties. They will really produce, and they will produce faster. They will generate more employment. That is how the small industries will start functioning. And that is the only way for survival of those small industries. As it is, they are finding it difficult to survive, and this constraint has put them into more difficulties. I would request the hon. Minister; you can't have the same procedures of C.As., recommendations, probably, from the Ministry concerned, recommendations from the Power Ministry, and then give them one lakh tonnes coal for the year. These people cannot come to Delhi. You cannot expect them to run to Delhi and follow it up. Why is it that something cannot happen automatically, at least, for these small people, more so, when this Government is meant for Aam Aadmi. Please formulate a policy by which these small manufacturers can get the benefit within a time-frame, and they don't have to run from pillar to post to get permissions.

Coming to hydro power, the annual target was 850 MW. For additional hydro capacity, we could only get 40 MW. Again, it is a question of clearance. In fact, the structure is not there; clearance does not come. My hon. colleague mentioned about DVC. I find from DVC's record that whatever target they have put, they have achieved it. They have installed it; they have done a good job. The DVC is a national organization, and it is a commercial organization. They can sell to West Bengal, or, they can sell to anybody in the country. I have no objection to it, if they find it economical, they can give it to anybody as per the law. But if you fine them, then, I don't think this will be in the right spirit in the federal system.

Now, I would like to come to nuclear energy. Broadly speaking, Sir, all over the world, people know about minerals whether it is coal or water resources. Though hydel power is known as a renewable energy source, but there is a limit. There is too much limit for coal. First, there is the forest. You have the problem of removing the forests, and then getting the coal out. Then, there is the question of rights of the tribals who live in those forests. Sir, if you go to USA, you will find that the original people who were actually the inhabitants of USA are no more there. They have been completely either cordoned off or their population has come down to negligible percentage. Go to Australia, we don't even know what is happening to the original people of that country. But, I am glad to mention here that our country is more civilized than any of these countries, where our tribals are fully taken care of. I salute our forefathers; I salute the leadership of Congress Party from day one, from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; maybe even earlier, Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and now under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, under the leadership of Soniaji and Rahulji, we are looking after the interests of these tribals. Sir, a number of times people asked me about land acquisition. How do we acquire the land in these forests? My suggestion to the hon. Minister here is this. He said it is done either for the hydel projects or because a number of villages are drowned. You see, either it is for mines or for some other things. Everything has got a timeframe. Thirty years, forty years. After that, the reserves will be all over. Please don't take the ownership of the land from these tribals. You will have no difficulty. The problem arises because we are asking for the ownership of land. Take it on lease; give a definite employment to those people immediately. Pardon me saying this, our own Government, at a number of places, including Bikaner in Rajasthan, has still not given employment for 15 years. Obviously, there will be an agitation in the minds of these tribals. If you make them part of the development, there will be no difficulty. But, in saying all this, I have deviated a little. It is because this subject of land acquisition is very dear to me. I think it should not have taken place the way it has taken place. That is why I mentioned it. Because fuel is a big problem, the Government of India has taken a conscious decision to acquire coal mines outside the country. They have taken some mines in Mozambique. I think they are taking more in Australia. But you cannot take what you call hydel power or you cannot take water from Australia.

Maybe, you can have some hydel power projects in Nepal and bring that power here. But, you cannot bring the water itself here. So, in view of the shortage of fuel supply, coming to the nuclear energy, UPS-I had the courage under the leadership of Soniaji and Rahulji and under the Prime Ministership of Dr. Manmohan Singhji, even at the cost of the Government, it decided that we must have the nuclear agreement. We may lose the Government, but we cannot lose the country. We need more power.

He is talking about the country's sovereignty. Let him pinpoint even one clause in that agreement where the question of sovereignty is compromised. Rather, it is because of the power of the Government of India, it is because of the confidence of our Government that the U.S. had to change its rules. They had to make the agreement as per our choice and not as per their choice. They did it.

I can understand that when this kind of agreement was being made, most of my communist friends are missing now ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): What is this?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I have seen you, you are there, I know that. I am talking about the one who spoke especially, I wish he were here.

I can understand their reservations. My colleague has mentioned that the West Bengal Government itself want to have a nuclear power plant. *(Time-bell rings)* Sir, I will not take more than five minutes.

Sir, I can understand the Leftists opposing this because, unfortunately, they would bow their heads before the photographs of people who do not belong to our country. I do not care.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I do not agree with this. This is absolutely a blame. It is not related to the subject.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I am not blaming. Do you not promote Marxism? Do you not have Stalinism? Do you not follow Maoism? They do not belong to this country. You may say that you do not belong to it, it is fair enough. You say CPI (Marxism). What does it mean? Anyway, I can understand their allergy to the U.S. But I cannot understand why BJP has allergy with the U.S. why

did they oppose? There is no logic for them to oppose when the nuclear deal was being passed. This is what is worrying me even today, despite the Bill having been passed.

Sir, with this, I only quickly give a few suggestions. I have already mentioned those in my earlier comments. I request the hon. Minister to have a window clearance, after clearance from environment, after making agreement for land, etc., if possible. Then, the projects would go faster. Similarly, about coal mines, the Minister is here, if it can happen, the projects will be much faster.

There are a number of points which we can raise. Sir, just in honour of the Minister, I must mention that in every Plan we are targeting for more and more. The last Plan achievement was better than any other Plan. This credit I will give. But my only worry is that it was not as good as we wanted. Sir, in one Plan only proposed addition was higher than the total of the last of the Plan taken together. So, I congratulate the hon. Minister and I hope that in the coming Plan, we will be able to achieve what we are going to plan. Let there be no excuses. The country does not need excuses, the country wants achievements. Thank you, Sir.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बिजली विभाग की वर्किंग पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपने दोनों पूर्ववक्ताओं को सुन रहा था। अगर मैं पहले बोलता, तो शायद बहुत सी वही बातें बोलता, जो वे बोले, इसलिए मैं प्रयास करूंगा कि जो बातें वे कह चुके हैं, मैं उन बातों को न दोहराऊं। हमारे देश के अंदर आज बिजली की जो स्थिति हैं, आज सुबह मैं देख रहा था, विद्युत मंत्री जी यहीं पर थे और कम से कम आधा दर्जन बार बिजली ने काफी आंख-मिचौनी की। शायद वह इस बात को बताने जा रहे थे कि अगर संसद में इन सब चीजों की हालत सही नहीं है, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में सही नहीं है, तो बेचारी ग्राम सभा का क्या हाल होगा? थोड़ा सा ही सही, लेकिन सुबह यही संकेत बिजली यहां पर दे रही थी।

मान्यवर, यह एक इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, मुझे अभी रहीम जी का एक दोहा याद आ रहा था, उन्होंने कहा है, रहिमान पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब सूना। आजकल पानी तो आप बिस्लरी या एक्वा की बोतल में ले करके जेब में रख सकते हैं और अपना काम चला सकते हैं, लेकिन बिजली को तो आप अपने जेब में भी नहीं रख सकते। इसे तो आपको पावर हाउस में ही पैदा करना होगा और पावर हाउस से ले करके आपको घर-घर तक पहुंचाना होगा। यह समाज के लिए बहुत अधिक आवश्यक चीज़ है। हम लोगों ने इसके लिए जो लक्ष्य रखा है, अभी मैं उसी को देख रहा था। इस देश के अंदर बिजली की हमारी कुल स्थापित क्षमता लगभग 1,56,783 मैगावाट है। अभी तक इसमें से

ज्यादातर बिजली, यानी 1,00,000 मैगावाट से अधिक बिजली हमें थर्मल पॉवर से ही मिलती है। हाइड्रोपावर से मिलने वाली बिजली का प्रोडक्शन कुल मिला करके 36,885 मैगावाट है, न्यूक्लियर पावर से मिलने वाली बिजली का प्रोडक्शन लगभग 4,120 मैगावाट एवं अन्य स्रोतों से कुल मिलाकर 15,000 मैगावाट के आसपास बिजली मिलती है।

इसके साथ ही अभी मैं अन्य देशों के बारे में भी देख रहा था। मैं हिन्दुस्तान का कम्पैरिजन चाइना से कर रहा था, चाइना हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। अगर अपने देश के अन्दर मैं आपको केवल उत्तरांचल, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश या जम्मू कश्मीर के बारे में बताऊं, मैदानी भाग की बात मैं छोड़ भी दूँ, तो केवल इन चार प्रदेशों से ही आपको 1,00,000 मैगावाट से ऊपर हाइड्रोपावर से बिजली मिल सकती है। इन प्रदेशों में इतनी अधिक संभावनाएं हैं। लेकिन आज आजादी के 63 साल बाद भी स्थिति यह है कि हम हाइड्रोपावर पोटेंशियल से केवल 36,000 या 37,000 मैगावाट ही बिजली उत्पन्न कर पाते हैं। हमारे बगल में ही चाइना है और हाइड्रोपावर से 75,000 मैगावाट के लगभग बिजली जनरेट कर रहा है। यह तो मैं केवल मेजर हाइड्रोपावर जनरेशन की बात कर रहा हूँ, स्मॉल हाइड्रोपावर्स की तो मैं बात ही नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह मैं उनके major and mega power plants की बात कर रहा हूँ। उनके जो छोटे-छोटे small hydropower plants हैं, उनकी बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। वह आज केवल अपने major and mega power plants से अगर 75 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करता है तो वहीं हमारे यहां केवल 36 हजार मेगावाट ही hydropower पैदा करती है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसमें कहीं-न-कहीं हम लोगों की प्लानिंग में दोष है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, शायद हो सकता है कि मैं अपने बारे में बोलूँ तो वह अच्छा नहीं लगे, लेकिन मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। THDC का जो टिहरी प्रोजेक्ट है, उसके बारे में आप जानते हैं कि वह पिछले 30 सालों से कैसे पड़ा हुआ था। उत्तरांचल बनते ही एक साल के अंदर न केवल उसकी rehabilitation की समस्या हल हुई, उसके tunnels भी बंद हुए। उसकी सारी समस्याएँ एक साल में कैसे हल हो गईं? उसका एक ही कारण था कि प्रदेश में हम लोग थे तो केन्द्र में जो सरकार थी, जैसे केन्द्र में हमारे विद्युत मंत्री हों, विद्युत राज्य मंत्री हो या स्वयं उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री हों, सब के प्रयास से वहाँ 30 सालों से चली आ रही समस्याएँ एक साल के अंदर ही हल हो गईं। आखिर आप कभी यह सोचते हैं कि ऐसा कैसे हो गया? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि आप रात-रात भर मत सोइए। Don't have sleepless nights. आप तो बहुत समझदार हैं, अनुभवी हैं। बिना दर्द के कुछ नहीं होगा। गंगा को बंद करने जैसा पाप मोल लेना मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति के लिए शायद सरल नहीं था, लेकिन उस पर देश के 7 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं, तो

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए)

जब हमने एक बार determination किया तो वह समस्या हल हो गई। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे एक अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। इसे आप ध्यान से सुनिए। उसका जो 3rd part है, 400 मेगावाट का कोटेश्वर का, उसमें मैंने अपने सामने सारी

चीजें समय से clear करवाई थीं। उसी के साथ-साथ मैंने उत्तरांचल गवर्नमेंट के मनेरी भाली सेकंड के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपए आप ही के सेंटर से मंजूर करवाया था। आज वह 320 मेगावाट की योजना 2 सालों से चल रही है। बागड़ोदिया जी, आप इसे ध्यान से सुनिए। आप इनकी बहुत तारीफ कर रहे थे। आप इसमें but बहुत लगा रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वैसे आप but ठीक ही लगा रहे थे। शायद एक ही पार्टी में होने के कारण उनकी तारीफ करना आपका फर्ज था। अब क्या किया जाए, वह आपकी पार्टी में हैं। यह आपकी मजबूरी थी, लेकिन विषय क्या था? आप जितने but लगा रहे थे, वे but ही ज्यादा सही थे, वे किंतु तथा परन्तु ही ज्यादा सही थे। मंत्री जी, आप जरा अपने अधिकारियों से कहिए कि कोटेश्वर के बगल में हम मनेरी भाली सेकंड पूरी करके उससे दो सालों से बिजली पैदा कर रहे हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास इतना पैसा है, सब कुछ है फिर भी 400 मेगावाट की कोटेश्वर योजना आज तक क्यों नहीं बनी है? उसमें से कब बिजली पैदा होगी, मैं नहीं जानता। उसमें से एक हजार मेगावाट का जो सेकंड स्टेशन है, उसका pump storage, जो PSP का था, वह आज तक शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है। जब आपके अधिकारियों से पूछते हैं कि क्या हुआ तो वे बताते हैं कि वह कोर्ट में हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हैं। वह हिन्दुस्तान की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ही तो हैं, किसी प्रीवी काउंसिल में तो नहीं हैं? मैं जानता हूँ कि टिहरी के मामले में हमारे हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कितने लोग गए। They all supported us. वह एक genuine काम था, इसलिए सबों ने उसे सपोर्ट किया। लेकिन आखिर ऐसा क्या कारण है कि वहां अभी तक पिलर भी नहीं पड़े? इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है, मैं आपको एक particular उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि कहीं-न-कहीं हम लोगों की ओर से slackness हैं। हम यह नहीं जानते कि अगर एक बार में आप किसी योजना को एक साल पीछे करते हैं, दो साल पीछे करते हैं या तीन साल पीछे करते हैं तो उसके पीछे होने से वह कितनी महंगी हो जाती है। एक ओर हम बिजली के लिए रोते हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर उसकी कीमत तिगुनी हो जाती है। अभी बागड़ोदिया जी कह रहे थे कि Where is that monitoring? क्यों नहीं होता है ऐसा? इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि कहीं-न-कहीं हम सब लोगों ने ये सारा कुछ अधिकारियों पर छोड़ दिया है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि हम लोगों का कितना लक्ष्य था और हमने कितना पैदा किया? इस बात को बागड़ोदिया जी भी बोल रहे थे। मैं उतना ज्यादा नहीं बालूंगा, लेकिन Eleventh Five Year Plan में आपका लक्ष्य 78 हजार 700 मेगावाट था। आपने इसे घटा कर 62 हजार 374 मेगावाट कर दिया। इसे आपने 62 हजार किया है और इन तीन वर्षों में आपने 20 हजार 682 मेगावाट ही पैदा किया है। वह 27 हजार के लगभग भी नहीं है, जो शायद एक सदस्य अभी यहाँ बोल रहे थे। कुल मिलाकर आपने 20682 मेगावाट पैदा किया है। अब आप घटे हुए 62374 मेगावाट में से दो सालों के अंदर 41692 मेगावाट पैदा करना चाहते हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि आपके पास ऐसी कोई जादू छड़ी नहीं है कि आप इसमें 42000 मेगावाट पैदा कर लेंगे। क्योंकि जो ढंग दिखायी दे रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप पैदा करें, यह

अच्छी बात है। अगर आप 78000 मेगावाट पैदा कर देंगे तो मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगेगा, मैंने कहा कि अगर चीन इतना अधिक पैदा कर सकता है तो हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? मैं जब चीन के प्री गौर्जेज की बात करता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि वहाँ एक लाख से अधिक लोगों को rehabilitate करना पड़ा। उनको पांच साल भी नहीं लगे और उनके यहाँ 22000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हो रही है और हमारी यहाँ की सारी योजनाएँ-अभी मैं अरुणाचल प्रदेश गया था, वहाँ भी वही रोग है। अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश जाएँ तो वहाँ भी वही रोग होता है और अगर उत्तराखंड जाएँ तो वहाँ भी इसके लिए वही रोग होता है। मैं और विषय पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि अभी मेरे साथियों को इस पर बोलना है। मैं यह बोल रहा हूँ कि हमारे पास पानी का जो renewable source है, आखिर उस पानी का भी हम लोग क्यों नहीं सदुपयोग कर रहे हैं? हम उसका उपयोग आखिर ठीक से क्यों नहीं करा पा रहे हैं? इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि उसमें कहीं न कहीं हम सब की लापरवाही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक आप इस पर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक यह नहीं होगा।

मैं आपको कुछ दिखाना चाहता हूँ और अभी बागड़ोदिया जी ने बोला होगा कि आपके जो Central PSUs हैं, इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनका बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 35842 मेगावाट था। Right from NHPC और अन्य PSUs जो आपने बना रखे हैं, उनका लक्ष्य 35824 मेगावाट का था, जबकि तीन साल में कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ? क्या आपको पता है? यह उत्पादन 5700 मेगावाट हुआ। अब आप बताइये कि आपके PSUs के ये हाल हैं! आखिर ऐसा क्यों है? क्या इनकी कोई accountability नहीं है? अगर नहीं है तो why not wind them up? आपने इन्हें क्यों बना रखा है? आपके पास 35000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य है और उनके पास पूरे फंड है जबकि किसी प्राइवेट संस्था को इस काम में किसी बैंक के साथ जाना पड़ता है, आपके PFC के यहाँ उनको सिर मारना पड़ता है और फिर भी यह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है? इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारी बिजली उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य है, जनता के अंदर एक प्रकार से जो बिजली के लिए त्राहि-त्राहि हो रही है, इस संबंध में आप इस सदन को निश्चित रूप से कोई एक आश्वासन दें। अभी आप जो जीडीपी की बात कर रहे थे। देश की प्रगति की चाहे कोई भी बात हो, आज बिना बिजली के देश की प्रगति हो ही नहीं सकती है। आपका यह जो कोल वाला विषय है, यह बहुत कठिन है। मैं आपसे एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको ज़रा देखें। मैं यह देख रहा था कि यू.एस.ए., जिसकी आबादी हमसे एक चौथाई है, उसका बिजली उत्पादन 4167 बिलियन किलोवाट है। चीन का बिजली उत्पादन 3256 बिलियन किलोवाट, जापान का 1195 बिलियन किलोवाट और रूस का 1016 बिलियन किलोवाट है, जबकि भारत का उत्पादन केवल 665 बिलियन किलोवाट है। मैंने जिस देश के नाम लिये, अगर उन सब की आबादी मिला दें तो भी वह हिंदुस्तान की आबादी से कम होगी जबकि हमारी यह स्थिति है। आपने बहुत सुन्दर लक्ष्य रखा है। आपने बिजली के लिए राजीव गांधी मिशन और न जाने कितने मिशन्स बना रखे हैं। आपने यह तय कर रखा है कि 'power to all by 2012' नं. ऐसा ही है, मैं गलत तो नहीं बोल रहा? जबकि आज हालत यह है कि हम गांवों और घरों को, जहाँ बिजली जा रही है, वहाँ 6 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं दे सकते, जहाँ बिजली नहीं जा रही है उसको तो छोड़िए। इस देश क अंदर जो लोग इस देश के बारे में सोचते हैं और जो इन विषयों का ज्ञान रखते हैं, आखिर क्या आपने कभी उनसे कोई अनौपचारिक बातचीत की या उनसे उनके suggestions मांगे और यह तय किया कि हम किस ढंग से इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं या हम उस दिशा में आगे कैसे बढ़ेंगे?

इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में आप जितनी जल्दी काम करेंगे और आपके जो Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) चल रहे हैं, मैं नहीं जानता कि वे कब तक पूरे होंगे, लेकिन जो sure and certain है, जो आपके सामने सरल है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएँ। अभी बागड़ोदिया जी tribals के बारे में बोल रहे थे। सवाल केवल tribals का नहीं है, बल्कि सवाल यह है कि आप जिसकी भी जमीन लेते हैं जब आप बिजली के लिए जमीन लेते हैं तो उस समय आप कोशिश क्या करते हैं कि जिस भाव से आप जमीन सामान्य वैलफेयर स्कीम्स के लिए लेते हैं-अस्पताल, स्कूल या और अन्य कामों के लिए लेते हैं, उसी भाव पर बिजली के लिए भी उनकी जमीन एक्वायर करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक नेशनल पॉलिसी बननी चाहिए कि अगर कमर्शियल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए जमीन एक्वायर की जाए तो उस जमीन के दाम सामान्य वैलफेयर स्कीम्स के लिए ली गई जमीन से दुगने, चौगुने या और भी ज्यादा हों और वे हो सकते हैं, देना चाहिए आपको ध्यान होगा कि टिहरी समस्या का आपको जब समाधान करना था, मेरा नया-नया स्टेट था, लेकिन मैंने 15 करोड़ रुपये बाजार खाली कराने के लिए अपने स्टेट से दिया। मुझे उनसे कुछ नहीं लेना था, लेकिन मैंने इसलिए दिया कि वह एक नेशन की समस्या थी और आज उससे नेशन को, दिल्ली को पीने के लिए पानी मिल रहा है, आपको बिजली मिल रही है, इसलिए मैंने दिया। इसलिए इस पर आपको विशेषकर विचार करना होगा।

एक अन्य चीज के बारे में मैं आपको निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जितने भी हाइड्रो पावर जेनरेट करने वाले हिमालयन स्टेट्स हैं, इनकी समस्या यह है कि जब लीन ऑवर्स होते हैं, लीन पीरियड होता है तो इनकी बिजली कम हो जाती है। खुद के लिए भी कठिनाई होती है, बजाए बाहर देने के। तो ऐसी जगहों पर, जहां आपको पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से भी नुकसान न हो, मेरा आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि इन जगहों पर, इन स्टेट्स को आपको तत्काल गेस बेसड बिजली प्लांट देने चाहिए, सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर देने चाहिए, उनकी सहायता करनी चाहिए - चाहें वह असम हो, अरुणाचल हो, उत्तराखंड हो, हिमाचल हो या जम्मू-कश्मीर हो। इससे उनको मॉरेल भी ऊंचा होता रहे रहेगा। वे आपको पानी दे रहे हैं, अपने लिए पीने के पानी छोड़कर आपको बिजली के लिए पानी दे रहे हैं। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अगर आप करेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि इसमें आपको काफी सुविधा मिलेगी।

मैं आपसे एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां विशेषकर पर्यावरण की समस्या है। मैं दो-तीन बिन्दुओं पर बात करके अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। लेकिन अगर अकेले पर्यावरण पर आपकी योजनाएं पांच-पांच साल तक लटकी रहेंगी। तो इससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। इसलिए, मेरा यह कहना है कि या तो आप उनको परमानेंटली बंद कर दीजिए, छोड़ दीजिए या एक साल के अंदर आप जो भी योजना बनाते हैं, उसे टाइम बाउंड करके पूरा कीजिए। पर्यावरण मंत्रालय भी आपका है, बिजली मंत्रालय भी आपका है, एक ही सरकार है, तो एक साथ बैठकर समस्याओं का समाधान क्यों नहीं होता है। इसलिए, मेरा कहना है कि यह जो आप पांच-पांच साल

तक पर्यावरण के नाम पर योजनाओं को लटकाए रखते हैं, तो कोई न कोई टाइम बाउंड, इस तरह का कोई कार्यक्रम रखिए ताकि पर्यावरण की समस्या जल्दी से जल्दी हल हो। पर्यावरण के नाम पर यदि आपने पहाड़ पर या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में पानी के उपयोग को रोका और अगर हमारी योजनाएं रुकीं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके कारण देश को बहुत अधिक हानि होगी। इसलिए इस पर भी तात्कालिक काम होना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं आपसे रिहेबलिटेशन की समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब आपका पोंग बांध बन रहा था, उसका लाभ राजस्थान को मिलना था। तो पोंग से जो लोग रिहेबिलेट होने थे, जो लोग डिस्प्लेस हो गए, उनके लिए राजस्थान में जमीन दी गई है और वे आज भी वहां प्रसन्न हैं। जहां-जहां पर भी हमारी पानी की योजनाएं बन रही हैं, उनके रिहेबलिटेशन के लिए, योजना शुरू करने से पहले अगर आप जमीन एक्वायर नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका जो लक्ष्य है, आप चाहें कितना ही बड़ा लक्ष्य रखें, वह लक्ष्य पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो स्टेट्स हाइड्रो पावर से लाभान्वित होने वाले हैं, मैं केवल हाइड्रो पावर ही नहीं कहता हूँ, अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में तापीय बिजली का मामला था, प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनी के बीच में कितना झगड़ा हो गया, सारी योजना खत्म हो गई। तो इस तरह से योजनाओं को पोलिटिकल बनाकर खत्म करने की जगह पर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी योजना आप सारे प्रदेशों के मंत्रियों और मुख्य मंत्रियों से मिलकर बनाएं कि जो भी स्टेट्स इस हाइड्रो पावर से लाभान्वित होने वाले हैं, उन स्टेट्स में आप जमीन एक्वायर करिए, क्योंकि हिमाचल में जमीन आपको नहीं मिलेगी रेगुलेटिड करने के लिए, न हिमाचल में मिलेगी, न उत्तरांचल में मिलेगी, न जम्मू-कश्मीर में मिलेगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इसको आप बिल्कुल तत्परता से और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उन स्टेट्स में, जहां उनको लाभ होने वाला है, वहां उसके लिए जमीन का प्रबंध कराएं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके जो Transmission & Distribution losses हैं, वे भी कम होने चाहिए। आपने ARDP वगैरह योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, लेकिन उनकी प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है। अगर आपके line losses and distribution losses ही 34% से अधिक हों, तो यह बहुत अच्छा दृश्य नहीं है। यदि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी सुधारा नहीं गया, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें जितनी भी pilferage है, जितना भी नुकसान हो रहा है, उसको कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य आपके विभाग की बहुत तारीफ कर रहे थे, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि आपके विभाग वालों से यदि पूछा जाए कि योजना पूरी करने के लिए कितना पैसा चाहिए, तो वे कहते हैं कि 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए चाहिए और पूछिए कि आपके पास अभी कितना पैसा है तो वे कहते हैं कि सब कर्जा वगैरह मिलाकर 6 लाख करोड़ रुपए का इंतजाम हुआ है। आप पूछिए कि जब 3 साल के बाद भी केवल 6 लाख करोड़ रुपए का इंतजाम हुआ है, तो बाकी के 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए आप कहां से लाएंगे? सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि यदि आपको कहीं से रुपया मिल भी गया, जब आपके अंदर वह willpower नहीं है, तो वह काम कैसे होगा? वैसे तो आप Power

Minister हैं, आपकी will power ठीक ही होगी, लेकिन मुझे नहीं लग रहा है कि वह willpower कम है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना will power के जो आपकी Power Ministry है, मैं समझता हूँ कि It will be just powerless. आप तो हमारे बहुत ही सुलझे हुए और अच्छे मंत्री हैं, इसलिए कम से कम आप ऐसा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए कि आने वाले 2 सालों में आप यह कहें कि UPA-I was not UPA-I; UPA-II is UPA-I in the matter of Power अगर आप यह कह सकेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत लाभ होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बिल पर अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। आज देश के विकास के लिए ऊर्जा की बहुत जरूरत है, क्योंकि बगैर ऊर्जा के, बगैर पावर के हम 21वीं सदी में नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने विद्युत उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, उसको वह पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। न्यूक्लियर बिल पास हुआ, लेकिन पिछले 2 सालों में उसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं दिखाई दे रही है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा विद्युत का उत्पादन होता है। वहां NTPC और NHPC द्वारा 9,172 मैगावाट बिजली बनाई जाती है और उसके बदले में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 3580 मैगावाट बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है। हमें 6,000 मैगावाट से ज्यादा बिजली की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश, देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रांत है और यहां औद्योगिक विकास की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। यहां के किसानों को बिजली की आवश्यकता है, व्यापारियों को बिजली की आवश्यकता है। आप देश का विकास चाहते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश का विनाश चाहते हैं, यह कैसे संभव? उत्तर प्रदेश, देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रांत है। हमारे द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली आप दूसरे प्रांतों को देते हैं और फिर उन प्रांतों से हम महंगे दामों में बिजली खरीदते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा जो बिजली का उत्पादन होता है, उसमें से आप दिल्ली को 2,000 मैगावाट, पंजाब को 900 मैगावाट, राजस्थान को 900 मैगावाट, हरियाणा को 600 मैगावाट, जम्मू-कश्मीर को 600 मैगावाट, हिमाचल प्रदेश को 270 मैगावाट, उत्तराखंड को 415 मैगावाट और रेलवे को 100 मैगावाट बिजली देते हैं। यह सबसे बड़ी विडंबना है और फिर हम जम्मू और कश्मीर से, हिमाचल प्रदेश से महंगे दामों में बिजली खरीदते हैं। हम अपनी ही बिजली को प्रदेश में उपभोग के लिए दूसरे प्रांतों से खरीदनी पड़ती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है, क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश का औद्योगिक विकास नहीं चाहते हैं, क्या आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की किसानों की चिंता नहीं है? आप उत्तर प्रदेश को टारगेट बनाए हुए हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को जीतना है, तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश को ऐसे ही जीतना चाहते हैं कि वहां के लोगों को बिजली नहीं देंगे। जब वहां के लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, तो पानी भी नहीं मिलेगा। वहां के उद्योग तबाह हो जाएंगे, कृषि क्षेत्र तबाह हो जाएगा और किसान भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच जाएगा। इस तरह आप उत्तर प्रदेश को जीतना चाहते हैं?

आपका लक्ष्य उत्तर प्रदेश में political power gain करने का है, वहां electric power बढ़ाने की नहीं है। चूंकि वहां दलित की बेटी कुर्सी पर बैठी हुई है, इसलिए आपका पूरा लक्ष्य है कि उस दलित की बेटी को कैसे हटाएं। यह आपकी पीड़ा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने आपको पावर मंत्री बनाकर आपको भी powerless कर दिया है। आपको मुख्य मंत्री की कुर्सी से हटा दिया है और पावर मंत्री बना दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दलित का एजेंडा छोड़ दीजिए कि हम दलित के हितैषी हैं। दलितों के साथ अन्याय करना छोड़ दीजिए

...(व्यवधान)... आपने नहीं दिया है। दलित की बेटी ने झोंपड़ी में पैदा होकर अपनी मेहनत से पावर लिया है। किसी के रहमोकरम पर पावर नहीं लिया है। गरीबों की कृपा से पावर लिया है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : 96 के विधान सभा चुनाव में समझौता हुआ था।

श्री गंगा चरण : आप विपक्ष में बैठे हैं, आप क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं। मैं सत्ता पक्ष की बात कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, हमारा कहना है कि देश में जो आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद बढ़ रहा है, इसका भी सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि आप दलितों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। दलितों को सत्ता से वंचित करने का षडयंत्र रच रहे हैं और जब आप दलितों को सत्ता से वंचित करने का षडयंत्र रचेंगे, तो गरीब आदमी सत्ता के लिए हथियार उठाएंगे। आप कितने षडयंत्र रच रहे हैं, बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं, सड़कों के लिए पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, इनकम टैक्स के छापे डाल रहे हैं, आय से अधिक के मुकदमें थोपे जा रहे हैं, ये सारे अत्याचार आप दलितों के ऊपर और पिछड़ों के ऊपर ही करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अन्याय करना बंद कीजिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव करना बंद कीजिए, वरना उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता आने वाले विधान सभा चुनाव में आपको सबक सिखा देगी। अभी आप दो दर्जन आए हैं, फिर एक दर्जन पर आ जाएंगे।

महोदय, बिजली मनुष्य के लिए प्राण तत्व है। आप कहते हैं कि हम देश को 21^{वीं} सदी में ले जाना चाहते हैं, अमेरिका, चीन और यूरोप का मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं। क्या आप बगैर राज्य का विकास किए देश का विकास कर सकते हैं? मैं आपको आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, वहीं आप बिजली की कटौती कर रहे हैं। चण्डीगढ़ में 1446 मेगावाट बिजली की डिमाण्ड है और आप वहां 1446 मेगावाट बिजली देते हैं। दिल्ली में 22439 मेगावाट बिजली की डिमाण्ड है और आप वहां 22301 मेगावाट बिजली देते हैं। हरियाणा की जो 29 हजार मेगावाट की डिमांड है, वहां आप 25 हजार मेगावाट बिजली की सप्लाई देते हैं, लेकिन यू.पी. की डिमांड जो 62 हजार मेगावाट है वहां आप 3380 मेगावाट बिजली देते हैं। आप राजस्थान में पर्याप्त बिजली दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में, जहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, वहां आप बिजली में कटौती कर रहे हैं - 41 हजार मेगावाट की जरूरत है, आप 3500 मेगावाट बिजली दे रहे हैं। बिहार में, जहां आपकी सरकार नहीं है, वहां 9 हजार मेगावाट की जरूरत है, आप 7 हजार मेगावाट बिजली दे रहे हैं। क्या यह नाइसाफी नहीं है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हम देश को इक्कीसवीं सदी में ले जाना चाहते हैं। आपने शपथ ली थी कि हम बगैर किसी भेदभाव के काम करेंगे, तो क्या यह भेदभावपूर्ण काम नहीं है?

आपने जो मेगा न्यूक्लियर पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगाने की बात की थी, उसमें हमारी मुख्य मंत्री, बहन मायावती जी ने मांग की थी कि बुंदेलखंड में एक मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाए, न्यूक्लियर पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाए। हम उसके लिए फ्री में ज़मीन देंगे, फ्री में पानी देंगे, फिर भी आपने यह प्रोजेक्ट यू.पी. को नहीं दिया। क्या यह यू.पी. के

साथ नाइंसाफी नहीं है? आज माननीय सदस्यों को इस बारे में विचार करना पड़ेगा कि जो गैर-कांग्रेस शासित राज्य हैं, केंद्र सरकार उनके साथ भेदभाव कर रही है, चाहें वह पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, चाहें छत्तीसगढ़ हो या उत्तर प्रदेश हो, इस तरह की भेदभावपूर्ण नीति से देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है और मुझे लगता है कि आपका 2000... हमारे कोश्यारी जी कह रहे थे ...(समय की घंटी)... कि सबको हम बिजली देगे। आपका लक्ष्य सबको बिजली देने का नहीं है, बल्कि इन राज्यों पर कब्जा करने का है। आपकी निगाहें, जो गैर-कांग्रेसी राज्य हैं, उनकी कुर्सी पर लगी हुई हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री गंगा चरण : समय कैसे हो गया?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपका दस मिनट का समय था।

श्री गंगा चरण : कितने मिनट था?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : दस मिनट।

श्री गंगा चरण : दस मिनट नहीं, हमारा समय बाईस मिनट था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : दस मिनट हो गए हैं। हम देखकर बता रहे हैं। आपका दस मिनट का allotment था, अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, पार्लियामेंट की बिजली जा रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : जल्दी खत्म करें।

श्री गंगा चरण : जब पार्लियामेंट की बिजली जा रही है, तो देश की बिजली का क्या हाल होगा? तो आज मैं अपने पावर मंत्री जी से यही कहूंगा कि पावर का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सही ढंग से करें, भेदभावपूर्ण न करें और उत्तर प्रदेश को, जितनी डिमांड है, उस हिसाब से पर्याप्त बिजली दी जाए।

सर, ये बिजली में कटौती कर रहे हैं और आप समय में कटौती कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : मैंने कोई कटौती नहीं की है। आपके दस मिनट थे।

श्री गंगा चरण : नहीं, सर हमारी पार्टी को 22 मिनट allotted थे, फिर भी आपने समय दिया, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव, बोलिए। आपके भी दस मिनट हैं।

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजली विभाग की इस चर्चा में आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। बिजली की आवश्यकता पूरे देश को और सभी वर्गों को है। बगैर बिजली के हिंदुस्तान ठप सा हो जाता है। किसी भी क्षेत्र को ले लें, चाहें उद्योग का

क्षेत्र को लें लें, चाहें उद्योग का क्षेत्र हो, बिजली के बगैर कुछ भी नहीं है। जिस प्रदेश में कम बिजली की उम्मीद होती है, वहां लोग उद्योग लगाने बंद कर देते हैं। जहां बिजली की कमी होती है, वह प्रदेश उद्योग विहीन हो जाता है। अब तक जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनी हैं, अभी हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे कि जब-जब इधर वालों की सरकार नहीं होती है, तो हर तरह का विकास ठप होता है और जब-जब सरकार आती है, तो बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है।

आजादी के बाद 10 पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और 11वीं चल रही है। अधिकतर पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं आपके ही पास में रहीं। विद्युत के मामले में हम लोग अब तक कितनी पूर्ति कर पाए हैं, यह भी सबके सामने है। हम लोग योजना बनाते रहते हैं। राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना बनी। पूरे देश में उसकी बड़ी तारीफ हुई खासकर उन इलाकों में जहां बिजली देखने को नहीं मिलती थी। गांव के सुदूर इलाके जो थे, जहां गरीब रहते थे, किसान रहते थे, दलित रहते थे-लोगों को यह उम्मीद हुई कि ऐसी जगहों पर राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना के नाम पर उनके यहां भी तार लग जाएंगे। और रोशनी हो जाएगी। उन्हें केवल रोशनी की जरूरत थी खेत में काम करने के लिए पानी की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए बिजली की जरूरत पड़ती थी। इस योजना के शुरू होने के बाद जो आंकड़े आए, उसमें गांवों का विद्युतीकरण होना दर्शाया गया। गांव में, देहात में - जो लोग ग्राम से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे लोग जानते होंगे कि जो ग्राम सभा होती है, उसमें कम से कम चार-छः मझरे होते हैं, छोटे-छोटे होते हैं। वे ग्राम सभा के नाम से नहीं होते, कोई गोठिया के नाम से और कोई किसी और नाम से होते हैं। अधिकतर उन मझरों में दलितों की बस्ती होती है, पिछड़ों की होती है, गरीबों की होती है। वे गांव के सुदूर इलाके में अलग बसा दिए जाते हैं। उनमें तार नहीं लगे हैं। जो मझरे हैं, उनमें तार नहीं लगे हैं। ग्राम सभाओं में जो बड़ी ग्राम सभाएं हैं, उनमें विद्युतीकरण हो गया है, यह रिपोर्ट आ गयी है कि इस गांव का पूरा विद्युतीकरण हो गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जब ग्राम सभा का विद्युतीकरण हो, या जो रिपोर्ट ग्राम सभा के विद्युतीकरण के संपूर्ण होने की आए, तो यह जरूर सुनिश्चित करवाएं कि क्या उस गांव के समस्त मझरे जो हैं, उनका विद्युतीकरण हो गया है? वरना आपकी जो योजनाएं हैं, जो आपका लक्ष्य है, जो आपकी मंशा है-गरीबों को उजाले में बिठाने की, उनके यहां पर भी तार पहुंचाने की, दलितों और पिछड़ों को बिजली देने की, वह अधूरी रह जाएगी। अगर गांव के सभी मझरों में बिजली के तार नहीं जाएंगे तो राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा। एक तो मेरा मंत्री जी से यह कहना था। दूसरा, यह सही है कि विद्युत मंत्रालय इस समय देश के लिए सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण, सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी मंत्रालय हो गया है। एक मिनट भी आदमी बिजली के बिना नहीं रह सकता। जैसे आज जब यहां चर्चा हो रही है और दो-तीन बार बिजली चली गयी तो बड़ी अकुलाहट लोगों में हुई। चाहें आदमी दफ्तर में बैठा हो, चाहें गांव में घर में बैठा हो। पहले हम लोगों पर इतनी मौसम की मार भी नहीं पड़ती थी, न ही इतने A.C. थे। आज पहले से बहुत ज्यादा फैक्टरियां हो गयी हैं। खेती में किसान के लिए डीजल महंगा हो गया है। उसे पानी की जरूरत होती है। अगर बिजली नहीं होगी तो किसान खेती नहीं कर पाएगा। अब गांव में टी.वी. और पंखा चलाने के लिए बिजली की जरूरत पड़ती है शहर में पहले से ही बिजली की बहुत जरूरत थी, अब वह और ज्यादा हो गयी है। बगैर बिजली के मनुष्य का जीवन अब एक मिनट भी

4.00 P.M.

नहीं चल सकता। ऐसे में विद्युत मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। अब विद्युत मंत्रालय यह कहकर अपना पीछा नहीं छुड़ा सकता कि हमारे पास कोयले की कमी हो गयी है, या हम कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन हैं। कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जो कोयले से बिजली बनती है, उसमें केवल एक-एक दिन का कोयले का स्टॉक रह गया है, जबकि कोयले का स्टॉक कम से कम एक महीना और 6 महीने का होना चाहिए। जहां पर विद्युत परियोजना लगी हैं, माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि कई बार वहां पर केवल एक दिन का स्टॉक रह गया।

अगर आपूर्ति नहीं आएगी, रेल विभाग की वजह से नहीं आएगी तो इसमें कोई दोषी रेल विभाग को नहीं ठहराएगा, कोयला नहीं मिलेगा तो कोयला विभाग को कोई नहीं देखेगा। यह तो विभाग दूसरों पर आधारित है, पूरा का पूरा विभाग दूसरों के ऊपर चलता है। आपने कहीं परियोजना लगाई और वन विभाग ने एन.ओ.सी. नहीं दी तो इस कारण परियोजना 6 महीने लटक गई। जिस तरह से महंगाई हर चीज पर बढ़ रही है, मशीनरी पर, जमीन पर, उसकी बनवाई पर अगर परियोजना 6 महीने रुक गई तो पता लगा कि जितना पैसा आपने एलौट किया था उतने पैसों में वह परियोजना नहीं हो पाएगी। इसमें वन विभाग आड़े आता है, राज्य सरकारों पर भी कोई अंकुश नहीं है। आपने विद्युत परियोजना लगाई और राज्य सरकार जमीन एक्वायर नहीं कर रही है और अगर जमीन एक्वायर नहीं कर रही है तथा वह अच्छी जमीन है, खेती के लायक जमीन है तो किसान आंदोलन कर रहा है। तो उस वजह से भी परियोजना लटक गई। यह बात वहां कोई कहने नहीं जा रहा है, न कोयला वालों से कहने जा रहा है, न रेल वालों से कहने जा रहा है और अगर गैस नहीं मिलेगी तो गैस वालों से नहीं कहने जा रहा है, यह सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, आप किस तरह से सभी विभागों से समन्वय बनाते हैं सभी विभागों को और अपने विभाग को और ज्यादा आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और जितनी मांग है देश में बिजली की, उसकी आपूर्ति हम कैसे कर पाएं, विद्युत मंत्रालय उत्तना उत्पादन कैसे कर पाए, यह केवल आपको सोचना है, आपके मंत्रालय को सोचना है, दूसरे मंत्रालयों से किस तरह से आप संबंध रखें और किस तरह से काम समय पर लेंगे, यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है, इसके लिए आपको ही कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

माननीय महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान दें जहां पर जनसंख्या अधिक है, बड़ा प्रदेश है और जहां बिजली की बड़ी भारी जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का आधा हिस्सा है और दिल्ली से सटा हुआ भी है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास नहीं होगा तो देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए उसे अलग से आपको बिजली का इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। जब माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तो एक परियोजना लगी थी, गैस पर आधारित एक संयंत्र नोएडा में लगाया था। किसी कारण से, यह राजनीति हो सकती है या कोई और कारण हो सकता है, वह परियोजना ठप्प हो गई। अगर वह परियोजना बन गई होती तो उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली के लिए किसी का मोहताज नहीं रहता, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश की स्वयं की आपूर्ति होती और वह दूसरे प्रदेशों को भी सप्लाई कर सकता था। मगर आपस की लड़ाई में वह भी राजनीति की भेंट चढ़ गया। इस तरह से वह हाथ से चला गया। उत्तर प्रदेश को गैस पर आधारित और हिन्दुस्तान में जिन-जिन चीजों से बिजली पैदा होती है चाहे हवा से हो, चाहे पानी से हो, चाहे गैस से हो, चाहे जल से हो, किसी भी चीज की हिन्दुस्तान में कमी नहीं है। अभी कोश्यारी जी नहीं है, शायद चले गए हैं, उन्होंने कहा था

कि इच्छा शक्ति की कमी है, हमारे देश में पानी की कमी नहीं है, हमारे देश में हवा की कमी नहीं है, मगर कहां पर और कैसे उस हवा का, पानी का, गैस का, धूप का इस्तेमाल करें, यह तो सरकार पर और विद्युत मंत्रालय पर ही निर्भर करता है, यह तो आप ही करेंगे। आप यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है तब से थोड़े समय को छोड़कर इस देश की बागडोर आपके हाथ में रही है, इसलिए आप यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते हो कि हमारी सरकार नहीं है इसलिए देश पीछे चला जाता है। पूरे समय आपकी सरकार रही है और अब तक इंतजाम नहीं कर पाए हो, इसके लिए आपको सोचना पड़ेगा और विद्युत के मामले में जरूर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा तभी देश की तरक्की होगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR (Tamil Nadu)*: Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir.

On behalf of my party (AIADMK), I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity, to participate in this discussion on the functioning of the Ministry of Power. During the past five years of the UPA-I Government and during the incumbent UPA-II Government, the functioning of the Ministry of power has not been satisfactory. Sir, I would like to state that it is not my intention to point out only the shortcomings of the Ministry. As far as we are concerned, the jasmine flower of the neighbour's garden also will spread its fragrance. On behalf of AIADMK, we will appreciate the good performance of the Ministry and also criticize the shortcomings of the Ministry. As we belong to the opposition benches, it is our duty to point out the shortcomings of the Ministry.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

Our nation attained independence sixty two years ago. But even after sixty two years of Independence, we have not achieved self-sufficiency in meeting our power requirements. This is a regrettable feature. Power has become an essential need now. Various sectors such as industry, agriculture, education, health, banking and commerce need power. Power cuts affect day to day life. It affects the growth of industrial sector thereby leading to economic downturn.

*English Translation of the Original Speech in Tamil.

The incumbent Union Government contested the General Elections with the promise of giving 'Electricity to all till the end of the year 2009'. But even after occupying the office for the second term, the Government is not able to fulfil its promise. On the other hand, the power cuts have increased throughout the country. The promise has become a dream now. Even during today's sitting, we have experienced so many power cuts.

It has been announced that the Ministry of Power feels proud of two schemes — Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP). But the implementation of these two schemes is not satisfactory. Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been formulated to provide electricity connections to 23 million people living Below Poverty Line (BPL), and aims at covering 1,25,000 villages. But, this scheme has so far provided electricity only to 4.5 million people living in 55,000 villages. What is the main reason for this unsatisfactory performance? It is mainly because of the fact that the Government stops only at formulation of new schemes, and does not pay proper attention to implementing them.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

The Hon'ble Minister should not be angry with us for pointing out the shortcomings. Criticism has to be taken in the right perspective, irrespective of who the critic is.

The gap between the power requirements and the power generation of our country has been widening. Due to power shortage, our economy has been severely affected. In the Eleventh Five Year plan, a target has been fixed to increase power generation upto 78,700 Mega Watts (MW). But, the target has now been reduced to 70,000 Mega Watts due to the delay in the establishment of new thermal power stations. Sir, we have no other choice but to criticize the unsatisfactory performance of the Ministry of Power. This has severely affected the economy of our country. This is mainly because of the slackness in the construction of new power plants, shortage of coal and the delay in obtaining the required capital of five lakh crores of rupees.

The power generation of our country has not improved satisfactorily. Hydro Electric Power stations and Thermal Power stations have achieved some progress. The private sector has performed well in power generation. Proper facility has to be given to the private sector to improve their performance.

The power generated in Hydro electric power stations of our country is estimated to be 1,50,000 Mega Watts. But, only 35,000 Mega Watts of power has been generated from Hydro electric power stations so far. Therefore, steps have to be taken to increase the power generation in Hydro electric power stations. More investments have to be made to encourage research and development activities in Public Sector Units such as National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

Except for a few states, many states have been affected by power shortage. The power cuts in Tamil Nadu exceed those in other states. This has severely affected the Industrial sector of Tamil Nadu. During the tenure of our esteemed leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha, Tamil Nadu had surplus power generation to the extent that we were able to help our neighbouring states. But now, Tamil Nadu is in darkness.

Industrial units are severely affected and they are unable to fulfil their export orders. Many power loom industries have been closed down. As a result, a large number of workers have lost their jobs. Economic depression is being felt in industrial sector. People's day to day life is affected. Various sectors such as agriculture, education, health and industry have been severely affected by power cuts. Though the State Government of Tamil Nadu has brought so many schemes to solve the problem of power shortage the Union Government has to take the responsibility of implementing its schemes. This situation prevails not only in Tamil Nadu, but also in many other states. In order to overcome this shortcoming, the Union Government has to set up many new thermal and hydro electric power plants.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited has established another Power plant with the power generation capacity of 4,000 Mega Watts near Seyyarru at Kanchepuram District in Tamil Nadu. The Union Government has to give full support for the said project. Moreover, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, have decided to set up a Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin with the financial capital of 49.10 crore rupees. It will have a power generation capacity of 1000 Mega Watts. The Union Government has to render its full cooperation for this project also. The Government also has to come forward to operationalise the Koodangulam Power Project with Russian collaboration.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

At present, Southern Grid has been functioning in isolation. But Northern Grid, Eastern Grid, Western Grid and North-Eastern Grid have functioning in a co-ordinated way. Therefore, they share surplus power among themselves. This facility is not available to Southern Grid. Therefore, the Government has to come forward to establish a National Power Grid by including Southern Grid Also.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

Industrial growth of the country depends on power supply. If there is power shortage, industrial growth will be adversely affected. Industrial growth will enhance the economic development of the nation also. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Hon'ble Minister has to take all these points into consideration and to take necessary steps to improve power generation capacity of our country and to achieve self-sufficiency in power generation. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. I have ten questions to ask from the hon. Minister. The first, what is called the long haul, our per capita consumption of electricity, as he must be knowing, is 700 kilowatt hour which is one-fourth of the global average of 2,400, half of China's consumption, one-twentieth of the United States' and less than most countries of Africa. Does the Minister, my first question, have any credible plan where India will reach average global benchmark for per capita consumption of electricity?

Second question, Sir, cost of power. Cost of power, as we know, which greatly hampers the competitiveness of Indian industry, cripples us, is one of the most debilitating infrastructure happens to be Rs. 5 per kilowatt hour compared to 2.8 of Bolivia, 2.5 of Argentina and 3.1 of Malaysia, I can go on rappelling the international comparison. Does the Minister or the Ministry have any credible plan by when the cost of Indian electricity to Indian consumers, to Indian industry and Indian farmers become comparable to acceptable global averages even of emerging markets leaving aside the more developed markets?

My third question, Sir, reliability of power. If you look at reliability of power, in respect of industrial power, our loss, per minute outage is Rs.5 to Rs. 22 in Karnataka, which may be among the highest.

To farmers, it deters their productivity from 13 to 18 percent, resulting in a loss of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 for each unit of electricity not supplied. Does the Minister have any credible plan when power supply to Indian consumers, to Indian farmers and to Indian industry will become more reliable?

My fourth question, Sir, is about capacity creation. We had heard Minister ad nauseam on this 78,000 mw project, what you are doing, and what you are planning to achieve, and so on and so forth. We know that you cannot reach the 78,000 mw target. What is worse, Sir, is that if you look at Parikh Report on Integrated Energy Policy, by 2030 as against 78,000 mw, you would require 395,000mw. There are issues like financial linkages, linkages in terms of inputs, and ability to be able to finance this. And who is going to do so? Do we have a credible PERT chart which will show in what manner you are going to produce 950,000 mw which you yourself have accepted by the Cabinet having adopted the Kirit Parikh report on the Integrated Energy Policy?

My fifth question, Sir, is the restructured APDRP. Sir, I have had the privilege of being the Chairman of the first APDRP and then we restructured it. It had three important objectives. One is the templates, the ten templates on power, namely, power reforms and so on and so forth. Unfortunately, in spite of the templates being adopted, the loss on account of T&D losses has come down very nominally. It has hovered around 30-40 percent constituting five percent of the GDP and the PLF, unfortunately, also has really shown a very marginal improvement. On franchising system, we have lagged behind. In terms of compulsory metering, we have not been able to achieve hundred percent compulsory metering. Will you, therefore, consider another more basic restructuring of the APDRP to realize the main objective of making the power sector viable, which was the original intention of doing so, and since even the restructured APDRP has not been able to achieve this objective?

My sixth question is this. I think it did involve the Minister in the drafting of the Electricity Act, 2003. The principal objectives of the Electricity Act adopted after considerable discussion in both the Houses of Parliament were three-fold. One is unbundling of power sector. In this, regrettably, unbundling took place only in 13 States, out of which many have not issued tariff orders. Another was

having open access, to introduce the bouquet of choice to average consumers, and having a sunset clause in getting rid of the distortionary cross-subsidy which has bedevilled the electricity sector. Will you consider, Minister which is my sixth question, of improving the implementation of the Electricity Act, 2003? You yourself have committed to it and you have taken upon yourself this obligation.

My seventh question, Sir, is this. Considering the fact that it is now well known that environmental consequences are something which you have accepted in reducing the energy intensity in use. What is your plan for future power stations on carbon sequestration, carbon capture, and cleaner kinds of fossil fuel which will enable us to harmonize achieving electricity usage, particularly per capita electricity usage, and not denying it to the 400 million Indians, who do not have assured access to electricity? What is your plan for achieving lower levels of carbon dioxide emissions by progressive adoption of carbon capture and carbon sequestration technology?

My eighth question, Sir, relates to the quality of your regulatory framework. You have regulators. But, unfortunately, there is regulatory capture. The domain knowledge, for which you have regulators, is missing. The quality of orders of your regulators leaves much to be desired. When do we expect to have a regulatory structure, which meets the kind of requirement, which you have in improving the overall comparative viability of the electricity sector both as far as the Central Government and the State Governments are concerned? Believe me — and this is talking, unfortunately, against the area in which I myself worked — if you give the kind of salary, which you are giving to the regulators here and in the States, if you appoint the kind of people who you are appointing, they are not likely to bring huge amount of domain knowledge to improve the quality of regulatory orders. Please have a re-look at what kind of regulators you want to have to be able to govern this sector in the long term.

My ninth question, Sir, is about the whole area of regional imbalances. Many of my colleagues have spoken today that large parts of country have very poor quality of electricity. I agree with you that each State cannot become self-sufficient. India is one country. We need to have a better system of transmission and not necessarily each State producing it. There are very, very severe regional imbalances. When do you think and in what manner do you think, you will truly de-politicise the

allocation of coal and in terms of the allocation of the unallocated power so that the country as a whole can benefit? (Time-bell rings)

Sir, now, with your permission, I come to my last question. It is a question not to the Minister, but it is a question to the Prime Minister. You are the Minister for Power and yet it is clear that you have no control on coal, coal productivity in terms of quality of coal, quality of supply, etc. You have no control on the comparative cost of variation of inputs in terms of how gas is priced, other forms of energy are priced and to be able to arrive at a harmonious conclusion. You have no say on renewable energy. You have little say on usage of technology. Will you consider, therefore, recommending to the Prime Minister that for enabling you to discharge your mandate effectively, you need to recreate an integrated Ministry of Energy? We had a Ministry of Energy. I can recognize that coalition politics and its compulsion of accommodating many Cabinet colleagues will prevent us from abolishing Ministries. But, let's make a beginning for recreating what we once had with, at least, coal and power being combined since coal, for a long time, will constitute one of the principal sources of energy. Mr. Minister, I had little answers to give. But, I had ten questions to pose. Thank you very much.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to voice my feelings. Everybody has talked about it. I need not repeat it that one of the biggest challenges facing the country is the challenge of power. I am talking of power not in the sense of political power. I am talking of power as the Minister is now holding.

I would also like to make it clear that it is not as if the States where the Congress Government or coalition Government is in power, there is no problem of electricity. I come from Mumbai and we have got continuous and occasional shortage of power or breakage which we all resent. Sir, this problem affects the cities as well as the villages. There are industries which are affected and which require 24-hour continuous power supply. If it is not given, then, the industries suffer and sometimes, they have to close down. As I was glancing through the Eleventh Five Year Plan, our emphasis seems to be mainly on three sources of energy. One is thermal; second is hydro; and, the third is atomic. According to me, there are about 12 different centres or points from where we can

draw energy. The first is, of course, the Sun, the solar energy about which much has been talked about. It was talked about today also in the morning the Question Hour. Then, there is the wind energy. We are a tropical country. We have got a lot of Sun energy. We have got a lot of wind. But, we are not taking proper advantage of the wind energy. Then, we are endowed with sea on southern side. We have got huge tidal waves. We have not been able to harness the energy which can be derived from tidal waves. Then, the fourth is coal. Much has been talked about the quality of coal. But, the coal with the modern technology can be improved and the ash content can also be reduced but we have not decided about it. Then, there is hydro-electrical energy about which much has been talked. We have got so many areas of huge mountains and waterfalls from which the hydro-electric energy can be generated and we should try to concentrate on that. Then, there is oil, much of which is found on the offshore which can be taken into use. Then, there is natural gas which also can be the source of energy. Nuclear energy is the next item on which much has been said and much discussion has taken place. Then, there are also experiments being carried out in some of the countries which we can also replicate in our country about the fission energy, which is probably going to be answer. I am not sure as to what type of research you are making in that field. But, I think, we can certainly devote our attention to that.

Then there is geo thermal industry, geo thermal power which also we can harvest, which probably we have in plenty in certain pockets of our country. Then there is recycling of energy. There is something like bio fuel energy which can also be drawn from some of the plants. I do not know what progress you have made in that sector. Then it has been said and rightly said by my friend Mr. N.K. Singh that there is no coordination. You have got various Ministries. We have got Coal Ministry, we have got Energy Ministry, we have got the Ministry dealing with atomic energy. There must be coordination between the various Ministries either by intra-ministerial talks or by discussions from time to time and coordination. But it has to be done. The problem with us in the field of energy is two-fold. The first is about the generation of power. The generation of power can be tackled if the various Ministries come together and try to find out as to how there is so much of wastage of energy in trying to harvest the energy of the nation. Then there is also the second failure, which is the policy

of distribution. The policy of distribution fails for two reasons. One is, there is in this country the theft of power. The theft of power is largely attributed in the States due to the connivance of the political bosses. Something should be done to see that the theft of power should be considered as a very serious offence which drains the resources of our country. Then there is wastage in transmission. The wastage in transmission is because of two reasons. The first is, because of the faulty equipment or because of the inefficient management. In either case, both the generation of electricity and the distribution of electricity are the two areas on which maximum concentration should be made. I am sure we have a very dynamic Minister. He was a Chief Minister in Maharashtra, and I knew that when he was there, the buck used to stop on his table. He never used to say, go to anybody else, and I am sure, he is a very energetic person, and he will be able to tackle these issues.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is smiling.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: He is always smiling. I have never seen him not smiling. But the smile should result ultimately into achievement, and I am sure, he will be able to do so. Thank you.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. At the very outset, I want to join along with other colleagues to tell about the importance of energy generation in our country as it is the topmost agenda which we have to achieve. We have put a target of 90,000 megawatt to be completed in 2012. I think, unfortunately, we could not meet even half way also. I do not know what the reasons are. Whenever we asked about the reasons, we are told that there are some difficulties in environmental clearances and land clearances. But I think with the firm hand and with determination, the Government can easily work on all these hurdles and impediments and we can achieve our desired goals. Sir, in this connection, I just want to say that the main strategy of a better management of electricity is efficiency and conservation. So, if you go through the examples of various countries how they are conserving the energy and then using it in a most efficient way, we can learn a lot. Unfortunately, we failed to do this job properly.

And then if you look at the demand side management, I am very sorry to say that CFL penetration in India is only 3 percent compared to 33 percent in Singapore and 40 percent in South Korea. So, why cannot we see the brighter aspect of those countries to improve the CFL penetration in India?

Sir, if you look at the conservation of energy, I think, our Power Ministry is found wanting in propagating proper information and imparting knowledge to the people as to how they can conserve energy and lessen the burden of the electricity bills. In the last four or five years, I have seen only once an advertisement in the newspapers on how to conserve energy and how to utilize it properly. Why can't the Government just allocate a small amount for regular advertisements in the Press to give proper information to the people about efficient use of electricity?

Sir, last time, we have announced the Bachat Lamp Yojana under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and we have thought of providing high quality CFLs at Rs. 15 per lamp. It aims at replacing 40 crores of incandescent lamps which would save 6,000 megawatts of power. I want to know from the hon. Minister how much of the target is achieved in this regard.

There are several countries which are taking various steps to conserve energy. We are always looking towards the United States. I just want to give an example. In California, during summer, 30 percent of electricity is consumed by air-conditioners. So, the Government has offered interest-free loans to replace the old air-conditioners with efficient air-conditioners. The repayment can be made within one or two years. They save a lot of energy by doing these kinds of things. There are several ways for saving energy if we look into this matter. We are suffering a lot due to power shortage. It is very necessary that the Government should take various steps to overcome the deficiency in electricity generation. Thank you.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the most important item in the Government's agenda is power reforms. There is no doubt that electricity is important for development and it is also a common denominator for advanced societies. In India, the per capita income and the per capita power consumption is low. So, definitely, it will affect the growth of the country. The supply of power to the Parliament today reflects the performance of this Department. The Planning Department has ambitious targets for the Eleventh Plan and the Twelfth Plan. It is only in the target stage. The achievement is only 12,000 megawatts, as my other colleagues have mentioned. For achieving the remaining part of the target, they are depending on private investment. In the name of reforms, the State Governments were given no option to evolve

alternative strategies. Even though there is a need for private investment, the Government should not forget the important element of the UPA's Common Minimum Programme or the Electricity Policy. One point is availability of reliable and quality power of specific standard in an efficient manner at a reasonable rate. But when we look into private investments in thermal generation or gas-based generation or hydel generation or nuclear generation of power and in the distribution system, the actions of the Ministry are quite opposite. Because of paucity of time, I can't explain all these things. But I would like to mention one important issue regarding gas-based power generation. It consumes 40 percent of the gas produced in India. For example, the NTPC in the case of Kawas and Gandhar had, through an international competitive bidding, contracted for supply of gas at US dollars 2.34 per mm BTU for 17 years from KG basin. It is also a fact that NTPC had a detailed discussion with all its bidders on various issues before finalizing the draft agreement and certain amendments were issued based on the discussions with the bidders. An Lol was also issued to RIL which was duly acknowledged by RIL. I am having all the documents to authenticate it. This is one chapter. Then GSPA was also not signed. This is another chapter.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Ministry the NTPC's announcement to the State Exchange. It says, "The expansion project of 2,600 MW at Kawas and Gandhar will generate 19.38 billion KWh of electricity in a year. The total savings in a year for purchase of this electricity by DISCOMs/SEBs will be around Rs. 2,130 crores per year. For 17 years, it works out to around Rs.32,000 crores and will directly benefit the consumer". This is the NTPC's announcement to the Stock Exchange.

In view of this, Shri T. Sankarlingam, CMD of NTPC wrote a letter to Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister regarding this contract. It says, "In continuation of the presentation I made on the gas pricing issue of the Reliance Industries Ltd. for KG Basin with a particular reference to NTPC contract, I would like to convey that implication of the price differential between gas price as delivered at Kawas and Gandhar as per NTPC contract and RIL's proposed price, will be of the order of Rs. 24,000 crores for the quantity contracted by NTPC during the entire contract period of 17 years. This aspect may please be kept in view".

This is the situation. The Government did not heed to the NTPC advice. They have not given a free hand to fight out this case. The gas price was fixed at US dollars 4.32. Sir, this is a burden on the consumer and it will have great ramifications over the entire power industry, gas-based power industry. My statement is also substantiated by the Minister's reply given to an Unstarred Question No. 2744, dated 14.12.2009. The Minister's reply is, "As per the regulation for fixing the tariff under the Electricity Act, 2003, there is no loss to NTPC on account of fuel cost as the fuel cost is a pass-through to beneficiaries". Sir, this Government is not interested in supplying power at affordable price. This clearly shows that the Government is interested in encouraging private companies. I have no hesitation in saying that this is nothing but cronyism. Thank you.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि पावर जैसे सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आज इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। हालाँकि सदन में जब इस पर चर्चा हो रही है तो अनेक बार बिजली ने अपना रौद्र रूप दिखाया है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि शायद वह अपनी अनुपस्थिति के माध्यम से सरकार को चेताना चाहती है कि स्थिति क्या है? हम इस तथ्य से परिचित हैं कि आज हम इक्कीसवीं सदी में हैं और इस दुनियाँ की तीसरी ताकत की आर्थिक शक्ति बनने की बात कर रहे हैं। वह आर्थिक शक्ति बनने की जब हम बात करते हैं तो आप सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि बिना पावर के यह संभव नहीं है। यदि पावर नहीं है, ऊर्जा नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, तो हमारे डेवलपमेंट की जितनी भी और जो स्कीम्स हैं या हमारा डेवलपमेंट का जो भी प्लान है, वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इसलिए बाकी सब चीजों के अलावा हमारी प्राथमिकता यह होनी चाहिए थी। विकास का पहिया तभी तेजी से घूम सकता है, जब हमारे पास पर्याप्त बिजली होगी। फिर चाहे इस विकास में आप सभी को लें, इंडस्ट्री को लें, एग्रीकल्चर को लें, ट्रेड को लें या अन्य सब को लें, लेकिन बिना पावर के यह संभव नहीं है। इस दिशा में लक्ष्य तो तय हुए लेकिन इस दिशा में प्रयास जितना होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाया। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारी जो टोटल पावर सप्लाई है, अभी हमारी installed capacity 31 March, 2009 तक 1,47,966 मैगावाट थी, इसमें हाइड्रो 25% है, 36,877 मैगावाट, न्यूक्लियर है 4,120 मैगावाट, 3% है, renewable 13,242 मैगावाट, 9% और थर्मल है 93,725 मैगावाट यानी 63% और 24% captive plant से है, यह हमारी बिजली की स्थिति है। लेकिन अगर हम सप्लाई की स्थिति देखें कि किस तरह की हमारी सप्लाई की स्थिति है, actual power supply position के मैं केवल 2008-09 के फिगर्स आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा कि पीक पीरियड में जब रिक्वायरमेंट होती है 1,09,809 की तब हमारी availability 96 हजार के करीब रहती है, शॉर्टेज है 18,073 मैगावाट की। It is that कि 12-14% हमारी शॉर्टेज पीक ऑवर्स में होती है। अब हम प्लान बनाते हैं और उसमें हम 10-12% बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन हमारी उतनी शॉर्टेज तो पीक ऑवर्स में आज की तारीख में

है। आज जितना करते हैं, तब तक आपका डिमांड और बढ़ जाएगी, जितनी आपकी डिमांड बढ़ती जाएगी, वह और कम होगा। इसके अलावा per capita consumption आप इनका देखें, बाकी का अभी भगत सिंह कोश्यारी साहब ने बताया था, मैं उनको नहीं दोहराना चाहता, लेकिन आज भी आपने टारगेट दिया है कि हम 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हर व्यक्ति को कम से कम 1000 यूनिट्स देंगे, लेकिन आज आप 600-700 के बीच में दे पा रहे हैं। जबकि हमारा 11th five year plan लगभग आधे से ऊपर हो चुका है, यह हमारी per capita है, जिस पर हम बात कर रहे हैं कि हर हाउस होल्ड तक हम बिजली पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, यह हमारी स्थिति बनी हुई है। इसके साथ ही आप अगर अपने 11th five year plan को देखें कि 11th five year plan में आपने खुद तय किया था कि कितने गांवों तक आप बिजली ले जाएंगे, कितनी बिजली आपकी बढ़ेगी। 15 जनवरी, 2010 तक 69,963 villages तक बिजली हमारे यहां पहुंची है। 2012 तक आपका लक्ष्य था कि सभी गांवों तक, all villages will be covered by electricity. 1991 की जनगणना के हिसाब से देश में 6,35,335 गांव हैं और हम अभी पहुंच रहे हैं लगभग 70,000 में। आपके 11th five year plan में ही एक्स्ट्रा 49,000 villages तक आपको जाना था, लेकिन आप इससे ही अंदाज लगाएं कि यदि आज हमारी यह स्थिति है तो हिन्दुस्तान में 6,35,335 villages हैं, वहां तक जाने के लिए हमें कितने वर्ष लगेंगे, कितने five year plan लगेंगे, जबकि आप 11th five year plan में यह टारगेट तय करके चले थे। इसलिए हमने जो लक्ष्य तय किया था, उस दिशा में अगर आप देखें तो हम आज की तारीख में बहुत पीछे हैं। फिर villages को कवर करने की आपने definition बहुत गलत है। पहले तो यह होता था कि किसी एक मकान में एक सिंगल कनेक्शन हो गया तो आप मान लेते थे कि हो गया, बाद में NDA Govt. के समय में इसको चेंज किया गया और चेंज करके इसको 50% से ऊपर लाए, जबकि इससे भी पूरा नहीं होता। पूरे गांव के electrification का मतलब है कि जब तक आप हरेक हाउस होल्ड के घर तक बिजली न पहुंचाए और यही 11th five year plan का टारगेट था कि every village and every house hold तक आप बिजली पहुंचाएंगे। लेकिन इसमें भी हम अभी किसी तरीके सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। BPL परिवारों के लिए आपका टारगेट था, 162.96 लाख BPL परिवारों को बिजली देने का आपका प्रथम चरण में वादा था। इसके भी फिगर्स इसमें नहीं हैं कि आप कहां तक पहुंच पाए हैं। गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोगों को देने का जो टारगेट था, वह भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया। उम्मीदें देश को बहुत थीं कि यू.पी.ए. अपने 11th five year plan में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं, उनके आधार पर बहुत कुछ करेगा।

मैं इनकी नीति के बारे में आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 2003 में एक Act बना। विद्युत अधिनियम 2003 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत 12.2.2005 को राष्ट्रीय विद्युत नीति घोषित की गई। जो Electricity Policy, 2005 में घोषित की गई, अब जरा उसके points देख लीजिए कि हम उनको कहां तक achieve कर पाए हैं और हमारी क्या स्थिति है। उसमें एक प्वाइंट यह था कि आगामी 5 वर्षों में सभी परिवारों को विद्युत उपलब्ध कराना। यह Act के अनुसार है, आपने Act के अंतर्गत जो पालिसी तैयार की है, मैं उसी का उल्लेख कर रहा हूं। इसमें ये प्वाइंट्स भी थे कि 2012 तक पावर की

मांग को पूरी तरह पूरा करना, ऊर्जा और उसकी प्रमुख आवश्यकता के समय होने वाली कमी को पूरा करना, पर्याप्त मात्रा में आरक्षित ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना और तर्कसंगत ढंग से मानक दरों के साथ, विश्वसनीय और गुणवत्तायुक्त ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति करना। गुणवत्ता का प्वाइंट भी उसके साथ है। अब जहां तक विश्वसनीयता का सवाल है, इस पार्लियामेंट में ही विश्वासनीयता के साथ सप्लाई नहीं हो पा रही है। गुणवत्ता की बात छोड़िए, वोल्टेज की क्या स्थिति रहती है, यह मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं गांव का एक किसान हूं, मुझे मालूम है कि कितनी ही बार किसानों की मोटरें जल जाती हैं, क्योंकि वोल्टेज पूरी नहीं रहती है। इसके कारण पंप जल जाते हैं। किसान आता है, चिल्लाता है, कई बार हमसे शिकायत करता है कि पावर सप्लाई तो प्रॉपर दें, वोल्टेज तो प्रॉपर मिले। यानी कहीं भी विश्वासनीयता की स्थिति नहीं बनी है। इसलिए आपकी पालिसी के आधार पर आप देखें, तो पता लगेगा कि उसका पूरी तरह पालन नहीं हो पाया है।

मुझे बार-बार दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आपने 11वीं प्लान में 78,700 मैगावाट की क्षमता के विस्तार का लक्ष्य रखा था, किंतु हम अभी इससे बहुत पीछे हैं। आपने यह जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण दिया है, इसमें सरकार स्वयं इस बात को मंजूर करती है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष में 14,507 मैगावाट की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लक्ष्य की तुलना में अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 2009 में वास्तविक संवर्धन 43.9 परसेंट था, यानी आप ही इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि आपने जो टारगेट तय किए थे, आप उनसे कितने पीछे चल रहे हैं। यहां इन्होंने इस बात को छिपाने की कोशिश की, इसमें बताया नहीं कि कितना-कितना एचीव हुआ, लेकिन यदि पृष्ठ 234 पर आप देखें, तो उस टेबल से यह स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि 2007 से पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू हुई, 2007-08 में आपने 9,263 मैगावाट, 2008-09 में 3,454 मैगावाट और उसके बाद अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 2009 तक 6,375 मैगावाट Power capacity addition का लक्ष्य रखा। इस तरह कुल मिलाकर आप लगभग 19,000-20000 मैगावाट का अतिरिक्त लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर पाए हैं। अब यदि बचे हुए 2 सालों को और जोड़ लें, तो आप इसमें 10,000 मैगावाट सरप्लस बिजली पैदा कर पाएंगे, यानी कुल मिलाकर आप 30,000 मैगावाट सरप्लस तक पहुंच पाएंगे। एक तरफ आप बात कर रहे हैं कि हम बिजली उत्पादन को 78,800 मैगावाट तक ले जाएंगे और दूसरी तरफ आप केवल 30,000 मैगावाट तक पहुंच पा रहे हैं, तो यह हमारी एचीवमेंट है, यह हमारा टारगेट है, यह हमारी प्लानिंग है, इस आधार पर हम चल रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं कि हम हिंदुस्तान को बिजली के मामले में पूरी तरह से सक्षम बना देंगे। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि यह हालत तो तब है, जब हम 7-8 परसेंट की ग्रोथ की बात कर रहे हैं। जब हमें 7-8 परसेंट की ग्रोथ के लिए इतनी बिजली की आवश्यकता है, इसके लिए हमारी यह स्थिति है, तो यदि हम 10 परसेंट ग्रोथ के टारगेट तक जाते हैं और इसको आगे बढ़ाते हैं, तो क्या स्थिति होगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अभी एक आर्टिकल पढ़ रहा था, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि यदि आप यह मानकर चलते हैं कि 8 प्रतिशत सालाना विकास दर जारी रही, तो अगले 27 वर्षों में आपको बिजली का उत्पादन 7 गुना बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। अब 7 गुना के हिसाब से हम देखते हैं कि यदि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप इतना पीछे चल रहे हैं, तो आगे क्या होगा? यदि हम यही मानकर चलें कि विकास की दर 8 प्रतिशत रहेगी, जब कि आप कह रहे हैं कि हम इसको 10 प्रतिशत तक और इससे आगे ले जाएंगे, तो इस हिसाब से आपको कितनी बिजली की जरूरत पड़ेगी और इसके लिए नए विद्युत स्टेशन, ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें, इन सब पर हमको 300 अरब डॉलर का खर्च करना पड़ेगा, यानी

13,25,200 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च करना पड़ेगा। अब इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए हम कहां खड़े हैं, इस पर हम सबको विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जो गंभीरता होनी चाहिए, जो विलपावर होनी चाहिए, वह गंभीरता और विलपावर कहीं देखने को नहीं मिलती है।

आप महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में ऊर्जा विषय को देखें, तो यह सिर्फ सवा तीन लाइन में है। ऊर्जा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्टमेंट के बार में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से भाषण करवाते हैं और केवल सवा तीन लाइन में उसकी पूर्ति हो गई और उसमें भी शब्द क्या है "फलस्वरूप ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दसवीं योजना में शामिल क्षमता से तीन गुना अधिक वृद्धि की संभावना है..." केवल संभावना है। हम महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से भाषण करवा रहे हैं, उसमें भी हमारे पास यह जानकारी नहीं है कि हम कितना करेंगे, क्या करेंगे और कैसे करेंगे। केवल कह दिया कि तीन गुना अधिक क्षमता वृद्धि की संभावना है। मात्र संभावनाओं के आधार पर यह पूरा का पूरा डिपार्टमेंट या हमारी पूरी की पूरी प्लानिंग चल रही है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की निष्ठा पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, चूंकि समय कम है। लेकिन यदि इस चीज को देखते हुए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अपनी असफलता को स्वीकार करे, क्योंकि सारी असफलता सामने आई है। सरकार को सदन में इस बात को स्वीकार करनी चाहिए और माफी मांगनी चाहिए कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना पावर के मामले में पूरी तरह से फेल है। मैं बाकी के बारे में नहीं जाता हूँ, लेकिन इतने articles आए हैं, जिन्होंने इतना लिखा है, इतना criticize किया है, उन सबको यहां दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। More power for power. 78,000 MW question. उसके बजाए कि इतना आप कहां से लाएंगे? "The country is once again set to miss power target a 20 per cent shortfall in Eleventh Plan, 28,000 MW target. The reasons are many and familiar. Time overrun in construction indicates coas and Rs. 5 lakh crores for shortfall in the funding figures".

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

ये सारी चीजें हैं। कोल में हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, हम फंडिंग में पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे थर्मल पावर या पावर स्टेशन के जो construction हैं, वहां हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आज की स्थिति में हमारा shortfall इतना ज्यादा जा रहा है, ये सारी चीजें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं। मैं एक नहीं, अनेक article आपको बता सकता हूँ, जिनमें एक-एक चीज को क्लियर करते हुए बताया कि यूपीए का सेकण्ड टर्म और ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना विद्युत के मामले में पूरी तरह से असफल हुई है और सरकार को इस बात को स्वीकार करनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : वर्मा जी, आपके पार्टी का सात मिनट समय बाकी है और अभी एक और सदस्य को बोलना है।

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : महोदय, मैं केवल दो चीजें और बता देना चाहूंगा कि यदि पंचवर्षीय योजना अच्छी तरह से पूरी हो जाती, तो इससे कितना employment generate होता है, मैं इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यदि यह होता तो construction में 20,000 Engineers की जरूरत पड़ती। Operation and

maintenance - 40,000. Total is 60,000. Supervisors- 33,000. Operation maintenance - 75,000. 1,08,000 की आवश्यकता होती। Skilled workers-1,40,000. Operation and maintenance - 1,25,000 कुल - 2,65,000 की आवश्यकता होती। Unskilled workers - 1,48,000, Operation and maintenance - 75,000, कुल - 2,23,000 की आवश्यकता होती। Non-Technical - 84,000, Operation and maintenance - 1,20,000, कुल - 2,04,000 की आवश्यकता होती। यदि हम इन सबका टोटल देखते हैं, तो 8,60,000 manpower, जिसमें Technicians, Engineers, आदि की पूर्ति कर सकते थे। हम जितने कम पीछे जो रहे हैं, यहां इतना unemployment है। हमारे यहां बच्चे महंगी शिक्षा ले करके technical education में जा रहे हैं, वे इस उम्मीद में जा रहे हैं कि हमें chances मिलेंगे। लेकिन आप यह देख लीजिए कि यह shortfall है। कहां से employment मिलेगा। यह तो सिर्फ इतना हुआ, लेकिन इसके कारण जो industries चलती, इसके कारण जो बाकी का production होता, जो इसके कारण लघु उद्योग गांव-गांव में चलते, इन सबसे आप सोच सकते हैं कि हमको कितना production मिलता, कितना employment मिलता। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इससे केवल एक चीज का नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि बाकी की सारी चीजों का भी नुकसान हुआ है। Transmission line loses 30 परसेंट के ऊपर है, कोल आप दे नहीं रहे हैं, राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। आप राज्यों को क्यों नहीं देते हैं? राज्यों के सहयोग के बिना बिजली पैदा कहां से होगी? आप अकेले कहां से करेंगे? आप कोल नहीं देते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में आज सुबह पूछा, हमको इतनी डिमाण्ड है। माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी ने एक बार जवाब दिया था कि आपको हमने पिछली बार से, यानी एनडीए के समय से ज्यादा दे दिया है। अब यह भी एक समस्या है। पर, अब हमारे पास पावर प्लांट बढ़ गए हैं। यदि वहां बढ़ गए हैं, तो कोल की ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ेगी, यह तो अपने आप में सत्य है। अब वह बढ़े हुए हैं। इसके लिए हमारा आपसे लिकेज है, लेकिन आप वह नहीं दे रहे हैं, कटौती कर रहे हैं और फिर आप कह रहे हैं कि स्टेट्स हमारे साथ सहयोग नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए नहीं हो पाता है। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इन सब चीजों को सम्मिलित रूप से देखना चाहिए। यह पूरे देश की आवश्यकता है और सामूहिक रूप से आपको पॉलिसी बनाकर, सबको विश्वास में लेकर, राज्यों को ज्यादा विश्वास में लेकर आपको काम करना पड़ेगा, जब जाकर हम इसकी पूर्ति कर पाएंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटीआ (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए बजट का हम समर्थन करते हैं और उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। महोदय, कुछ सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा कि इच्छाशक्ति की जरूरत है। हम तो यह मानते हैं कि देश में 2012 तक सारी जनता को, आम आदमी को बिजली देनी है और राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना में, बी.पी.एल. में जो लोग हैं, इन सभी को बिजली देने की जो इच्छाशक्ति है, वह इच्छाशक्ति सिर्फ कांग्रेस और यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट में है और किसी में नहीं हो सकती। सिर्फ यही नहीं, यू.एस. के न्यूक्लियर स्प्लाई ग्रुप के साथ एग्रीमेंट करके भारतवर्ष में जो आइडियल रिएक्टर हैं, सभी लोगों को जानकारी है कि न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी प्रोडक्शन करने के लिए कितने रिएक्टर आज आइडियल हैं। अगर यह एग्रीमेंट नहीं होता, न्यूक्लियर स्प्लाई ग्रुप हमको स्प्लाई नहीं देते, तो हम भी न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी के टार्गेट को एचीव नहीं कर सकते। तो यह एग्रीमेंट करना, सभी को बिजली देना और जो बिजली उत्पादन है, उसको बढ़ाना, ऐसी इच्छाशक्ति यू.पी.ए. सरकार की है, कांग्रेस की है, मंत्री जी की है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की है और सोनिया जी की है, इसलिए हम सभी को धन्यवाद देते हैं।

5.00 P.M.

महोदय, आज यह बात कही जाती है कि देश में बिजली का उत्पादन टारगेट हम एचीव नहीं कर पाए और यह ambitious target है। टारगेट ambitious हो सकता है। केंद्र सरकार अपने आप बिजली प्रोडक्शन नहीं करती है। केंद्र सरकार का जो plan target है, चाहे दसवीं योजना हो, चाहे ग्यारहवीं योजना हो, जो टारगेट है, it includes the target of the State Government, it includes the target of the private sector and it includes the target of the Central public sector. तो उसको इंप्लिमेंट करने के लिए न केवल केंद्र सरकार की इच्छाशक्ति की जरूरत है, बल्कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की इच्छाशक्ति की जरूरत है और प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज की इच्छाशक्ति की जरूरत है। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कोऑपरेशन चाहिए, क्योंकि कोई भी कारखाना लगाने के लिए land acquisition, forest clearance और सभी प्रकार की मदद मिलनी चाहिए, वह मिल रही है और हमारा विश्वास है कि बिजली मंत्री उसको जरूर कर पाएंगे।

Sir, I just want to mention here कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि loss बढ़ रहा है और पी.एल.एफ कम हो रहा है, यह बात सही नहीं है। अगर आप देखेंगे कि जो ऑल इंडिया थर्मल पी.एल.एफ. है, जो 2001-02 में 69.9 था, वह 2002-03 में 72.2 था और 2009-10 में 76.17 है, तो इसमें यह कम नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरी तरफ आप देखेंगे कि all India per capita consumption of electricity, in 2002-03, it was 566.7 in 2003-04, it was 592.0, in 2004-05, it was 612.5 and now it is 704.2 which means per capita electricity consumption बढ़ रहा है, इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही हैं और किसी क्षेत्र में भी new technology की वजह से किसी का भी संप्रसार हो रहा है, तो that means more power is required for us.

I want to give you the records about transmission loss. In 2002-03, in T & D losses were 32.54 and AT & C losses were 32.54. In 2003-04, the T&D losses were 32.53 and AT&C losses were 34.78 and let us see what happened in 2006-07. In 2006-07, T&D losses were 28.61 and AT & T losses were 32.07. That means T&D losses and AT & C losses were being reduced day by day. So, it is not in minus point also. Of course, there is a shortage of electricity in all areas, in Northern area, in Western area, in Southern area, in Eastern areas. Everywhere there is a shortfall of electricity and also if we see the situation, it is not new. If we go back to the situation in 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01, what was the situation? When NDA Government was there, the situation was: energy requirement was 424505 MU, whereas the availability of energy was 390330. In 1998-99, it was 446584 MU and the availability was 420235 whereas in 2007-08 also the requirement was 737052 MU and the availability was 664660 and in 2008-09 the requirement was 777039 MU and the

availability was 691038. Sir, from this record if you go to the Plant Load Factor, if you look at 1998-99 when these people, the NDA, who were in power are criticizing, the Plant Load Factor in 1998-99 for Central was 64.6, State was 64.6, Private was 63.7 and Overall was 68.9. What is wrong? In 2007-08, the Plant Load Factor for Central was 86.7, State was 71.9, Private was 90.8 and Overall was 78.6 and in 2008-09, the Plant Load Factor for Central was 84.3, State was 71.2, Private was 91.0 and Overall was 77.2. So if you go to these three, I believe this is gradually improving, not only in production but also in the losses of energy from various points of view. Rather, we should also give credit that the installed capacity has gone up to around from 74000 MW to around 1,54,000 MW in the last seven years. That is the comment made by some people. Sir, although I do not want to say that we should not do anything, I do agree that there is an obstacles. What are obstacles to achieve the targets? Obstacle is, the problem of land acquisition. We will do it. Central Government has no power for acquisition for land. Obviously, the State Government has to do it. When there is a question of the State Government's power sector, who will do it? Obviously, the State Government has to do it. When there is a question of State Government's Power Sector, who will do it? The State Government should also take incentives to fulfil their commitment and responsibility because the total plan which has been made, the commitment which has been made by the Government, the target which has been made by the Government, is not only the commitment of the Central Government, it is a combination of the targets of the State Government, the private sector and other sectors. So, now in this situation all have to fulfil their responsibility in heir respective sectors. Then only we can achieve the target. We do admit that power is the lifeline of not only our country, but, it is the lifeline of the whole world and we must without any difference of opinion contribute positively and see how best we can do and achieve our targets. Sir, I want to tell this House and to those who are saying that the power PSUs are not performing well a thing. It is not correct. Maybe, the NHPC has not been able to achieve the target. There is some problem. The problem is about acquisition of land, getting forest clearance, inaccessible area, etc. I want to appreciate that NHPC, NTPC, Power Grid. Damodar vally Corpn. and other Power PSUs which are doing a commendable job. I must say that a company like NTPC has got appreciation all over the world. It has reached to 4th or 5th position

among the power generation companies in the world. We must feel proud of it. Sir, land acquisition, forest clearance, availability of coal are the factors which are standing as obstacles. So, we should try to help our PSUs as to how they get those clearances.

In case of hydro power, rather, I want to say, many projects are given to the private sector. Sir, I want to inform the House that hydro power projects are such that within 7-10 years a person can get back his investment and whatever is earned after 10 years that is profit. So, why such profitable projects are given to private players instead of taken over by the NHPC or State sectors? Sir, I know that in Arunachal, out of the 105 projects, probably, except 3 projects, all projects have been given to private sector. In the North-East, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, our efforts should be to see that the projects are given to public sector so that after 7 or 10 years, the Government can earn profits without any additional investment. So, in this area, there may be a strategy of the private sector. I know personally that those persons who are taking up hydro projects in Arunachal have not yet started the work! In J&K, North-East and Uttarakhand they have not started the work.

Same is the case in coal blocks. Now, the Government has allocated around 80 coal blocks. Of course, it comes under the Ministry of Coal. But, it is linked to energy. What is happening? Out of the 80 coal blocks, allotted, more than 50 percent have not applied for clearance from the Forest and Environment Ministry for developing coal blocks. The main reason behind it is this. The Government wants to develop these block within the prescribed time and hence the blocks have been given to the private business and corporate houses. But, there may a strategy not to develop these block and, after 4 or 5 years, to handover the same to other party by taking more money. So, I request the Government to coordinate with the Coal Ministry, Forest and Environment Department, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to help power PSU's to achieve the target which is the main roadway for the growth and development of the country.

Sir, with regard to NTPC, NHPC and all other public sectors, I must say that initiative should be taken to encourage and help them. In case of hydro power projects, the Central PSUs should be given opportunity.

Sir, something has been said about Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. I know that we are lagging behind in achieving the target. But, if one criticizes for the sake of criticism, it does not

mean anything. Who is implementing this scheme? In many States, the State Governments are implementing it. But, in some States, the Central PSUs have been given the responsibility. So, those Central PSUs should be taken to task if they are derelicting in their duty. But, what about the State Governments which have failed in implementing it? In my case, Orissa, it has been said that the Central Government is saying that the State Government is creating obstruction because the State Government first assured us not to take tax in any material which has been used for village electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Programme. But the agreement was delayed for two years. Ultimately, the State Government did not agree to leave these taxes. After discussions and delay of two years, ultimately, the State Government agreed and the project is delayed for two years. Now, the State Government is saying, 'since this has been given to Central PSU, we are not responsible as they are not implementing the programme.' So, I request the hon. Minister to review this matter, because merely accusing or making the other Government responsible by saying that it is not doing the work is not fair.

This is a very useful programme for the general public and the poor man. We must be very serious and take a review of it. It should be in three phases. In those areas, where it has already been sanctioned and funds are available, it should be implemented with all seriousness so that we can achieve the target. One thing I must say here and congratulate the hon. Minister. I am talking about the North-Eastern Region. In 1998, in the North-Eastern Region, the Government had decided to give a special allowance to the NHPC people because they were working in a remote area. I don't blame anybody. But fortunately or unfortunately the NDA Government was there. When this scheme of special allowance was implemented, you will be surprised to know this was applicable only to the officers, which means the officers, who were working in the North-Eastern projects would get 10-12 percent special allowance, but not the workers. We have been fighting for the rights of the workers. The workers have been fighting for their rights. I must congratulate the hon. Minister that he has taken a decision to extend benefit of special allowance to 1500 NHPC workers who are working in the inaccessible areas of the North-Eastern Region. This costs around rupees eight crores. They have already got around rupees four crores for two years. I request the hon. Minister to give the balance of

rupees four crores for the next two years. This is definitely a great achievement because they have been given their due right after a long time.

Sir, I would also like to mention here about the construction works and the projects that are being taken up for electrification of rural areas. I think, these things should repeatedly be reviewed. One thing also I would like to mention here. It is about the renewable energy, about the gohar gas plants, about the solar system. Of course, the solar energy is a little costly. But we must try to use the alternative sources of energy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, you will have to conclude because there is one more Member from your party and you will not be leaving any time for him.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Okay, Sir, I am just concluding within two minutes. This is a very important thing. We should also use alternative systems of energy, like, nuclear energy and solar energy. We should spend more money on research so that the cost of solar energy could be brought down and make it cheap for the consumers to make them more interesting in it. Since this is a natural process and we can get as much solar energy as we want, we should concentrate more on research. We can seek advice from other countries also as to how best the cost of solar energy could be brought down.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on the working of the Ministry of Power.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, पूरे देश में पावर बहुत जरूरी चीज़ है। इसको हम लोग बहुत सीरियसली नहीं ले रहे हैं। पावर से ही हमारा एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा, इंडस्ट्री बढ़ेगी, कारखानों में उत्पादन होगा और अगर बिजली नहीं है, तो हम टारगेट तक नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे। आप दिल्ली की बात छोड़ दीजिए, पार्लियामेंट की बात छोड़ दीजिए, आप बिहार के शहरों में जाइए, तो पाएंगे कि वहां पर बिजली नहीं है। वहां पर कारखाना इसलिए नहीं लगता है कि वहां पर बिजली की सप्लाई नहीं होगी। ऐसी स्थिति में लोग साइलेंट जनरेटर का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इससे पहले शोर करने वाला जनरेटर का इस्तेमाल होता था। इस जनरेटर का प्रोडक्शन अब ज्यादा हो गया है और पावर का प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है। हमारे यहां पर बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है। हमारे यहां कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है। हमारे यहां कहलगांव का पावर स्टेशन है। कभी-कभी न्यूज़ आती है कि इसमें पावर की सप्लाई कम हो रही है। हमने यह पता लगाया कि पावर की सप्लाई कम क्यों हो रही है, तो पता चला कि पावर की सप्लाई इसलिए कम हो

रही है क्योंकि उसको कोयला उचित समय पर नहीं मिलता है। जब कोयला ही उचित समय पर नहीं मिल पाएगा, जो कि उसका रॉ-मटीरियल है, तो फिर पावर जनरेशन कैसे बढ़ेगी? महोदय, मैं माननीय विद्युत मंत्री जी से यह दरखास्त करना चाहूंगा कि आप यह नारा जरूर लगाइए कि हम होंगे कामयाब एक दिन। अगर आप यह नारा लगाएंगे, तो निश्चित तौर पर आप एक दिन जरूर कामयाब होंगे। महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर बिजली नहीं है, तो पटवन भी नहीं होगा। अगर बिजली नहीं है, तो हॉस्पिटल में डॉक्टर जब ऑपरेशन करेगा, तो बिजली गायब होगी। उस टाइम पेशेंट के मरने के चांसेज ज्यादा होते हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि समय ज्यादा हो रहा है और मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ कि आप एक नारा जरूर लगाइए तथा हम सब लोग भी मिलकर नारा लगाएंगे कि हम होंगे कामयाब एक दिन।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं वैसे तो इलैक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर हूँ और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बहुत सी बातें कह सकता हूँ, किंतु मुझे मालूम है कि समय कम है, तो मुझे अपने राज्य के साथ ही न्याय करना पड़ेगा, As इलैक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर फिर कभी बात करेंगे। मुझे यहां पर मेरे राज्य ने चुनकर भेजा है। मुझे आज ही छत्तीसगढ़ के लोगों में जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके आधार पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को स्मरण दिला रहा हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के बाहर जो जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं थीं, उनमें से तीन सौ मेगावाट का आबंटन होना था, केवल पांच ही हो रहा है। इस ओर जो कुछ उनका समाधान हो सकता है, आप वह अवश्य कीजिए। उनका यह भी कहना है कि केन्द्र के द्वारा उनके कोटे में कई प्रकार की कटौतियां की गई हैं। आप इसको बेहतर तरीके से जानते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप सभी लोगों के साथ बैठते हैं, बातचीत करते रहते हैं। इसलिए आप उनके जरिए न्याय दीजिए, इतना ही कहना है।

आप अकेले हैं, और मुझे आपके साथ संवेदना है। आपके साथ कम से कम कोयला मंत्री और पर्यावरण मंत्री जी को जरूर बैठना चाहिए था। यह तो आप भी जानते हैं कि सारी समस्याएं वहां पर जाकर अटक जाती हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां दो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, एक हसदेव अंकोला क्षेत्र का 1320 मेगावाट का और वहीं का एक 1000 मेगावाट का प्रोजेक्ट है, वे इसलिए अटके हैं, जो उनको कोयला क्षेत्र से कोयला मिलना चाहिए, उसकी अनुमति नहीं मिल रही है तथा पर्यावरण के अटकाव भी हैं। इसलिए मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि जैसा कि किसी ने पहले भी कहा था और मैं उसको आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि कुल मिलाकर विचार होना चाहिए। कुल मिलाकर प्रोडक्शन के कितने सोर्सज हैं और कुल मिलाकर कहां से अड़चने आ रही हैं। इसमें बहुत बड़ा वजन है। यह ठीक है कि आपका मंत्रालय केवल पावर का है और आप केवल हाईडल स्टेशनस या थर्मल स्टेशनस की बातों पर ही विचार करेंगे। कुल मिलाकर जब देश की आवश्यकता पर विचार करते हैं, तो इस बात में बहुत बड़ा बल है कि इसका कुल विचार कहीं न कहीं होना चाहिए। हमने सोलर मिशन बनाया है, यद्यपि सोलर का मंत्रालय दूसरा है। किंतु देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा ध्यान में रखकर, कहां-कहां क्या करना है, इसके बारे में विचार करने की भी मैं बहुत आवश्यकता अनुभव करता हूँ। महोदय, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की एक बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना देश में चल रही है। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां के जो जिले हैं, लगभग सोलह जिले हैं, उसमें से दो जिलों की

प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट, जसपुर और कोरबा की, छत्तीसगढ़ की, आपके मंत्रालय में पेंडिंग है, कृपा करके उसे क्लियर करा दीजिए, उसके कारण हम 283 ग्रामों तक बिजली नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह भी हुआ है कि लगभग 90 हजार बीपीएल परिवारों तक जो बिजली पहुंचाई जानी चाहिए थी, वह भी हम अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इन दो जिलों का, जो काम कहीं अटका होगा, आप कृपा करके उसे ठीक करा दीजिए। हमारे यहां पर, छत्तीसगढ़ में लगभग 45-50 एम.ओ.यू. साइन किए गए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे याद है, आपने ही पिछली बार कहा था कि आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में छत्तीसगढ़ सचमुच बहुत अधिक पावर जनरेट करेगा और मुझे यह कहने में खुशी है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में नक्सलवाद और अन्य वाद तथा आपने बहुत कुछ सुना है मगर मुझे जो जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर, मैं आपको यह कहता हूँ कि इस देश में छत्तीसगढ़ वह राज्य है, जहां पर 365 दिन और 24 घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध है। यह स्थिति बनी रहे, उसमें माननीय मंत्री जी हमारी मदद करेंगे, ऐसी हमारी आपसे आशा है। मंत्री जी, सार्वजनिक कंपनियों को जो काम दिया गया है, सारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की जो कंपनियां हैं, उनके काम को जो एफिशिएंसी सूचकांक मुझे मिला है, वह बहुत चिंताजनक है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सारे जिलों के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स दिए गए हैं, जो सार्वजनिक उद्यम हैं, जैसे एन.एच.पी.सी. है, एन.टी.पी.सी. है, पावर ग्रिड वगैरह हैं, इन सब की एफिशिएंसी का जो सूत्र मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है, मुझे उससे बहुत चिंता हो रही है, यह 2.46 से लेकर 21.93 है। यदि इतने प्रतिशत इनकी एफिशिएंसी है, तो हमारे यहां इन जिलों में कब तक विद्युत मिलेगी, मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है, आपका जो कुछ भी माध्यम है, आप इन सारे सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के साथ बैठकर, हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ प्रांत में जो स्थिति है, उसको बनाए रखें। इतना ही नहीं, मुझे खुशी होगी, अगर हम अपने आस-पास के प्रांतों में भी बिजली सप्लाई करने में समर्थ होंगे। आपने पिछली बार अपना जो आशीर्वाद दिया था, उन कुछ कठिनाइयों का आपके सामने अनुरोध करते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपना स्थान लेता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, the when the fact cannot be concealed that there is a continuing power shortage in the country, the fact that the Government is taking some initiatives cannot also be ignored.

Sir, the National Electricity Policy announced in the year 2005 had the following objectives:

- Demands for power to be fully met by 2012.
- Supply of reliable and quality power of specified standards in an efficient manner and at reasonable rate.
- Each household to get a minimum of one unit per day by 2012.
- Electricity sector to be made financially viable; and
- Protection of consumers' interests.

Sir, coming to the first point, when the demand for power has been planned to be fully met by 2012, the capacity addition charges in the Eleventh Five Year Plan had envisaged a capacity of addition of 78,000 MW, of which 19.9 percent was hydro power and 76 percent was thermal and the

rest nuclear. Thermal and hydro both constitute about 96 percent and only 4 percent is nuclear. But after the initiation taken by the UPA Government, I think, the nuclear power generation will increase in the due course. Sir, the year-wise target set under the Plan was subsequently revised downward.

Sir, while appreciating the Government's initiatives and the interest, I would like to know from the Minister the reasons for this downward revision. For example, the original target in the year 2007-08 was 16335, the achievement was 9263. The percentage achieved was 56.7. In the year 2008-09, only 31.2 percent was achieved, while in 2009-10, it is 43.9 percent. All put together, it was 45.6 percent. The Government has envisaged that by 2012 the need would be fully met, but we have achieved a target of only 45.6 percent. According to the Economic Survey, 2009-10, the major reasons for not achieving targets were delayed supplies of material and shortage of skilled manpower for construction and commissioning of projects. Sir, this is very odd. A country with so much potential of manpower gives shortage of skilled manpower as a reason for delayed construction and commissioning of projects. How could this be addressed? Why has this not been addressed? The other reasons are contractual disputes between project authorities, contractors, sub-vendors and shortage of fuel.

Sir, the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has suggested that sources of fuel should be diversified, particularly with respect to natural gas, using both domestic and imported natural gas and liquefied natural gas. I would like to know the Ministry's position in this regard. The Ministry has some policy measures.

Sir, the norm for transmission and distribution losses is 10-15 per cent whereas in actuality, it is 25 percent. What plans does the Ministry have to reduce this loss and bring it to the actual norm that we need to adopt? Then, there are policy measures allowing entry of private players into all aspects of the power sector, generation, transmission and distribution and unbundling, that is, separation of generation, transmission and distribution into different entities, allowing for entry of more than one player in each respect and setting up independent, autonomous regulatory commissions. What is the status in this regard? Have these policy measures been initiated by the Government? If so, what is the status and what is the achievement after implementation of these policy measures?

Sir, the Electricity Act also talks something about formulation of a national electricity policy and tariff policy — each State to establish a regulatory commission to determine tariffs and arbitrate

disputes. Also, the Act includes various norms for the benefit of consumers. There are other policy measures, especially, increasing the manufacturing capacity of BHEL, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, and liberalization of mega power policy. If BHEL, a profit-earning PSU of the country, is not able to meet the supply of machineries to power projects, which is most essential, the Ministry could coordinate with the Ministry of Heavy Industries and others to see if the problem could be rectified. Everyone talks about how power is a major necessity in the country, now as well as in the future, to compete with the world, but the reasons stated here for not achieving the targets are very simple. I think the Ministry's coordination and its initiatives could rectify all these problems. Then, sixty-one percent of the villages were to be covered under the RGGVY scheme for rural electrification by 15th February, 2010. The Government gave the following reasons for delays in progress under RGGVY: Delays in forest clearance, delays in issuance of road permit and why bills in some States, very poor rural electricity infrastructure in some States, delay in finalization of BPL by some States, delay in taking decisions on various State and local taxes, and so on. As my friend, Mr. Khuntia has pointed out, the States' responsibility increases in certain aspects. As far as my State, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, Sir, we have done very well. I hope, the hon. Minister would appreciate the progress achieved in Tamil Nadu. By 2011, we would increase power generation by more than 7000 megawatts. The wind power generation now in Tamil Nadu equals the total nuclear power generated across the country. Thus, by 2011, Tamil Nadu would not only be self-sufficient, it would also be able to spare something for the nearby States. So, as far as our State is concerned, we comply with the requirements expected of a State Government and Tamil Nadu would do the best. The present situation that is being faced across the country is not so pronounced in Tamil Nadu. I would like to tell this august House in this federal structure of ours, States have equal responsibility. While moving forward with the UPA government, not only as a partner but also as a responsible State, Tamil Nadu is doing very well in power generation and other aspects as well. In future, the country's demands would be met satisfactorily and the Minister's initiatives would do very well.

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पावर डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा 60,751-42 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। हर स्टेट में मैगा पावर प्लांट के लिए कुछ न कुछ कार्य हो रहा है या होने वाला है। इसमें बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी प्रॉब्लम्स आती हैं। जिस स्टेट में पावर प्लांट लगते हैं और पावर प्रोड्यूस होती है, उस स्टेट के बारे में भी भारत सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिए। भारत सरकार का पावर प्लांट जिस स्टेट में होता है, वहां से पूरी पावर किसी

दूसरे स्टेट में चली जाती है। इन पावर प्लांट्स के कारण जिस स्टेट को तमाम समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, जैसे एनवायरनमेंट या टैम्परेचर बढ़ने की समस्या, उस स्टेट को इसका कोई फायदा नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा कि कम से कम 1%, 1.5% या 2% पावर उसी पावर प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट को अवश्य देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने भी पावर प्लांट होते हैं, उनके चलते वहां का टैम्परेचर 4°C-5°C बढ़ जाता है। हम लोगों के उड़ीसा में झारसुगुड़ा में तरह-तरह के प्लांट लगने के बाद, हर प्लांट में एक कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर में, जिसके कारण झारसुगुड़ा जैसे छोटे शहर का टैम्परेचर भी आज 46°C है। इसके कारण आज आम जनता का जीवन-यापन वहां बहुत कठिन हो गया है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि जहां भी पावर प्लांट लगे, सरकार उनको बाध्य करे कि इस पावर प्लांट के चारों तरफ, कम से कम पांच या दस किलो मीटर या दस किला मीटर के रेडियस में प्लांटेशन या पेड़ लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। इसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा उन्हें बाध्य किया जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो फ्यूचर में इन पावर प्लांट्स के चलते दुनिया का टैम्परेचर कम से कम 4°C-5°C अधिक होगा। मुझे उम्मीद है मंत्री महोदय और सरकार इस तरफ अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme के बारे में बहुत चर्चा की गई है। सरकार ने उस योजना के लिए पैसे का भी प्रावधान किया है और आज तक इस योजना के तहत 19,140.33 करोड़ रुपए बांटे गए हैं। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि खाली पैसा दे देने से ही काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए भारत सरकार के जितने भी नेशनल थर्मल पावर प्लांट हैं, इन्फ्रामेंटेशन के लिए इन्हें पब्लिक सेक्टर की एजेंसियों को दिया गया है, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर एजेंसियों ने उसे सब-लीज करके प्राइवेट सेक्टर की एजेंसियों को दे दिया है। वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर की एजेंसियां न भारत सरकार के कंट्रोल में हैं, न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल में हैं और न ही वे किसी मॉनिटरिंग ऑफिसर की बात सुनती हैं, जिसके चलते आज हालत ऐसी है कि राजीव गांधी इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम के तहत त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, मिज़ोरम, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश इत्यादि राज्यों में प्रोग्रेस अभी तक ज़ीरो है। मेघालय में अभी तक 6.90%, छत्तीसगढ़ में 7.95%, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 10.66%, मध्य प्रदेश में 11.04%, मणिपुर में 13.27%, नागालैंड में 13.27%, असम में 18.51%, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 21.55%, उड़ीसा में 28.92%, कर्णाटक में 43.94%, काम हुआ है। सर, इसका मतलब यह है कि जैसे उड़ीसा में 18 महीनों में Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification योजना complete होनी थी मगर उसे implementation के लिए sub-lease पर जिस प्राइवेट पार्टी ने लिया था वह 17 महीनों तक उड़ीसा नहीं आयी। कुछ काम शुरू नहीं किया। जब छान-बीन हुई तो 18 महीनों बाद उसमें काम शुरू किया है। जब 18 महीनों में वह प्रोजेक्ट complete होना है, उसको 17 महीनों तक touch भी नहीं किया है। 18वीं महीने में उसको start किया है। इस प्रकार Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification योजना में काम हो रहा है। सरकार का उद्देश्य महान है। उसने सारे पैसे भी दिए हैं, मगर implementation part में सरकार को ध्यान से उसकी monitoring करने के लिए कोई mechanism develop करनी चाहिए जिससे सरकार ने जो महान उद्देश्य रखा है वह सफल हो।

सर, दूसरी बात लोगों के displacement की है। कम-से-कम 4 हजार या 5 हजार एकड़ से कम में mega projects नहीं बन पाते हैं। इसके कारण जो families displaced हुई हैं उनके लिए RR package ठीक होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही उनको compensation ठीक मिलनी चाहिए। जो displaced families हैं उनके कम-से-कम 2 generations को, not only one generation को, facility देनी चाहिए। उस क्षेत्र में जो कारखाना बनता है, वहां एक mechanism develop करके उन displaced families को उस कारखाने के कुछ shares उनके नाम पर मिलने चाहिए ताकि उस कारखाने का लाभ हर साल कुछ-न-कुछ हर displaced family को मिल सके। Displacement के कारण जो नियुक्ति पाते हैं, employment पाते हैं उन लोगों के बारे में सरकार का नियम है कि quarter से कारखाना जाने के दौरान यदि उनकी कोई casualty हुई तो उसको rehabilitation package में appointment देगी या कारखाने के अंदर कुछ हो गया तो उनको appointment देगी,(समय की घंटी)... या कारखाना आने के समय उन्हें कुछ हो गया तो appointment देगी, मगर छुट्टी के समय वह market गया या कहीं कोई सामान लाने गया और वहां उसे कुछ हो गया तो within service में भी public sector में नियुक्ति नहीं मिलती है। इसीलिए सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए जिससे देश में हर displaced family में हर स्टेट में इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी discontentment होती है। इसके बारे में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, sustainable economic growth is possible if the country is abound with natural resources like gas, crude oil, uranium, coal, or even water. The most States of the North-Eastern Region can well be prime destinations for industrial growth in the country simply because this region is full of these resources.

For setting up of a hydro-electric power project, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is the best place, as it is richest in water resources. It has the potential of generating energy to the extent of staggering 50,328 MW. So far as exploration of hydro-electric power is concerned, nowadays, any promoter can generate power and can sell the same at a commercial price with a statutory minimum return on equity. The demand of power is also increasing rapidly in national and in the South East Asian market.

Power sector reforms in the country indicated a clear policy shift transforming the status of electricity service from an essential one to commercial. Both public and private sectors managed to get enough fund for investment in power sector. Till the other day, due to fund crunch, hydropower projects in the region were of the size of 50 MW and 100 MW. But, now, in the new situation, it is targeted to some 50,000 MW, together by the public and private sectors. Sir, the main problem is arising now. Now, the problem in Assam, specifically with regard to the construction of big dam for

hydel power generation, has led to statewide protests since long, and, has caused havoc in the downstream of the rivers. The projects are constructed without any holistic and transparent policy on the ecological, or, earthquake and flood control aspects.

After having acerbic experience of unprecedented floods caused by Ranganadi river in Assam, apprehension of the people against any hydel project has been mounting. If the discharge from a mere 200 MW capacity plant on Ranganadi river during summer could create such a deluge, then, what would be the future plight of the people living in downstream when discharge commensurating with 50,000 MW hydropower is left through the gates of the concerned dam.

This is not a single issue. There are several issues which are lying without solution in our country like the issue of Tipaimukh dam. Thus, viewing the dam issue from a neutral, humane and global viewpoint, it is natural for Bangladesh to fear that the Tipaimukh Dam would wreak havoc on life and economy in that country, as we in India fear that a dam on Tsangpo and diversion of water towards North China could virtually transform Assam into a desert and at the same time, the same fear should also hold good for the people of Bangladesh in the event of Brahmaputra drying out.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the other hand, the entire North Eastern Region has fallen in seismically sensitive zone-V. Under these circumstances, before taking a decision with regard to proposing any venturesome job in the form of any mega hydroelectric project in the upper reaches of Brahmaputra in Arunachal Pradesh, all we ought to do is to undertake comprehensive study with regard to its likely impacts on such factors.

The Centre does not seem to be committed to assiduously and meticulously conducting scientific and thorough studies and survey with regard to the downstream impacts of those dams. The Central Government should come forward with a policy paper on it to soothe people's ire against such development.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to raise some issues concerning my region. Thank you once again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power is concluded. Now, the hon. Minister of Power to reply.

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका तो आभारी हूँ ही, इसके साथ ही सभी सदस्यों का भी आभारी हूँ। मैं नहीं समझता था कि 6 महीने के अंदर दूसरी बार इसी सदन में यह विषय पर चर्चा के लिए आएगा, लेकिन जब विषय चर्चा के लिए आ गया तो मुझे भी खुशी हुई।

इस सभा में जब भी चर्चा होती है तो मैं एक प्रेरणा लेकर अपने डिपार्टमेंट में जाता हूँ। मुझ पर टीका-टिप्पणी भी होती है तो उसका मैं आत्मचिन्तन करता हूँ और मेरे अधिकारी भी आत्मचिन्तन करते हैं। ऐसा हम कभी नहीं कहते कि अगर हमारे ऊपर टीका-टिप्पणी हो गयी तो उसको टोको। यह बात हम कभी नहीं कहते हैं, क्योंकि यह देश की चिन्ता का एक विषय है। जिस तरह से हमारी यूपीए-1 सरकार आ गयी और दूसरी यूपीए सरकार आ गयी, जिसने इस देश को 2012 तक सबको बिजली देने का एक आश्वासन दिया है, उसके लिए आप भी बड़े चिन्तित हैं कि यह काम कैसे हो सकता है? क्योंकि अभी तक तो इस देश में बिजली निर्माण की कोई काम नहीं हुआ था। आप सातवां, आठवां, नौवां और दसवां प्लान देखिए। दसवें प्लान में तो हम थे, लेकिन आप Eighth-Ninth Plan में या Seventh Plan में भी देखिए कि हमने इस देश को कितनी बिजली दे दी। अभी एन. के. सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश में per capita consumption 700 KW बिजली का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जबकि अमरीका और चीन में कितनी ज्यादा है। मेरे पास सारे figures हैं। मैंने इस हाउस में बहुत बार figures दी है, इसलिए मैं figures के झंझट में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं यही बताना चाहता हूँ कि शुरुआत में ही, 2004 में हमने इस देश को बताया था कि 2012 में हम इस देश के सभी घरों में बिजली देना चाहते हैं और दंगे और तब देश में एक हजार आवर्सकिलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली देश के हर आदमी को मिल जाएगी, इस प्रकार का आश्वासन हमने देश में दिया था। उपसभापति जी, मैंने इसी सदन में बताया था कि 8वीं, 9 वीं और 10 वीं प्लान में, तीनों प्लान्स को मिलाकर 56,000 मैगावाट बिजली इस देश में तैयार हुई। यह टारगेट प्लानिंग कमीशन देता है कि 56,000 मैगावाट बिजली तैयार होगी, 10 वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हालांकि 21,000 मैगावाट बिजली तैयार हुई, वह बात अलग है कि हम टारगेट 56,000 की बजाए 25,000 का ले लें, 30,000 का ले लें, 40,000 का ले लें। हमने जब चर्चा की तो हमने कहा कि यह एक चैलेंज था देश के लिए और हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के लिए भी एक चैलेंज था, 78,700 मैगावाट का चैलेंज हमने स्वीकार किया। लेकिन, जब हमने इस चैलेंज को स्वीकार किया था तो देश में पानी की स्थिति अच्छी थी। श्री शिवा ने बहुत अच्छा कहा कि difficulty ऐसे आती है कि हमने 8 वीं और 9 वीं योजना में जब प्लान किया तो इस देश में पानी कम गिरा, जिसकी वजह से हाइड्रो का हमारा प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया। कोयले के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा, मैं उन्हें बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस सारी स्थिति को जानते हुए कि देश में कोयले की भी शार्टेज है, तो परदेस से भी हमें कोयला मांगना पड़ा, 23 मिलियन टन कोयला हमें परदेस से पिछले साल मांगना पड़ा। तो ये सब difficulties आती रहती हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा और फिगर्स बताने में मेरे से कहीं गलती न हो जाए, इसलिए मैं जरा ऑन दि रिकार्ड आना चाहता हूँ। 9,585 megawatt of the capacity has been added during 2009-10. This is the highest capacity addition achieved in a single year during the last six decades. The second highest being 9.263 megawatt in 2007-08. Moreover, the projects with capacity of 1,082 megawatt have also been synchronized during 2009-10. However, this could not be included in the capacity addition achievement in accordance with the new definition of commissioning of projects as this could not achieve full load by March 31st.□

उपसभापति महोदय. पहली बात तो यह है कि हम जब फुल लोड पर आते हैं और बिजली जब ग्रिड में जाती है, तब से हम काउंट करते हैं। यदि पहले की तरह काउंट करते हैं तो आज 30,000 मैगावाट से ऊपर बिजली जाती। हम पहले जो काउंट करते थे, ऑयल पर जब लोड आ गया तो हमारा काउंट होता था कि बिजली आ गई है, हमने यह definition बदल दी है। जब तक ग्रिड में बिजली नहीं आती, तब तक हम उसे मानते नहीं है और यह definition बदलने से भी टारगेट achievement में थोड़ी कमी आई, यह भी मैं इस सभागृह को बताना चाहता हूँ। The capacity addition of 22,302 megawatt has been achieved during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. इन तीन सालों में हमने 22,302 मैगावाट बिजली का निर्माण किया है और 10 वीं प्लान में पांच साल में 21,180 मैगावाट का निर्माण हुआ था, अभी हमारे पास इस प्लान के दो साल बाकी हैं और जो टारगेट दिया है, वह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि चर्चा होने पर एक मार्गदर्शन भी मिलता है, इसलिए मैं सभी बातें बताना चाहता हूँ। The Eleventh Plan achievement at present is higher than total capacity addition of 21,180 megawatt achieved during the Tenth Plan. A capacity addition target of 20,359 megawatt has been fixed for 2010-11 with the proposed capacity addition of 19,713 megawatts in 2011-12. That means 62,324 megawatt of capacity in the Eleventh Plan would be added which is nearly three times of the capacity added in the Tenth Plan.

दसवें प्लान से तीन गुना कैपेसिटी बढ़ जाएगी और मैं इस सदन को assure करता हूँ कि यह मैं confidence से कह रहा हूँ कि हमने जो measures ले लिए हैं, वह मैं आपको जरूर बताऊंगा, क्योंकि दसवें प्लान में हमें जो भी दिक्कतें आईं, जैसे शिवाजी ने कहा कि हमारी BHEL की एक ही फैक्ट्री है और हम इतनी बड़ी कैपेसिटी का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। BHEL की कैपेसिटी केवल 5 से 6 हजार तक थी, अभी वह 10,000 हो गई है और 15,000 तक पहुंचेगी। हम देश में 78,700 मैगावाट बिजली का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए कहां से इतनी manufacturing capacity आएगी? इस बारे में हमने सरकार में विचार-विमर्श किया। BHEL तो हमारी फैक्ट्री है, उसको प्राथमिकता देते हुए, अभी देश में 4 private factories आ रही हैं, एक है - L & T के साथ MHI, जो जापान की कंपनी है, दूसरी - Bharat Forge के साथ ALSTOM आ रही है, तीसरी - Toshiba के साथ JSW आ रही है और चौथी - ANSALDO के साथ GB Engineering आ रही है तथा NTPC और Bharat Forge, पाईपिंग का काम कर रहे हैं। जो इस सैक्टर में काम करते हैं, उनको मालूम है कि balance of plant सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत का काम है। कई प्लांट खड़े हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको balance of plant नहीं मिलता था, कभी ash plant नहीं मिलता था। जनरेटर और बॉयलर तो उनको मिल जाता था, लेकिन यह काम नहीं होता था। इसलिए हमने इस पर ध्यान दिया और आप देखेंगे कि दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सबसे बड़ी गलती यह हुई थी कि हमने 42,000 मैगावाट का प्रोजेक्शन किया, लेकिन ऑर्डर्स केवल 21,000 मैगावाट के गए थे। इस वक्त हमने 11 वीं प्लान में सभी ऑर्डर्स पहले ही place कर दिए हैं और काम शुरू हो गया है। मुझे इस सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि अभी हमारे 12

वीं प्लान का भी काम चालू है और आज तक 50,000 मैगावाट का काम चालू है। हमने measure ले लिए हैं और देश को इसकी जरूरत है। देश में बिजली की बहुत जरूरत है। इसके लिए हमने मॉनीटरिंग यूनिट्स लगाई हैं। जैसा अभी कोशारी जी ने कहा, मैं उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि BJP के होते हुए भी उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया, हमें सपोर्ट किया, इसके लिए मैं उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। यह बड़ी मुश्किल बात है, क्योंकि वे जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, गंगोत्री पर काम रोका गया है, उनको पता है। मैं उनको इसलिए धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ, क्योंकि टिहरी में जो काम हो रहा था, उसमें उन्होंने हमारा साथ दिया है।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : वहां BJP की सरकार है।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : अहलुवालिया जी, आप बुरा मत मानिए, आप साथ बैठे हैं।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : आपने कहा है कि "BJP के होते हुए" वहां BJP की सरकार है और वह अपना कार्यक्रम चला रही है, लेकिन कुछ लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। यहां कोशारी जी ने सरकारी पक्ष रखा है।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : अहलुवालिया जी, मुझे बताना पड़ेगा कि इनका absence वहां feel हो रहा है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि पावर सैक्टर, Concurrent List में है। पावर जनरेशन की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट की है, लेकिन हम दसवें प्लान तक यह समझ रहे थे कि यह काम सेंटर का है। सेंटर का काम तो खाली power supplementation का है। हमने देश के सभी पावर मिनिस्टर्स की बैठकें बुलाई, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की बैठकें बुलाई और उनको टारगेट दे दिया कि आपको यह करना ही होगा। इस वजह से यह काम शुरू हो गया है। केवल इतना करके ही हमने नहीं छोड़ा है, हमने इसकी मॉनीटरिंग भी शुरू की है। हम यह मोनिटरिंग केवल पीएसयू पर ही नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि स्टेट लेवल के भी जो projects हैं, उनको भी मोनिटर करते हैं और प्राइवेट को भी मोनिटर करते हैं। अभी, पन्द्रह दिन पहले हमने एनटीपीसी में सेंट्रल मोनिटरिंग रूम बनाया है वहां हमारे हर यूनिट पर कैमरे लगे हुए हैं। वहां बैठ कर हम सब देख रहे हैं। उत्तराखंड में भी एनटीपीसी ने हमारा जो हाइड्रो का प्रोजेक्ट ले लिया है, उस पर भी कैमरे लगाए हुए हैं और जो टनल बोरिंग मशीन अंदर जाता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोशारी : मंत्री जी, कैमरे लगाए हैं या काम लगा रखा है।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : नहीं, नहीं, काम भी लगा रखा है। यहां से रोज मानिटर करते हैं कि कितना टनल बोरिंग मशीन अंदर घुस गया है और कौन लोग काम करते हैं। हर रोज इसकी रिपोर्ट आती है। अब पहले वाली बात नहीं रह गई है। अभी यहां आपके आशीर्वाद से सुशील कुमार शिन्दे बैठा है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और सोनियां गांधी जी ने बिठाया है, मैं कहां गवर्नर था, वहां से खींच कर यहां लाया है, तो इसलिए मुझे देश की नौकरी करनी है। उसके लिए मुझे अच्छा रिजल्ट देना है और मैं देता रहूंगा। जिस confidence से मुझे लाया है, वह रिजल्ट मैं देते रहूंगा। ठीक है, कभी-कभी नेचर से, इधर-उधर से गलती होती है। मैं मोनिटरिंग की बात कर रहा था। अभी हर प्रोजेक्ट की मोनिटरिंग हो रही है। फिर Central Electricity Authority भी मोनिटरिंग करता है। हमने monitoring panel लगाया है, उनमें हाइड्रो के दो हैं, थर्मल के दो हैं। ऐसे चार-पांच monitoring panel लगाए हैं, वे भी मोनिटर करते हैं।

6.00 p.m.

तीसरा जो मोनिटरिंग यूनिट हैं, वह मेरे लेवल पर है। जहां देश के अभी तक के जितने सेक्रेटरीज, पावर मिनिस्ट्री में थे जो रिटायर हो गए हैं, कपूर से लेकर, पंडित तक इन सभी को मैंने विनती की कि मैं गलती कर सकता हूं, आप आइए और हमें सहयोग दीजिए। हर महीने इसकी मीटिंग होती है और मानिटरिंग होती है। इतनी रिजिड मोनिटरिंग अभी तक कभी नहीं हुई थी। इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से अभी हमारे एन.के. सिंह साहब ten point programme लेकर आए, यह बहुत ही अच्छा है, मैं उनका भी अभिनंदन करता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने प्लानिंग कमीशन में काम किया है और भारत सरकार में सचिव रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से एपीडीआरपी का काम किया है, उन्होंने कहा कि restructure एपीडीआरपी करना चाहिए। हमने restructure एपीडीआरपी किया है। इसमें हमने दो पार्ट किया है-पार्ट ए और पार्ट बी। पार्ट ए में हमने बेस लाइन डाटा का काम किया है, हम पूरे देश में इसके लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं। एक बार डेटा बेस आ जाएगा तो हमें पता चलेगा। पार्ट बी में strengthening वगैरह को करने का काम करेंगे, चेंज करने का काम करेंगे। हमने already इस तरह का restructure plan किया ही है। एपीडीआरपी जो स्कीम है, उसमें जो T & D losses हैं, वे भी कम हो जाएंगे, क्योंकि एक बार पता चल जाएगा कि कहां से चोरी होती है। वह बेस लाइन डाटा से पता चल जाएगा और यही हमें अभी तक पता नहीं चल रहा था।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको थोड़ा सा समय ले लिया हूँ। मैं दूसरी बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर कभी भी इतनी जोर से नहीं आई थी। अभी इस देश में प्राइवेट सेक्टर इतनी जोर से आ गई है कि capacity addition of over 19,000 megawatt is likely to be added in the private sector during the current Plan which is nearly ten times the capacity added in the private sector in the Tenth Plan and 1.7 times of the aggregate capacity addition in the private sector during the last 15 years. In terms of the contribution to the total installed capacity, the share of the private sector has grown from four per cent in 1999 to 18 per cent as on today. The projects for about 20,000 megawatt capacity are presently under construction by private developers during XI plan. Further, private sector is likely to add about 60 per cent of the total capacity addition during 12th Plan.

उपसभापति जी, अभी-अभी उड़ीसा के हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य यहां अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कह रहे थे। जब मैं 2006 में वहां गया था, उस वक्त हमारे पास अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट की केवल संकल्पना थी और केवल पांच अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट हम करना चाहते थे। चार प्रोजेक्ट अभी तक हम competitive bidding में दे चुके हैं और सरगुजा का पांचवा प्रोजेक्ट online है। सात प्रोजेक्ट हम और कर रहे हैं एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट 16,000 करोड़ का है और इससे 4000 मेगावाट बिजली का निर्माण होने वाला है। मैं उड़ीसा को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने अभी एक काम शीघ्र शुरू करने को दिया है और दूसरा भी करने को तैयार हैं। कीमतों के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि एक प्रोजेक्ट में, कृष्णापटनम में competition हो गया, जो turbine की कीमतें हैं, उसमें competition हो गया और 400 करोड़ मैंने बचा भी दिए। आखिर यह पैसा हमारा पैसा है, जनता का पैसा है, यह पैसा बचाना है। इसके लिए यह

competition बहुत जरूरी है। यह अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट, सब तैयारी करके ही हम bidding process में देते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई अटका हुआ हो। शुरुआत में एकाध हो गया था कि उसका environmental clearance होना था, लेकिन मुंद्रा का जो पहला प्रोजेक्ट था और फिर ससान का प्रोजेक्ट आ गया, उसमें थोड़ा प्रॉब्लम था, वह भी अब क्लीयर हो गया है और मैं इस सदन में बताना चाहता हूं कि जो अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स से 12000 प्लान में हमें बिजली आनी तय थी, मुझे इस सदन में बोलने में यह खुशी है कि जिस तरह से हम monitoring कर रहे हैं, दो अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट जो हैं, उनमें से एक टाटा का प्रोजेक्ट है, उसके दो युनिट्स अभी 11000 प्लान में आ रहे हैं और इसरू ससान का, जो रिलायंस का प्रोजेक्ट है, उसका एक युनिट भी इसी प्लान में आ रहा है और इसे भी हम best effort करके एचीव कर पायेंगे। जो 62,000 मेगावाट में नहीं कर पायेंगे, वह best efforts करके हम करेंगे, क्योंकि हम यह भी नहीं कहना चाहते हैं कि हम केवल 62,000 मेगावाट इस देश को देंगे, इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से हम monitoring कर रहे हैं, best efforts से हम वह काम करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लोग आ रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी मैं आपको थोड़े से मालूमात देना चाहता हूं। Incremental flow of bank credit to power sector has increased by merely 300 per cent from Rs. 13,000 crore in April-November 2008 to Rs. 38,000 crore in April-November 2009. What is more encouraging is the fact that the total incremental bank credit to the power sector accounts for over 50 per cent in 2009. The comprehensive mechanism, वह तो मैंने पहले कहा है। आज तो मेरे पास इतनी query आ रही हैं और मैं सोलर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे एन.टी.पी.सी. की एक सहायक कम्पनी सोलर का काम कर रही है, इसके पास सोलर पावर प्लांट लगाने के लिए इतने applications आ रहे हैं, मुझे भी अचरज हो रहा है कि देश में जैसे एक तरह का तूफान आ गया है कि किसको दें और किसको न दें? यह खुशी की बात है कि एक confidence बना हुआ है। आपने कभी देखा था कि एक साल में किसी कॉरपोरेट बॉडी के 5 IPO or FPO कभी निकले थे? तो इसका मतलब यह है अहलुवालिया जी कि जो credibility department को आ रही है, इसकी भी थोड़ी सी कभी चर्चा करनी चाहिए, appreciate करना चाहिए। आप businessman हो, तो आपकी तो इसकी जानकारी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या वे businessman हैं?

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : आप मुझे जबर्दस्ती businessman बना रहे हैं। क्या ख्वाब में देख लिया?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : क्या करें सर, ये हमारे साथ यहां बैठते थे, अब वहां चले गए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आप गलती से कह गए। संतोष बागड़ोदिया जी businessman हैं, जिन्होंने debate initiate की है। वे businessman हैं, हमें आपने businessman कहां से बना दिया?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : ठीक है, मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि हमारे दोस्त जहां भी जाएं, बहुत active रहते हैं, इसलिए हमें खुशी है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं शॉर्ट में कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं बात तो बहुत कर सकता हूं क्योंकि मेरे पास मालूमात बहुत है। यहां पर पॉवर कंज़रवेशन के बारे में हमारे साथी श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा ने बहुत अच्छी बात की—पाशा जी चले गए हैं। पॉवर कंज़रवेशन के संबंध में हम जो अवॉयडेड कैपेसिटी की बात कहते हैं, 4,600 अवॉयडेड कैपेसिटी हमने अभी बचाई है और यह बचाकर हम यह इस देश को बता रहे हैं। हम बिल्डिंग कोड लाए और बचत लैम्प का काम किया है। ये जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, वे पूरे देश में ऐसे कंपीटीशन में भाग लेते हैं। उसमें हम उन्हें एक लाख का, पचास हजार का प्राइज़ देते हैं। इस प्रकार से बिजली बचाने के लिए हम एक कंपीटीशन करते हैं और हमारे एम्बेसेडर बनकर वह बच्चे काम करते हैं। कंज़रवेशन के लिए यह बहुत बढ़िया चीज है। आज सुबह ही एक प्रश्न के संबंध में हम सोलर सिस्टम जो जो कॉस्ट बनती है, उसके संबंध में बात कर रहे थे। अभी प्रारंभिक तौर पर एनटीपीसी की तरफ से हम जो सोलर सिस्टम कर रहे हैं, उसकी एक यूनिट की कॉस्ट 16 रुपए आती है। लेकिन अनएलोकेटेड पावर जो है, उसमें से हम मिक्स करके देना चाहते हैं। सोलर और अनएलोकेटेड कोटा जो हमारी गवर्नमेंट के पास है, उसको मिक्स करके हम देंगे तो बिजली की कीमत पांच या छः रुपए हो सकती है। रिलायबल बिजली के संबंध में हमारे एन.के.सिंह साहब ने कहा। सस्ती और रिलायबल बिजली देने के संबंध में भारत सरकार की, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की और यूपीए सरकार की पहली इंटेंशन है - चीपर बिजली, सस्ती बिजली और अनइंटेरेस्टिड बिजली देना।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : 16 रुपए बार-बार बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : बार-बार नहीं एक ही बार बोला है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, जैसे यूपीए में अभी शुरू हुआ है कि डोमेस्टिक यूज के लिए सोलर प्लांट अपने घर पर लगाइए। जितना यूज आप करते हैं, वह आप करिए और जो ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं, उसे आप ग्रिड में डाल दीजिए। उस ग्रिड से पॉवर कारपोरेशन उसको खरीदेगा और आपको पैसे देगा। जब आप सोलर फार्मिंग के लिए अलाऊ कर रहे हैं, सोलर फॉर्मिंग के लिए आपका नॉन कनवेंशनल सोर्स ऑफ एनर्जी अलाऊ कर रहा है और वहां पर जो बिजली पैदा होगी, जैसे विंड फार्म में होती है, टाइडल फार्म में होती है, और यहां पर होती है, वह ग्रिड में जाएगी और ग्रिड से बिकेगी। इसी तरह से अगर कोई सोलर पॉवर अपने डोमेस्टिक यूज के लिए जेनरेट करता है, उसके अलावा जो बिजली पैदा हो रही है, उसको ग्रिड में लेकर उसको राहत दें तो शायद यह प्रचलन ज्यादा होगा और आपका थर्मल पॉवर का डोमेस्टिक यूज कम जाएगा और आप पॉल्यूशन से भी बचेंगे। इसलिए आप उसको सब्सिडी भी दीजिए। आप उसको ग्रिड में खरीदिए, हरेक आदमी माल बेचेगा।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : ऐसे जो भी सजेरेंस आ रहे हैं, उनको हम एग्जामिन करेंगे और इन्हें हम जरूर लेंगे। ऐसे जो भी सजेरेंस आ रहे हैं, उन्हें हम देख लेंगे। महोदय, कोश्यारी साहब रीहेबिलिटेशन के प्रोग्राम के बारे में कह

रहे थे। हाइड्रो पॉलिसी थोड़ी सी बदल दी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोजेक्ट अफेक्टिड फैमिलीज़ हैं, उनको हम दस साल के लिए महीने में 100 यूनिट फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट बिजली दे रहे हैं। उस बेचारे के 10,15,20 यूनिट लगते हैं। बाकी जो बिजली बचेगी, उसको वह बेच सकता है, ताकि उसको भी पैसा मिले, उसकी भी कुछ कमाई हो जाए। इस प्रकार की स्कीम हमने निकाली है। इस प्रकार जो सजेशंस आपने दिए हैं, उनका हम जरूर ख्याल रखेंगे।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : यहां पर यूनिट देना अलग विषय है। आदमी को तुरंत रहने के लिए जगह चाहिए, मकान चाहिए, बहुत ही ऐक्यूट प्रॉब्लम होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : टिहरी में भी मैंने दो-तीन मीटिंग्स की हैं, आपको भी पता है।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : पूरे देश के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : सर, मैं डिटेल्स में फिगर्स नहीं दूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ओवरऑल पॉलिसी बता दीजिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : हाइड्रो की पॉलिसी के बारे में तो मैंने बता दिया है। एक बात सही है कि जो पॉवर जनरेशन का काम होता है, यह कमर्शियल बिजनेस है। तो इसके बारे में मैं सहमत हूँ कि यह हॉस्पिटल जैसे या दूसरे सार्वजनिक रूप से जो जगह लेते हैं, तो उसी तरह इसका काम नहीं होना चाहिए। भले ही शोलापुर में और नागपुर में अभी एन.टी.पी.सी. की जो जमीन हमने ली है, जिस जगह की कीमत 50 हजार रुपए एकड़ थी, हमने कंसेंट टर्म से किसानों से बात करके जमीन ले ली और 6 लाख रुपए प्रति एकड़ उनको दे दिया। इससे वहां के लोग नाच रहे थे। इतना ही नहीं मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूँ जिससे आप सब को खुशी होगी कि वह मजदूर जो किसान की उस जमीन पर काम करता है उसको भी 50 हजार रुपए का चैक देना तय किया है और वहां चैक बांटे जो रहे हैं। जमीन के मालिक किसान को तो उसका पैसा मिल जाता है लेकिन उसके खेत में काम करने वाला जो गरीब आदमी है उसको कौन देखेगा? इसीलिए उसको 50 हजार का चैक हम दे रहे हैं। वह बैंक में जाकर उसको डिपोजिट करेगा तो उसको उस पर लोन मिलेगा और वहां पर टपरी लगाकर बैठेगा। इस तरह की भी स्कीम बनाई है। महोदय, हमने यह एक नई योजना ले ली है। यह अच्छी स्कीम हमने शुरू कर दी है। अभी व्यास जी मैं पॉवर की बात कर रहे थे। मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हमने यह कम्पलसरी किया है, प्राइवेट हो या कोई भी हमारे स्टेट का हो या हमारी यूटिलिटी का हो, जो कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट लगाता होगा तो वहां उसको पहले ट्रेनिंग स्कूल लगाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जहां नई जगह प्रोजेक्ट आता है, जगह लेने के बाद 5 साल लगते हैं प्रोजेक्ट आने के लिए और उस जगह जब यदि पहले महीने में ही जगह का फाउंडेशन होता है तो उसी वक्त टेक्नीकल स्कूल का फाउंडेशन हो जाए तो 6 महीने में उसका कंस्ट्रक्शन हो जाता है, अगले 6 महीने में बच्चा पढ़ने लगता है, दो बैचेज तैयार होते हैं 5 साल में। तो उस एरिया में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको वहां पढ़ाना होगा, यह कम्पलसरी किया है और उन लोगों को ही

वहां सर्विस में लेना होगा, यह भी हमने कम्लसरी किया है और इसके लिए सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ऑथोरिटी ने सर्व्यूलर निकाला है और रेग्युलेटरी ऑथोरिटी ने भी प्रोजेक्ट में इसकी प्रोजेक्ट कॉस्ट इनबिल्ट की है। तो हर किसी को यह काम करना पड़ेगा। अभी जो 8 लाख की मैन पावर की बात यहां कह रहे थे, तो इसी से ही मैन पावर खड़ा हो जाएगा, इसके लिए एक अच्छा प्रयास हमने इस देश में शुरू किया है। हम बहुत बार कहते हैं कि हमारे पास इतनी हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की कैपेसिटी है, जो आपने भी कहा कि एक लाख 50 हजार मेगावाट की है जिसमें से अभी तक 36885 MW कमिशनड हो चुकी हैं। लेकिन कितनी दिक्कतें हैं यह आप भी देख रहे हैं, उत्तराखंड छोटा सा राज्य है लेकिन इस सब डिफिकल्टियों को खत्म करके ही अभी हमने अरुणाचल में काफी प्रोजेक्ट दे दिए हैं और वहां पर काम शुरू हो गया है। मैं नाम लेना चाहता हूं, तवांग काम शुरू कर दिया है, इस पर हम ज्यादा बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि फिर गड़बड़ी शुरू हो सकती है। हमारे डी.पी.आर तैयार थे और इससे अधिक काम शुरू कर दिए। वहांभी यही रि-हेबिलिटेशन पॉलिसी लगाई क्योंकि हमारी कॉमर्शियल कम्पनी है, वह बेचारा किसान वहां इतनी पीढ़ियों से खेती करता है और थोड़े से पैसे देकर हम उसकी जमीन मार्केट रेट नहीं देकर सरकारी रेट देकर लेंगे तो उसको नुकसान होता है। इससे उसके दिल में क्या लगता होगा, यह भी हमें पता है। इसलिए हमने अपने सभी कारपोरेशंस से कहा है कि नेगोशिएटिंग बेसिस पर जमीन की खरीददारी करो, जिससे विरोध भी नहीं होगा और खुशी से लोग अपनी जमीन दे देंगे। इस प्रकार की भूमिका हम इस देश में चालू करना चाहते हैं। यह बात आपने बहुत अच्छी की है कि यहां उत्तराखंड में टिहरी में जो काम आपने किया है, सहयोग दिया है, मैंने अभी मालुमात कर ली है कि कोटेश्वर की फर्स्ट यूनिट दिसम्बर, 2010 में आ रही है। और बाकी 2011 में सभी हो जाएगा। टिहरी में पम्प स्टोरेज भी हैं, उसके बारे में भी अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आर्डर हो गए हैं, उस पर भी चर्चा चल रही है और वह भी जल्दी हो जाएगा। लोहारी नागपाला के लिए जैसा आपके दिल में दर्द है, वैसा ही मेरे दिल में दर्द है, महोदय जी, क्या करें, उस पर 600 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा खर्च किए हैं, 600 मेगावाट बिजली वहां पैदा करनी है। कई निवेदन आ चुके हैं, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, वहां पर थोड़ा आंदोलन हो गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम कमर तक पानी चाहिए, तो हमने कहा कि मैं गले तक पानी देता हूं, सरल धारा की तरह पानी देता हूं। वे एक बार तैयार हो गए, उनके सिग्नेचर हो गए, मैं परदेश गया था, तो फिर उसके बीच में आंदोलन शुरू हो गया और फिर से काम रुक गया।

अभी हमारे सामने दिक्कत यह है कि यदि पूरा काम रोकना है, तो जो टनल पांच-छह किलोमीटर अंदर तक बन गए हैं, उनको बंद किया, तो क्या होगा? हिल की जगह बहुत सेंसेटिव होती है। हमारे सामने यह दिक्कत की बात है, इसलिए हमने आईआईटी के दो प्रोफेसर्स लगाए हैं - एक दिल्ली के हैं और एक IIT Roorkee के हैं। वे इसको देख रहे हैं कि इन टनल को बंद किया तो क्या हो सकता है और बंद नहीं किया, तो क्या करना चाहिए? हमारी एक ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी है, वह भी इसको देख रही है। यदि आप सहयोग दें, जो प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, उसके पूरा करने में मदद करें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। हम लोगों के मन में भी गंगा के लिए बहुत श्रद्धा है, सरलता से पानी आने के लिए हम लोग भी सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन गंगोत्री से नीचे तक हमारा एक प्रोजेक्ट

चल रहा है, इसके बाद हम वहां पर कोई और प्रोजेक्ट करना नहीं चाहते हैं। जब भावना का सवाल आता है, तब भावना से यह सरकार खेलना नहीं चाहती है। यह हमारी नीति है, प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीति है, हमारी यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन श्रीमती सोनियां गांधी जी की नीति है कि भावना से खेलने का काम नहीं करना है। जिस तरह से हम आत्म-चिंतन कर रहे हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप जैसे लोग जिस तरह आंतरिक इच्छा से बोल रहे हैं कि क्या तकलीफें होती हैं, हमारी नदियां तो सुविधा देने के लिए होती हैं, यह ठीक है कभी भावना से संबंध होता है, अगर आप इसमें सहयोग देते हैं, तो यह अच्छी तरह से हो जाएगा।

श्री विक्रम वर्मा जी मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत चिंतित हैं, मैं जब भी उनका भाषण सुनता हूं, तो मैं भी चिंतित हो जाता हूं। वह मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में कहते हैं। मैं हमेशा मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ को मदद देने के लिए तैयार रहता हूं। हमें बिजली सब तरफ से चाहिए। बिजली निर्माण के लिए जहां-जहां भी जरूरत होगी, मैं मदद देने के लिए, सहयोग देने के लिए हमेशा तैयार हूं और इसके लिए आपके दिल में कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। चक्रवर्ती जी, आप अभी नहीं थे, अभी हमारे खूंटीआ जी कह रहे थे करीब दस-पन्द्रह साल से कामगारों का, मजदूरों का प्रश्न निलम्बित था, वह कैसे छोड़ दिया, उसके बारे में उन्होंने बताया था। आप नहीं थे, मुझे तो मालूम नहीं है, आप वह प्रश्न मेरे सामने नहीं लाए, नहीं तो मैं उनको हल करवा देता। अगली बार कभी हो, तो जरूर लाना, मैं आपके साथ हूं। ठीक है, कभी ऐसा हो जाता है, इन्सान को मालूम नहीं होता कि कौन किस तरह का है?।

as Labour Minister, and I worked was also a part of the Labour Movement...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : I am still a labourer.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : I am also still a labourer, and I am producing. You do not have to ask me what !

उपसभापति महोदय, पार्ट बी में जो APDRP की हमारी स्कीम है, फर्स्ट मैंने बेस लाइन के बारे में बोला है, कम्प्यूटराइज्ड बेस लाइन द्वारा कहा है और पार्ट टू में distribution strengthening का जो काम हम कर रहे हैं, उसमें हमने यह निर्णय ले लिया है कि जो हिल स्टेशन हैं, जो रिलीजियस प्लेसिस हैं, ऐसी जगहों पर जहां ऊपर से वायरिंग जाती है, हमने सोचा कि यह स्कीम अभी आई है, तो यह ट्रांसमिशन लाइन जमीन के नीचे से क्यों न दी जाए। इस तरह की स्कीम हमने बनाई है और आज मैं अनाउंस करने जा रहा हूं कि हर जगह पर R.APDRP Part-2 में हमने इस स्कीम को लागू करना तय किया है और इसके लिए पैसा दिया जाएगा। यह अंडर ग्राउन्ड केबलिंग के लिए है। हमने यह प्रयोग गोवा में किया है और अब हम यह प्रयोग वहां पर करना चाहेंगे, जहां पर Religious places हैं और tourist places हैं, क्योंकि देखने में अच्छा नहीं लगता है। मैं आज की दूसरी स्कीम और एनाउंस करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप लोग आज दिनभर यहां बैठे हैं। आप सोच रहे होंगे कि हम तो शहर में बैठे हैं और बार-बार बिजली जा रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारा एनडीएमसी का जो सब-स्टेशन है, उसमें खराबी आ गई थी और उसकी वायर जल गई थी। इसी वजह से यहां पर बिजली में प्रॉब्लम हो रही थी। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का वर्क तो भारत सरकार नहीं करती है, बल्कि हर स्टेट करती है, लेकिन अभी यह करेक्ट किया है। अब आपको यह सुविधा देना तय किया है। हमने कहा है कि पार्लियामेंट के एरिया में तो यह दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम इसके लिए भी प्रीकांशन लेते हैं।

महोदय, हमारे बहुत से प्राजेक्ट्स ऐसे होते हैं कि हमारा प्रोजेक्ट एक जगह है और हम उससे बाहर निकलते हैं, तो उससे आधा किलोमीटर एक किलोमीटर या उससे की दूरी पर जाने के बाद अंधेरा ही अंधेरा दिखाई पड़ता है। जहां पर हमारा प्रोजेक्ट है, वहां पर काफी रोशनी होती है, उजाला ही उजाला होता है और वहां से निकलने के बाद अंधेरा ही अंधेरा होता है। इसलिए हमने यह निर्णय भी लिया है कि पांच किलोमीटर के periphery में पूरी बिजली दी जाएगी और BPL को फ्री कनेक्शन दिया जाएगा। हम स्टेटों को यह बिजली दे देंगे और उसकी देखभाल उन्हीं को करनी होगी। अभी हमने पांच किलोमीटर की शुरुआत की है। हमें राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण का टारगेट भी दिया गया था। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि BPL में और राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में इस साल के लिए जो हमें टारगेट दिया गया था, हमने वह क्रास कर दिया है। हमने उस टारगेट से भी ज्यादा पांच परसेंट किया है और मुझे आपको यह बताने में खुशी होती है अभी तक हमने 78256 village किया है। यह टोटल एक लाख अठारह हजार गांव हैं और जो हमारे पास काम बचा है, उस कामको जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए हमने कहा है। उड़ीसा में हमारे कॉरपोरेशन को यह काम दिया था, उन्होंने दूसरे लोगों को दे दिया और वह काम कैंसिल करने के लिए कहा है तथा दूसरों को तुरंत देने के लिए कहा है। उसका जो 18 महीने का पीरियड है, उसे कम करने को कहा है। आप चिंतित न हों, इसलिए मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूं। महोदय, मैंने अपने एक दोस्त से कहा था कि मैं अपना भाषण 15 मिनट में खत्म करूंगा, लेकिन यह विषय ऐसा है कि मुझे बोलना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन एक transmission के बारे में बोलूंगा। जो हमारा Power Grid है, आज इस देश में उसका अलग नाम हो गया है। अभी तो हमने Power Grid की तरफ से connectivity की है। हमने उसको साउथ से वैसे तो connect किया है। Synchronised power connectivity जिसको बोलते हैं, वह कृष्णा पट्टणम UMPP को ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम के अंतर्गत कर दिया जाएगा। यदि उसको एक बार किया जो फिर उसकी power capacity उधर से, उत्तर से दक्षिण, दक्षिण से उत्तर आज भी जाती है, लेकिन उस वक्त फ्लो और जोर से चालू हो जाएगा। हमने इस तरह का एक प्रावधान करने का काम किया है। आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि जब अमेरिका के पावर ग्रिड में प्रॉब्लम आ गई, तो हमारे पावर ग्रिड के चेयरमैन को वहां पर एडवाइज़ देने के लिए बुलाया था। अभी भारत की कैपेसिटी बढ़ी है, इसलिए मैं इस सदन में यह बता रहा हूं।

एक आखिर बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने civil nuclear power के बारे में सरकार के स्थायित्व की परवाह न करते हुए, जिस तरह का निर्णय लिया तथा इस देश को clean power देने का जो प्रयास किया है, उसका तो अभी एग्रीमेंट होता आ रहा है, मेरे ख्याल में उस पर साल-डेढ़ साल में काम शुरू होने में दिक्कत नहीं होगी। देश में हम जो climate change की बात कर रहे हैं, जो Civilian Nuclear Deal हो गई है, उससे भी हमें जल्द से जल्द अच्छी तरह की बिजली मिल जाएगी आप सब लोग बड़ी इच्छा शक्ति के साथ साथ दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : उसे एजुकेटिड करने के लिए जो इंजीनियर्स, टेक्नीशियन्स चाहिए, की तैयारी भी अभी से कीजिए, अन्यथा, वह भी अमरीका से बुलाना पड़ेगा, विदेश से लेना पड़ेगा। आप उसके साथ यह भी कार्य करें।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मेरे साथी, चव्हाण जी डिपार्टमेंट देखते हैं, मैंने भी कई प्रोजेक्ट्स पर जाकर देखा है, जब काकोदकर जी थे, अभी नहीं हैं, काकोदकर जी के साथ, जो सवाल आपने किया है, वह मेरे भी दिल में आया था, मैंने भी पूछा था, लेकिन हमारे पास इतने एक्सपर्टाइज लोग हैं, इसलिए चिंता की बात नहीं है। शुरुआत में हमें थोड़ी दिक्कत लगेगी। जैसे बिहार की बात है, बाड का प्रोजेक्ट है, पटना में बाड का प्रोजेक्ट करीब चार-पांच साल से बंद था, क्योंकि वहां पर एक रशियन मशीनरी supplier Technopromenport के NTPC के बीच डिस्पूट हो गया था। हमने उसका भी समझौता कर दिया है, वहां अभी रशियन टीम गई है और वहां पर टर्बाइन का काम अभी शुरू हो रहा है। चक्रवर्ती जी, मैं कल सुबह वहां साढ़े पांच बजे जाकर विजिट कर रहा हूं। मैं बाड़ जा रहा हूं और यहां मैं पक्का साढ़े ग्याहर बजे आऊंगा। मैं इतना जल्दी जाकर आऊंगा, क्योंकि उनके साथ यह मसला चार साल से रुका हुआ है। हम जो स्लिप्मेज जैसा बोलते हैं, That project was in Eleventh Plan. But, because of some dispute, it has undergo such a delay. और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मैं जब भी इस सभाग्रह में आता हूं, अपने डिपार्टमेंट के लिए एक शक्ति लेकर जाता हूं। आप सभी लोगों ने मेरा जो साथ दिया है, मैं उसका आभारी हूं। चक्रवर्ती जी, मैं शुरुआत में भाषण कर रहा था, I hope you understand Hindi.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Yes, I do. But, please say something about Damodar Valley Corporation.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Yes, I will tell you about it. It is good that you have reminded me. I personally went three times to Damodar Valley. I have visited and I have laid the foundation stone.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Please meet the affected people.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : You see, there are disputes. I have been asking a second office in Jharkhand. I have laid the foundation stone. But, the land is not being given there. So, you have to help me to speed up the work.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : We are ready to help you, Sir. With regard to West Bengal, I would request the Chief Minister

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : When you talk of Damodar Valley, it comes under West Bengal and Jharkhand.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वह वैली झारखंड में है।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : वे बोल रहे हैं कि नहीं है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : बराकर और मैथान के बॉर्डर पर वह है।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : आप दोनों तय कीजिए, अपना तो कुछ नहीं है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, वह झारखंड के किनारे पर है, उसका हिस्सा है। हम लोग दामोदर के किनारे पले-बढ़े हैं।

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Tamil Nadu is doing good और मुझे तमिलनाडु का भी अभिनन्दन करना होगा। उपसभापति जी, बहुत दिनों से यू.एम.पी.पी. अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट रुका हुआ था, अभी आपने चयूर (Cheyyur) (?) में जगह दे दी है, थोड़ी सी प्रॉब्लम है, वह भी दूर हो जाएगी। उपसभापति जी, कितने काम हैं, मैं आपको बताऊं कि हम लोग भारत में तो काम कर ही रहे हैं, साथ ही साथ परदेस में भी पावर ग्रिड काम कर रहा है, एन.टी.पी.सी. काम कर रहा है। कहीं श्रीलंका में काम कर रहे हैं, तो कहीं साउथ अफ्रीका में काम कर रहे हैं। भारत के विंग बहुत दूर-दूर जा रहे हैं, आपको इसका भी अभिनन्दन करना होगा। अभी हमारे साथ बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे थे कि हम एक दिन कामयाब होंगे, इसी साल में हम कामयाब होंगे। हम सभी मिलकर बोलेंगे कि भारत एक बहुत ताकतवर देश है और उसके साथ हम पावर लेकर चलेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी छोड़िए, आज इतना ही, इतने विस्तार से इतना अच्छा रिप्लाय दिया है। The House is adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, 20th April, 2010.